
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<http://books.google.com>



THE
UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE MAY
CHICAGO LIBRARY
156
1763.

COMBINED HISTORY

OF

Shelby and Moultrie

COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF THEIR SCENERY

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of their Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY
BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

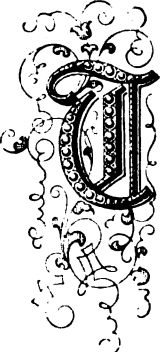
1881.

TO
ZERRA BELL COACHES

F-547
+ Sect

2009

PREFACE.

HE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlement of the two counties, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild, frontier country develop into a wealthy and populous community. For other facts we are under obligations to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completeness of the history of Shelby county, are Joseph Oliver, Judge Anthony Thornton, the Hon. S. W. Moulton, and the Hon. William M. Wright of Shelbyville; John M. Friedley, and the Hon. A. C. Campbell of Moawequa; and such old residents of the county as John Armstrong, James Tolly, John Casey, James Cochran, Benjamin Moberly, John Pugh, Robert Pugh, John Spain, Jacob Elliott, John Renshaw, William Price and A. Francisco.

In the preparation of the history of Moultrie county, we have been materially assisted by John A. Freeland, the first county clerk, J. H. Waggoner, W. W. Eden, Capt. A. B. Lee, Dr. B. B. Everett, Arnold Thomason, Dr. A. L. Kellar, H. Y. Kellar, Hon. John R. Eden, A. P. Green, Gilbert Waggoner, Gideon Edwards, George Purvis, Doc. Patterson, Alvin Waggoner, David Mitchell, John B. Mitchell, William Purvis, deceased, and J. H. Snyder.

The articles on the common schools have been prepared by gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with their

subject, whose names appear at the head of the sketches in the body of the work. Among the chapters most fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of the churches. Many persons now live whose fathers and grandfathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the different denominations, and to many of the older members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information. The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that prompt and cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best of the material at our command, but we by no means claim to have produced a work beyond criticism. If, as is sometimes remarked, a book perfect and free from mistakes has never been published, what shall be said of such a work as this, where the facts are gathered from a hundred different sources, and depend largely, not on exact written records, but on the uncertain and conflicting recollections of different individuals! We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the state, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greatest importance to coming generations. If our readers will take into consideration the difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking.

THE PUBLISHERS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COUNTY HISTORY.		PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.	
CHAP.	PAGE.						
I.—Brief Sketch of north-west Territory.	9	Baker, Wm. K.	211	Francisco, Allen.	299	Kirkwood, James.	198
II.—Brief Hist'cal Sketch of Illinois.	20	Baker, Evan.	232	French, E. S.	304	Kleeman and Goldstien.	164
III.—Geography, Agricultural Resources and Railroad facilities of Shelby & Moultrie Counties.	30	Bandy, Geo. A.	315	Freeland, James, (dec'd).	245	Knox, Dr. J. J.	312
IV.—Geology of Shelby and Moultrie Counties.	34	Barbee, John.	302	Freeland, John A.	191	Kurtz, C. J.	178
V.—Fauna of Shelby and Moultrie Counties.	38	Biddlecome & Toby.	228	Friedley, John M.	202	Lane, John E.	318
VI.—Flora of Shelby and Moultrie Counties.	39	Bisdee, Edward.	173	Fringer, Dr. G. W.	277	Leonard, John T.	214
VII.—Pioneers and Early Settlers.	40	Birkett, Skelton	250	Fritts, Hon. Thos. J.	218	Lloyd, J. Wm.	176
VIII.—Customs of early days.	49	Blythe, Alfred, (dec'd).	233	Foster, (Lieut.) W. C.	228	Longenbach, Isaac.	301
IX.—Civil History of Shelby County.	53	Blythe, Joseph.	308	Foster, Joseph.	252	Marshutz, W. B.	158
		Bristow, D. F.	193	Gammill, S. F.	212	Martin, Horace L.	166
		Brisben, Capt. John P.	240	Gaskill, Rev. Allen.	307	McDermith, James.	293
		Brownlee, James.	220	Gilbert, W. C.	191	McDermith, Dr. S. T.	292
		Calvert, E. L.	271	Gillham, Perry B.	195	McDonald, J. F.	274
		Calvert, William.	272	Graybill, Thomas J.	167	McNutt, Dr. Isaac B.	219
		Campbell, A. C.	206	Greene, Alvin P.	189	Meeker (Judge) J.	187
		Catherwood, (M.D.) Thomas L.	172	Grier, Dr. D. D.	211	Messer, Harrison, (dec'd)	308
		Carlisle, Dr. McDonald	293	Hadley, Wm. T.	220	Middlesworth, John.	296
		Chew, Hon. Wm.	171	Hall, Cyrus.	175	Middleton, David.	287
		Cheever, (M. D.) Nathan.	228	Hall, John H.	278	Miller, Wm. C.	284
		Clark, C. C.	198	Hamlin, Howland J.	174	Miller, D. O.	279
		Clark, William R.	287	Hamer, J. W.	166	Miley, Aaron.	197
		Cochran, W. A.	163	Harper, Robert.	267	Minor, H. M.	226
		Compton, Chas.	296	Harris, Joseph T.	189	Mitchell, John B.	248
		Cokenower, Dr. J. W.	193	Hess, W. W.	165	Mize, W. J.	192
		Craiddick, A. M.	278	Higginbotham, Lafayette.	160	Morgan, Dr. John.	280
		Crowder, Robert, (dec'd).	247	Hill, George B.	267	Morrow, George, (dec'd).	236
		Daugherty, Reuben.	265	Hilsabeck, Dr. W. F.	241	Moulton, S. W.	159
		Davis, J. W.	215	Holkinson, George.	283	Nance, Wm. W.	293
		Davidson, (M. D.) David L.	251	Homrighous, John W.	311	Noble, Thomas.	245
		Day, Henry F.	207	Howell, Charles.	229	Noble, Robert C.	253
		Dawdy, John W.	212	Howell, John T.	229	Osborn, A. Lanson.	286
		Dearing, B. P.	162	Hoxsey, Dr. Anderson P.	208	Pierce, Addison G.	284
		De Garmo, Rufus.	286	Hughes, Thomas M.	207	Penwell, Dr. Enos.	171
		Billey, Matthias.	177	Huffer, John C.	173	Price, J. Henry.	240
		Dove, S. L.	280	Jackson, W. H.	302	Reber, (M. D.) Chas. T.	172
		Doyle, E. M.	205	James and Yantis.	177	Roane, Charles L.	192
		Dunscomb, John M.	195	Johnson, Hiram.	257	Robson, Victor.	294
		Duncan, Dr. John	297	Keeler, George W.	168	Rowdybush, Milton.	218
		Durkee, Geo. A.	303	Kellar, Dr. A. R.	197	Sauner, Samuel, (dec'd).	256
		Eden, John R.	186	Kennedy, James C.	244	Sauner, John W.	257
		Elder, Wm.	192	Kelly, Wm. C.	176	Sauner, E. B.	259
		Elam, Joel J.	313	Kinkade, John B. (dec'd)	212	Sauner, S. H.	260
		Frazer, James F.	170	Kirkwood, Wm.	190	Sauner, David G.	261
BIOGRAPHIES.							
Adams, E. S.	248						
Allen, J. G.	241						
Allen, Peter.	232						
Ames, Truman E.	173						
Andes, James A.	277						
Atkinson, John.	246						

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Sanner, Jacob H. 262	Wright, Wm. M. 158	Campbell, J. C. . . . facing p. 206	Strain, J. A. facing p. 192
Scott, James W. 253	Wright, Capt. George. . . . 303	County Maps. " 9	Thompson, G. M. . . . " 258
Scott, A. E. D. 193	Wright, James B. 285	County Buildings of Moultrie	Thompson, H. B. . . . " 262
Sharp, Robert H. 195	Zeigler, Charles E. 292	County. facing p. 70	Thornton & Sons. . . . " 172
Shepherd, M. T. 227		County Poor-farm. . . . " 152	Turner, John. " 254
Shelton, Arch. 169		Craddock, A. M. " 278	Vanhise, J. H. " 226
Shinn, W. H. 191		De Garmo, R. " 286	Vaughan, Geo. W. . . . " 196
Shuman, Charles. 265		Doyle, E. M. " 204	Webster S. H. " 240
Sittler and Launey. 174		Dubler, W. H. " 240	Wemple, H. M. " 266
Silver, J. H. 179		Fisk, L. Mr. & Mrs. . . . " 312	Whitfield, Z. B. " 266
Simpson, John T. 220		Friedley, J. M. " 202	Wiley, J. B. " 264
Smart, A. T. 219		Foster, John. " 288	
Smith, William. 270		Goolwin, Geo. " 256	
Smith, Samuel. 279		Hall, John H. " 278	
Smith, Col. Dudley C. . . . 162		Harris, Joseph T. . . . " 178	
Smyser, Capt. Alfred N. . . 188		Howell, John T. " 228	
Snyder, Valentine. 204		Lane, John E. " 172	
Snyder, Wm. J. 243		Log School house. p. 96	
Stearns, D. F. 497		Jackson, W. H. facing p. 102	
Strain, J. A. 244		Killam, John T. " 272	
Stuart, Thomas W. 173		Killam, Nathan. " 286	
Sweet, Orson. 260		Kirkwood, J. " 264	
Thompson, G. M. 258		Middlesworth, John. . . . " 296	
Thornton, Gen. Wm. F. . . . 157		Miller, David O. " 380	
Thornton, Judge, Anthony. . 161		Mittendorf, Louis. " 272	
Trower, W. A. 170		Nazworthy, W. " 304	
Torrence, Lieut. L. G. . . . 290		Ney, Frederick. " 284	
Torrence, R. C. 294		Old log Court house. . . . " 194	
Turney Family. 299		Public Buildings of Shelby	
Turner, John. 254		County. facing p. 56	
Van Reed, Dr. D. R. 169		Public School Building. . . p. 89	
Vanhise, J. H. 194		Rincker, W. H. facing p. 310	
Vaughan, George W. 193		Ruch, John. " 318	
Voris, Hon. Chas. 239		Sanner, E. B. " 258	
Waggoner, E. E. 177		Sanner, David G. " 260	
Waggoner, J. H. 194		Sanner, John W. " 256	
Warren, T. 291		Sanner, S. H. " 266	
Warden, J. L. 239		Scott, J. W. " 253	
Webster, Samuel H. 168		Sexson, Perry. " 194	
Webster, Capt. Phil. R. . . . 179		Sharp, R. H. " 194	
Wendling, George. 318		Shepherd, H. C. " 226	
Wemple, H. M. 268		Shepherd, E. L. " 192	
Westervelt, (M. D.) C. J. . . 179		Short, Amos. " 198	
Whitlatch, Rezin. 316		Short, W. A. " 198	
Wilson, J. D. 312		Short, Willis. " 198	
Wiley, Joseph B. 264		Smith, T. M. " 206	
Winings, William. 235		Snyder, W. J. " 282	
Wood, Samuel S. 230		Snyder, M. " 284	
Wolf, C. W. 280		Stewart, James G. " 208	

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

Ash Grove. 305
Big Spring. 230
Cold Spring. 216
Dora. 233
Dry Point. 289
East Nelson. 263
Flat Branch. 281
Holland. 294
Jonathan's Creek. 273
Lovington. 221
Lowe. 288
Marrowbone. 241
Moawequa. 199
Oconee. 213
Okaw. 297
Penn. 255
Pickaway. 309
Prairie. 309
Richland. 313
Ridge. 268
Rose. 317
Rural. 266
Shelbyville. 152
Sullivan. 180
Todd's Point. 249
Tower Hill. 275
Whitley. 208
Windsor. 236

ILLUSTRATIONS

Adams, E. S. . . . facing page 248
Atkinson, John. . . . " 246
Baker, W. K. . . . bet. pp. 234 & 235
Bail, E. T. facing p. 204
Bailey, Samuel. . . . " 312
Bandy, Geo. A. . . . bet. 314 & 315
Bendsley, Mrs. E. . . . facing 312
Birkett, Skelton. . . . " 250
Bisdee, Edward. . . . " 172

PORTRAITS.

Bandy, George A. 311
Birkett, Skelton, sen'r, facing 250
Birkett, Mary, (deceased) " 250
Birkett, Elizabeth. . . . " 250
Calvert, E. L. 271
Campbell, A. C. 266
Cochran, W. A. 163
Elen, John R. 186
Friedley, John M. 202
Foster, Joseph. 252
Foster, Mary. 252
Graybill, Thomas J. . . . 167
Hall, Cyrus. 175
Hess, W. W. 165
Hemrighouse, John. . . . 316
Kirkwood, Wm. 190
Minor, H. M. 226
Moulton, S. W. 159
Sanner, E. B. 259
Sanner, Naomie P. 259
Sanner, David G. 261
Shelton, Arch. 169
Smyser, Alfred N. 188
Thornton, Gen. Wm. F. facing 156
Thornton, Anthony. . . . 161

Partial List of Patrons. . . 319
Constitution of Illinois. . . 334
Declaration of Independence. 341
Constitution of United States. 342
Amendments to Constitution
of United States. 344

INTRODUCTION.



HISTORY is but a record of the life and career of people and nations; and the historian, in rescuing from oblivion the life of a nation, or a particular people, should "nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice;" myths, however beautiful, are at their best but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of vivid imagination, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should place his feet upon the solid basis of *fact*, and, turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, and sift with careful and painstaking scrutiny, the evidence brought before him, and upon which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing, as he does, down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace, with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftentimes concealed in the debris of ages, and in mists and darkness impenetrable. Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of the community whose life he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault; and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject.

It cannot then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Shelby and Moultrie's gratifying development, from their crude beginnings to their present proud positions among their sister counties. And therefore we were to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, ere they become hopelessly broken and lost, and with a trust that the harmony of our work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future. Records will be traced so far as they may yield the information sought; the memories of the pioneers will be laid under tribute; the manuscripts of the provident will give their contributions and all sources will be called into requisition to furnish material,

reliable and certain, to bring forth a truthful history of these counties.

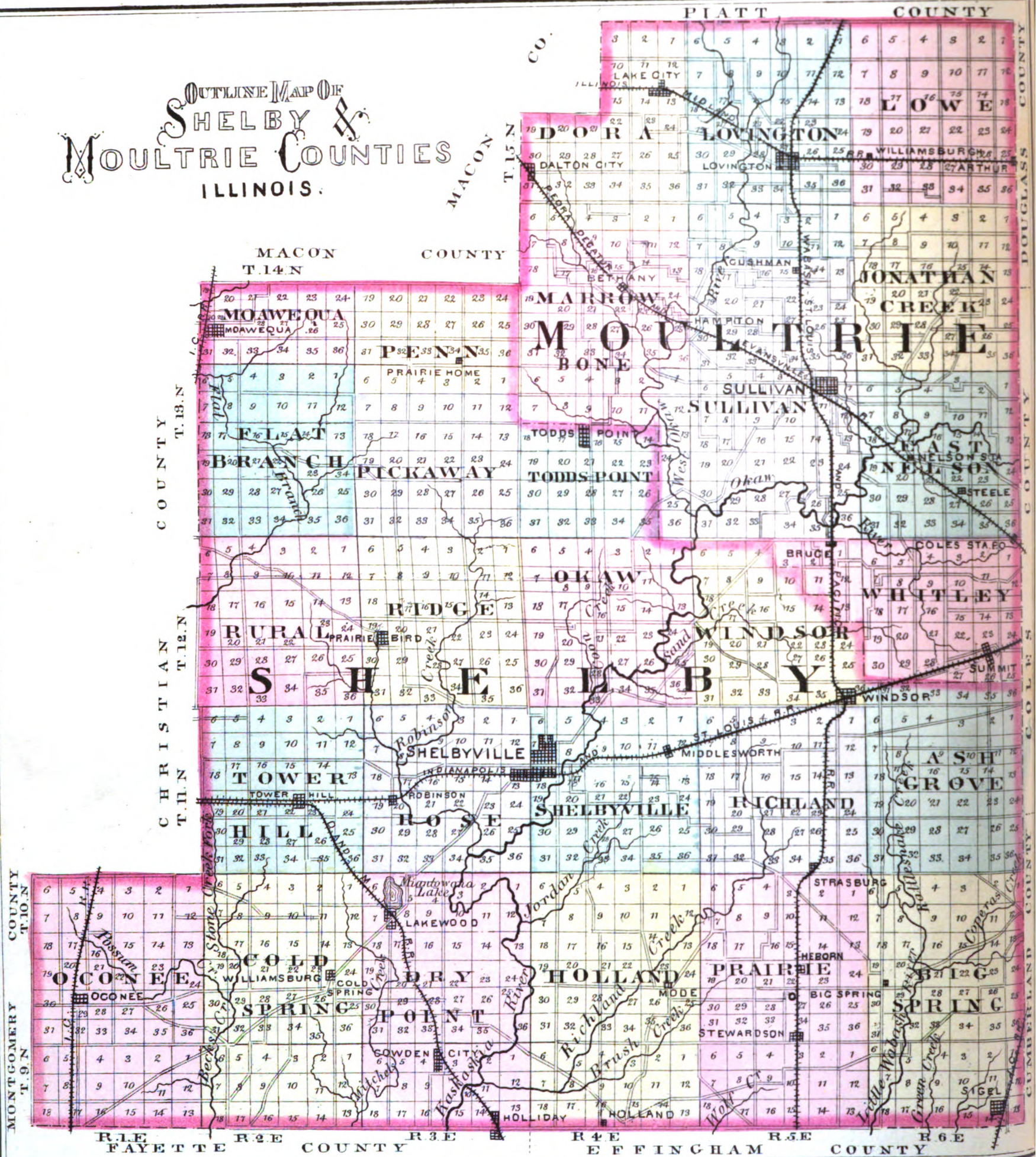
Individual success is a proof of triumphant energy, and pledges a like career to corresponding enterprises; therefore, biographies of earnest, successful representative lives, intimately connected with the development of these counties, will illustrate what energy, determination, and indomitable will have hitherto accomplished, and can yet accomplish; to foster local ties, to furnish examples of heroism, to exhibit the results of well-applied industry, and to mark the progress of the community, literature, art, and topography (an attractive trio are freely employed to embellish and render invaluable a practical and interesting work).

In prosecuting our enterprise, we shall essay, first, something of the history of the north-west territory, and of the state of Illinois in its early settlement, with a brief sketch of the title to the fee of the millions of acres of prolific soil within its splendid domain. Then will follow in their order an account of Shelby and Moultrie counties, from their earliest settlement, up to and including the present, showing their surprising development in agriculture, trade, manufactures, political influence, population and wealth, not forgetting to do honor to the brave men, of all political faiths, who rallied to the common defense of the country when armed treason raised its bloody hand against the national life, and who bore the banner of the Prairie state through the carnage of many hard-fought fields, onward to ultimate triumph.

Brief histories of the several townships and villages composing the respective counties will follow, wherein will appear the names of the early settlers, and the more important events, interspersed with incidents, humorous and sad, which invariably attach to border life, but which, however graphically they may be told, cannot give to us of the present day, who have come into our pleasant places through the toils and privations of the pioneers, any realizing sense of the rugged, thorny paths those heroes and heroines patiently and hopefully trod for many long weary years.

Now, kind reader, we leave ourselves in your hands. Read our work carefully, judge it charitably, and pronounce not against it until time shall afford an opportunity of testing its merits.

OUTLINE MAP OF
SHELBY &
MOULTRIE COUNTIES
ILLINOIS.



HISTORY

OF

SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for

which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Mirelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barter with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy-day of Flowers."

coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Paunco. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears

his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New-England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemant, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishue Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemant barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

* Western Annals.

impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendant.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1663 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.‡

*The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

†The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

‡See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens** and *Kikubear*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express.†

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamasca*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and

*Prairie Indians.

†Marquette's journal.

‡The grand tower.

advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the Iroquois had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after

stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur** (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again

* Annals of the West.

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

*From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Ceniz.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way

*Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecoeur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin; a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 365.—Lettres Edifiantes).

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the North-west shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ Western Annals.

foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),* while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Le moine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the north-west, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.† Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."‡

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pont-

* Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, i. e., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

† Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97-106.

‡ Western Annals.

chartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendant, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying

the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignau, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663-4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,|| and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother

* Volney's View, p. 338.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History U. S., III. 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi., 32.

|| Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 768.

¶ Now called Miami.

country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbrier Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the

British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander-in-Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty one men, who were working away in hunger and

want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecoeur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes,

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428-447.

against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies

and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, there being settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit

in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquar-

ters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north-west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north-west, and we

* American State Papers.

now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. The people of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chipewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes,

bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecoeur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecoeur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians

and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceed to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derrouette and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes

of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their

* Bancroft.

guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port-holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of bar-

racks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundation. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclama-

tion by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguet, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguet, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguet, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguet stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguet fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border

between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain

command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a

home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village

and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of *Prairie du Rocher*, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to *Little Village*, which was a mile or more nearer than *Prairie du Rocher*. The writer goes on to describe "*Saint Philippe*" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to *Kaoquias*. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow, about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting

four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will

strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their

grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as "bead-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; bead-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The

commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1803, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. All election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of

October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FROM 1809,



TO 1878.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION.
Nathaniel Pope,	Secretary of the Territory,	March 7, 1809.
Ninian Edwards,	Governor,	April 24, 1809.
H. H. Maxwell,	Auditor Public Accounts,	1816.
Daniel P. Cook,	" " "	January 13, 1816.
Joseph Phillips,	Secretary,	December 17, '16.
Robert Blackwell,	Auditor Public Accounts,	April 5, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry,	" " "	August 29, 1817.
John Thomas,	Treasurer,	1818.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond,	Governor,	October 6, 1818.
Pierre Menard,	Lieut-Governor,	" 6, 1818.
Elias K. Kane,	Secretary of State,	" 6, 1818.
Elijah C. Berry,	Auditor Public Accounts,	1818.
John Thomas,	Treasurer,	1818.
Robert K. McLaughlin,	" " "	August 2, 1819.
Edward Coles,	Governor,	December, 1822.
Adolphus F. Hubbard,	Lieut. Governor,	" 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood,	Secretary of State,	" 18, 1822.
Abner Field,	Treasurer,	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell,	Secretary of State,	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck,	" " "	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer,	" " "	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards,	Governor,	December, 1826.
William Kinney,	Lieut-Governor,	" 1826.
James Hall,	Treasurer,	Febr'y. 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field,	Secretary of State,	January 23, 1829.

John Reynolds,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1830.
 Zadock Casey,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1830.
 John Dement,.....Treasurer,.....February 5, 1831.
 James T. B. Stapp,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....August 27, 1831.
 Joseph Duncan,.....Governor,.....December, 1834.
 Alexander M. Jenkins,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1834.
 Levi Davis,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Nov. 16, 1835.
 Charles Gregory,.....Treasurer,.....December 5, 1836.
 John D. Whiteside,.....".....March 4, 1837.
 Thomas Carlin,.....Governor,.....December, 1838.
 Stinson H. Anderson,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1838.
 Stephen A. Douglas,.....Secretary of State,.....Nov. 30, 1840.
 Lyman Trumbull,.....".....March 1, 1841.
 Milton Carpenter,.....Treasurer,....." 1841.
 James Shields,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 1841.
 Thomas Ford,.....Governor,.....December 8, 1842.
 John Moore,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1842.
 Thomas Campbell,.....Secretary of State,.....March 6, 1843.
 William L. D. Ewing,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 6, 1843.
 Thomas H. Campbell,....." P. A. (to fill vacancy), " 23, 1843.
 Augustus C. French,.....Governor,.....December 9, 1846.
 Joseph B. Wells,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 9, 1846.
 Horace S. Cooley,.....Secretary of State,....." 23, 1846.
 John Moore,.....Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),.....August 14, 1848.
 William McMurtry,.....Lieut-Governor,.....January, 1849.
 David L. Gregg,.....Sec'y. of State (to fill vacancy), April 3, 1850.
 Joel A. Matteson,.....Governor,.....January, 1853.
 Gustavus Koerner,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 1853.
 Alexander Starne,.....Secretary of State,....." 1853.
 Ninian W. Edwards,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....March 24, 1854.
 William H. Bissell,.....Governor,.....January 12, 1857.
 John Wood,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 12, 1857.
 Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 12, 1857.
 Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 12, 1857.
 James Miller,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1857.
 William H. Powell,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1857.
 Newton Bateman,....."....." 10, 1859.
 William Butler,.....Treasurer (to fill vacancy),.....September 3, 1859.
 Richard Yates,.....Governor,.....January 14, 1861.
 Francis A. Hoffman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 14, 1861.
 Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,....." 14, 1861.
 Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 14, 1861.
 William Butler,.....Treasurer,....." 14, 1861.
 Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 14, 1861.
 Alexander Starne,.....Treasurer,....." 12, 1863.
 John P. Brooks,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 12, 1863.
 Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,....." 16, 1865.
 William Cross,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 16, 1865.
 Sharon Tyndale,.....Secretary of State,....." 16, 1865.
 Orlin H. Miner,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Dec. 12, 1864.
 James H. Beveridge,.....Treasurer,.....January 9, 1865.
 Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January 10, 1865.

George W. Smith,.....Treasurer,.....January, 1867.
 John M. Palmer,.....Governor,.....January 11, 1869.
 John Dougherty,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 11, 1869.
 Edward Rummell,.....Secretary of State,....." 11, 1869.
 Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 11, 1869.
 Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,....." 11, 1869.
 Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January, 1871.
 Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer,.....Nov. 8, 1870.
 Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor,.....January 13, 1873.
 John L. Beveridge,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 13, 1873.
 George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 13, 1873.
 Charles E. Lippincott,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 13, 1873.
 Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 13, 1873.
 John L. Beveridge,.....Governor,....." 23, 1873.
 John Early,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 23, 1873.
 S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 8, 1877.
 Andrew Shuman,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 8, 1877.
 George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,....." 8, 1877.
 Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1877.
 T. B. Needles,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 8, 1877.
 S. M. Etter,.....Super't. Public Instruction,....." 8, 1877.
 J. P. Slade,....."....." 8, 1879.
 J. C. Smith,.....Treasurer,....." 8, 1879.
 S. M. Cullom,.....Governor,....." 10, 1881.
 John M. Hamilton,.....Lieut-Governor,....." 10, 1881.
 Henry D. Dement,.....Secretary of State,....." 10, 1881.
 Charles P. Swigert,.....Auditor Public Accounts,....." 10, 1881.
 Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer,....." 10, 1881.

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.	TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington,.....	Virginia,.....1789 to 1797, eight years.
John Adams,.....	Massachusetts,.....1797 to 1801, four years.
Thomas Jefferson,.....	Virginia,.....1801 to 1809, eight years.
James Madison,.....	Virginia,.....1809 to 1817, eight years.
James Monroe,.....	Virginia,.....1817 to 1825, eight years.
John Quincy Adams,.....	Massachusetts,.....1825 to 1829, four years.
Andrew Jackson,.....	Tennessee,.....1829 to 1837, eight years.
Martin Van Buren,.....	New York,.....1837 to 1841, four years.
William H. Harrison,.....	Ohio,.....1841, one month.
John Tyler,.....	Virginia,.....1841 to 1845, four years.
James K. Polk,.....	Tennessee,.....1845 to 1849, four years.
Zachary Taylor,.....	Louisiana,.....1849 to 1850, one year.
Millard Fillmore,.....	New York,.....1850 to 1853, three years.
Franklin Pierce,.....	New Hampshire,.....1853 to 1857, four years.
James Buchanan,.....	Pennsylvania,.....1857 to 1861, four years.
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered),.....	Illinois,.....1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.
Andrew Johnson,.....	Tennessee,.....1865 to 1869, four years.
Ulysses S. Grant,.....	Illinois,.....1869 to 1877, eight years.
Rutherford B. Hayes,.....	Ohio,.....1877, to 1881, four years.
James A. Garfield,.....	Ohio,.....1881, present incumbent.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND RAILROAD FACILITIES OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



SHELBY COUNTY.

THE county of Shelby lies between the 39th and 40th parallel of latitude, and the third principal meridian forms a small portion of its western boundary. It lies a little south of the centre of the state, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Christian, Macon, and Moultrie; east by Moultrie, Coles, and Cumberland; south by Effingham and Fayette; and west by Montgomery and Christian counties. It is thirty miles from north to south, and its greatest breadth thirty-six miles from east to west. Its area is about 800 square miles, or 512,000 acres.

Population.—The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, was 25,476, and in 1880 is given at 29,951, and is principally composed of persons of English, Irish, German, and French extraction, with a few colored persons. The population by townships is as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.

Shelbyville,	4,105
Dry Point,	2,326
Prairie,	2,163
Big Spring,	1,983
Windsor,	1,952
Cold Spring,	1,651
Oconee,	1,607
Ash Grove,	1,563
Tower Hill,	1,479
Holland,	1,463
Rose,	1,335
Richland,	1,143
Moawequa,	1,121
Flat Branch,	1,080
Rural,	1,045
Ridge,	1,015
Okaw,	913
Pickaway,	834
Penn,	614
Todd's Point,	509
<hr/>	
	29,951

Shelbyville, the capital of the county, is situated in township 11 North, Range 4, on Sections 7 and 18—it derived its name from the county, and it from Isaac Shelby, an officer of the revolution. Its location is near the center of the county, and on the line of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad. The Kaskaskia river in its sinuous course passes along the eastern boundary of the city, furnishing a most excellent drainage. The city by rail is one hundred and ten miles north-east from St. Louis, seventy-nine west from Terre Haute, and one hundred and fifty miles west of Indianapolis.

Land Surface.—The land surface is divided between timber and prairie, the greater part being originally covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, a large portion of which has, ere this, given way before the axe of the pioneer and old settler. The surface in different localities is rather undulating. There are occasionally small hills or bluffs adjacent to the streams, principally along the Kaskaskia river and its tributaries.

Soil and Agriculture.—This county contains within its limits some

of the best, richest and most productive soil in the state; especially is it so of the North-western section of the county. Agricultural pursuits are in fact the leading employments of the people, and the rich returns which it brings to those engaged in them, promise to attract strangers, and reward all who devote labor to it. The leading staple products are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and sorghum; the productions are so various as to warrant the assertion that no year or season can occur in which the prudent husbandman will be completely disappointed in his hopes. Every desirable fruit, every useful grain, every nutritive grass is found here growing to perfection; industry may grow rich by the proper use of its resources, and domestic comfort, and even luxury, may find ample opportunities to gratify every reasonable desire. Its intelligent and enterprising people may advance in wealth, in knowledge, in refinement, and in all the arts and blessings of life. No spot is more favored, and none is more full of promise of future growth and influence.

Drainage and Climate.—It is drained by several streams—the Kaskaskia river running nearly through the center of the county, from north to south, is the largest, and drains the greatest area of country; it enters the county on a line almost between Windsor and Okaw township, and runs in a south-westerly course, in a zig-zag manner, through Windsor, Okaw, Shelbyville and Rose townships, touching Holland slightly, on the east, and entering Dry Point on section 3, and leaving it on section 15, (township 9-3). Its principal tributaries are Robinson's, Sand, Coon, Jordan, Richland and Brush creeks. Robinson's creek rises in Pickaway township, and gathering numerous affluents, drains a large district and passes through Ridge and Rose townships, and mingles its waters with the Kaskaskia on section 34. The north western portion of the county is drained by Long Grove Branch and Flat Branch and their tributaries; the south western section of the county is admirably watered and drained by Beck's, Opossum, Stone and Mitchel's creeks, while the south-eastern part of the county is drained by the Little Wabash river, Rattlesnake, Copperas, Green and Wolf creeks and their tributaries; each of these streams has its affluents, so that the entire surface of the county is well watered and drained. In portions of the county good water is afforded by copious springs and small lakes. The surface of the county is higher as a rule than the adjacent counties, as may be inferred from the fact that so many streams have their source here. The high grounds are the water sheds between the creeks. The natural and artificial groves, the fringed banks of the water-courses, the smiling farms, with their fields of maize and grain, and herds of cattle, all go to form a picture of surpassing loveliness. But little of the land is too flat for drainage, or broken for tillage, and hence the greater portion is susceptible of cultivation, and affords the widest application for machinery. The climate is healthful, and is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold.

Political Divisions of the County.—Shelby county is divided into twenty municipal townships, or voting precincts, viz.: Big Spring, Ash Grove, Prairie, Richland, Windsor, Holland, Shelbyville, Okaw, Todd's Point, Dry Point, Rose, Ridge, Pickaway, Penn, Cold Spring, Tower Hill, Rural, Flat Branch, Moawequa, and Oconee; of this number only eight are congressional townships; the balance are fractional, some more and some less than full congressional townships. The southern tier of precincts each comprise one and a half townships, or fifty-four sections of land.

MOULTRIE COUNTY

Was originally a part of Shelby and Macon counties, out of which it was formed. It is bounded on the north by Macon and Piatt

east by Douglas and Coles, south by Shelby, west by Shelby and Macon counties. It is situated a little south-east of the center of Illinois, and was organized out of the north-eastern portion of Shelby and the south-east corner of Macon, and was named in honor of William Moultrie, a brave and gallant soldier of the Revolution. The greatest length of the county from the north to the south line is about twenty-three and a half miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is eighteen miles. It contains 218,524 69-100 acres, or nearly 342 square miles, divided into sections, many of which contain more and some less than 640 acres.

Sullivan.—The capital of the county is situated a little south-east of the center, and at the crossings of the P. D. & E. and W. St. L. & P. railroads. It is quite a thriving and enterprising place.

Population.—The population of the county as shown by the census of 1880, is 13,539. The population of 1870 was 10,385, showing an increase in the last ten years of 3,154 persons. Moultrie is peopled by the representatives of several nations, forming a mixed population. Here the English or Anglo-Saxon finds his home. Also representatives of the Celtic and Teutonic races are found within its borders. Here too are met with, the impassioned and freedom-loving Frenchmen, and the honest and energetic Swedes, have also made their homes amongst us—also a few families of the colored race.

Topography.—The general surface of this county is flat or level; however, in some parts it is gently undulating, and in the regions of the various water courses the land is more broken; particularly is this the case along the Okaw (or Kaskaskia) and West Okaw creeks, where there are low sand and clay hills, and in several places they rise to a considerable height above the surrounding surface. Originally there were about 65,920 acres of timber land in belts ranging from two to six miles wide along the various streams, much of which has been cleared and made into farms, yielding annually large crops of important cereals. The larger part of the county consists of prairie, the timber being confined to belts along the Okaw and West Okaw creeks, and their tributaries. In the southern part where it predominates, there is some timber of excellent quality. In the northern tier of townships there is only a narrow strip along the West Okaw, in Lovington township, there being no natural timber in either Dora or Lowe.

Hydrography.—The principal natural water course in this county is the Okaw (or Kaskaskia) creek—or river, as it is called lower down. It enters the county on the east side of Section 24 in East Nelson township. Its course through this county is north, west, due west, and south-west, and after making numerous crooks and turns through East Nelson, and the southern portion of Sullivan township, it passes out of this county into Shelby near the south-west corner of Section 31, (Tp. 13, R. 5). Jonathan Creek heads in Section 3, T. 14, R. 6, and meanders in a southerly course, and has its confluence with the Okaw on Section 17, East Nelson township. It has several small affluents. Whitley Creek, which flows into the Okaw in the south eastern corner of Sullivan township, enters the county on the north-east corner of Whitley township, and has several tributaries which drain the south-eastern part of the county. The West Okaw, which drains the more central and western portions of the county, rises in Piatt county about one mile and a half north of the county line between Moultrie and Piatt. In its course it flows in a south-westerly direction, through Lovington, north-west corner of Sullivan township, along the east side of Marrowbone, touching the north-east corner of Shelby county, where it changes its course to a south-eastern direction, and mingles its waters with the Kaskaskia on Section 31, (13-5). Marrowbone creek, the largest tributary of the West Okaw, rises in the

north-western part of Dora, and with its affluents drains the southern and the central portions of Marrowbone township. Welbourn creek flows across the south part of Marrowbone township, from west to east, and empties into the West Okaw. Thus it will be seen that this county is quite well provided with natural drainage.

Tile Draining is being introduced in parts remote from these water-courses, and in time, when the system of draining becomes better understood, and generally applied, it will result in great good to the agricultural interests of the county. There are many small and several large ponds and lakes in the county, two or three of which contain several hundred acres each, which might in this way be drained and the land redeemed and cultivated.

This tiling, which has been in general use only some five or six years, is made out of a species of fire clay, of which extensive beds are found in the county. The average cost of laying tiling is twenty-five cents per rod; the average depth to which it is laid in the ground is three and a half feet. The price of tiling varies according to diameter, as follows:

Tiling 3 inches in diameter, per 1000 feet, \$12							
"	4	"	"	"	"	"	15
"	5	"	"	"	"	"	18
"	6	"	"	"	"	"	35
"	7	"	"	"	"	"	45
"	8	"	"	"	"	"	55
"	10	"	"	"	"	"	90

As the benefits resulting from tile draining become more appreciated, and its importance more fully realized, by the farming community generally, it will be still more extensively used, and millions of wealth thereby added to the agricultural interests of the state.

The Resources, Soil, and Agriculture.—The resources of Moultrie county are chiefly agricultural; the manufacturing interests, according to recent statistics, employ only about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars capital. There are several brick and tile factories, wagon and carriage factories, flouring and saw mills, and one woolen mill. The amount of capital invested in the respective enterprises is fully set forth in the statistics in the chapter on civil history.

The soil of this county is somewhat diversified; there is, however, very little land that is not susceptible of cultivation, and that will not yield rich returns to the agriculturalist. The soil of the prairie lands, and these constitute the greater portion of the county, especially on a line due east and west, and north of Sullivan, are composed of a black, peaty loam from three to ten feet deep, and commonly termed "vegetable mold." On the Okaw hills or bluffs the soil has a light yellowish color, with reddish brown clay containing sand and gravel intermixed. The arenaceous and argillaceous soil of the timber changes rapidly into the deep, rich black soil of the prairie.

In all ages, and in all conditions of society, and nations, agricultural pursuits have been the most necessary and important employment of mankind. From the broad bosom of mother earth, families and people of every clime have drawn their sustenance. In the same proportion that the tiller of the soil thrives and prospers is the success of the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artisan. The surplus products of his labor form constant additions to the wealth of the state, and help to swell the capital of the nation. When farming fails, famine flourishes, poverty prevails, commerce ceases, and progress is paralyzed. The chief occupation of the people of Moultrie county is farming and stock-raising. Most excellent corn crops are annually raised. The

average yield of this cereal is about sixty-five bushels per acre, and sometimes far exceeding this number.

Oats, barley, and rye grow luxuriantly, rarely failing to yield bountiful crops. The potato, turnip and all other garden vegetables and tuberous plants, are successfully cultivated. The fruits and berries of all varieties, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, currants, grow well, and in favorable seasons produce more than enough to meet the demands of the local markets. But wheat, especially the winter variety, is considered a very uncertain crop. However, for the last two years wheat has done well in this county, and has made a favorable average with other counties in this part of the State. The principal cultivated grasses are: blue grass, timothy, red-top, orchard-grass, and clover. These afford rich and nutritious pasturage for stock, and an excellent quality of hay for the market. The acreage of pasture and meadow is being yearly increased, indicating a tendency on the part of farmers to take advantage of the great facilities nature has here furnished for stock raising. The domestic animals are of improved breed. The horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are of far finer quality now than they were a few years ago, showing progressive spirit and enterprise on the part of farmers in keeping with all other branches of industry.

Political Divisions.—This county is divided into eight townships; a more extended notice of which may be seen in a carefully prepared history of each, in another part of this work. The names of the townships are as follows: Whitley, East-Nelson, Jonathan-Creek, Lowe, Sullivan, Lovington, Marrowbone, and Dora.

Timber.—The native kinds of timber in Shelby and Moultrie counties, are fully set forth in the chapter on the Flora, and hence demand but brief mention here. The largest quantity of timber found in the two counties is adjacent to the water-courses, in the southern tier of townships; in the south-western part of Shelby, was originally mostly covered with a heavy growth of the several varieties of oak, hickory and elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, black walnut, sycamore, hackberry, and cotton wood. The same will apply to Moultrie county, in the valleys and hills adjacent to the Okaw, Whitley, West Okaw creek and their tributaries; and occasionally the timber line would jut out into the level or prairie land. Fine belts of timber originally skirted the banks of all the streams in these counties, furnishing an adequate supply of timber for fencing and fuel. Artificial groves and belts, consisting chiefly of hard and soft maple, elm and fruit trees, and the Osage orange for hedges, have been planted on the prairies, and add much beauty by their presence to the landscape.

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Transportation Facilities.

Perhaps the most important factor in the business development and prosperity of a city or county, is its railroad communications. At least it is safe to assert that such has become a demonstrated fact with regard to Shelby and Moultrie counties. A retrospection of their history since the advent of railroad facilities, will convince the careful observer of the immense benefit resulting from the introduction of this essential adjunct of commercial enterprise. We here insert brief sketches of the railroads traversing these counties.

Illinois Central R. R.

The main line of this road enters Shelby county on section 19, township 14, Range two east, and traverses the north-western corner of the county in a south-westerly direction, leaving the county on section seven, in township 13-2. Its course is then through Christian county, in the same direction, until it strikes section 4, (township 10-1), Oconee, when after crossing the line of sections

8 and 17, its course is due south. The stations on the line of this road in Shelby county, are the flourishing town of Moawequa, in the north-west corner of the county, and Oconee in the south-west part of the county, from which point considerable shipping is done.

The Chicago Branch of this road traverses a little over four miles of the south-east corner of Shelby county, passing through the village of Sigel in Big Spring township. In September, 1850, Congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres to aid in building this road.

The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the state. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Rantoul* and others, to build it, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The legislature, in granting the charter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated that *seven per cent.* of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the state forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the state. This road has a total length of 706 miles, connecting Cairo with Chicago and Dunleith, or from Cairo to Centralia 112 miles, and from Centralia to Dunleith 341 miles. This road is one of the great trunk lines of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley; its principal leased line in this state is the Gilman and Springfield road, and with its Iowa division, running from Dubuque to Sioux city, serve to mark it as one of the principal roads of the west, and connects Chicago with St. Louis by the Vandalia road. The first ground broken toward the building of this road in this county was in 1853. And the cars were running the following year, and then Moawequa and Oconee stations were located.

Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

(Formerly the Terre-Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad). Its general offices are located at Indianapolis, its eastern terminus; and St. Louis being the western terminus, the length of track from either termini is 261 miles. The road-bed is of substantial build, well ballasted, tied and ironed. It enters the state of Illinois in Edgar county, and the principal towns which it passes through in this state, are Paris, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, Pana, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Bunker Hill, Alton and East St. Louis. The line of the road is laid through a very fertile district of the state, and it receives a fair proportion of the traffic.

The act passed by the Legislature of Illinois to incorporate the Terre-Haute and Alton railroad company went into effect January 26th, 1851. An extension from Alton to St. Louis was subsequently built, and the road was then for several years known as the Terre-Haute, Alton & St. Louis R. R. It strikes Moultrie county first on section twenty-four, Whitley township. Summit, a station in this township is about a mile and a half west of the county line; the general direction of the road through Shelby county is slightly south-western, passing through Windsor, Richland, Shelbyville, Rose, and Tower Hill townships. The principal station in the latter county is Shelbyville. At Windsor it crosses the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R., and at Tower Hill it furnishes communication with the north and south, through the O. & M. road. The I. & St. L. and O. & M. run on parallel lines about three miles—from Tower Hill to the west line of the county. This is by far the most important road in Shelby county. It was completed same date as the Illinois Central.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville R. R.

The first effort made to build a railroad through Moultrie county,

was that in connection with the Shelbyville and Tolono road, but only a survey of the line and a little grading was done when the project failed.

The P. D. & E. road is a consolidation of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, and the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon railroads. The former of these two roads was chartered in 1861, and the charter was amended in 1865. The road was constructed in 1871, from Pekin to Decatur, 67 miles and was leased by the Wabash. The (D. S. & M.) was chartered the same year (1861), and in 1872 was completed from Decatur to Mattoon, a distance of 43 miles. Subsequently these two roads, as before stated, were consolidated and now form the P. D. and E. R. R., which secures to the county a north-western and south-eastern line of transportation; the northern terminus being Peoria, and the present southern, Parkersburg, making the road, as extended, 192 miles in length. Through the efforts of some of the enterprising citizens, they united with the people of Decatur and Mattoon, and aided by Mr. W. M. Stanley, then representative in the legislature from this district, procured a charter for the D. S. & M. R. R., and the Board of Supervisors of Moultrie county subscribed \$80,000 in bonds. These bonds were issued December 31, 1872, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to mature January 1, 1883. All but about \$6,000 of these bonds have been paid, and the whole amount will be cancelled before the date of maturity. This road enters Moultrie county in Dora township at Dalton City, and it traverses the county in a south-easterly direction, through Dora, Marrowbone, Sullivan, and East Nelson townships, and passes out at Coles station, in the north-eastern corner of Whitley township. The most important station is Sullivan, at which place it crosses the line of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific.

Illinois Midland R. R.

Which is a consolidation of the Peoria, Atlanta, and Decatur and the Paris and Decatur railroads. It was constructed in the year 1872, from Peoria, via Decatur to Terre Haute Indiana, Peoria and Terre Haute being the termini, and the entire length of the road is 176 miles, of which 168 are in Illinois. This road enters Moultrie county from the west, in the northern part of Dora township, on the line dividing the sections ten and fifteen, and extends due east to Lake City, where it diverges from a straight line in a south-east direction to Lovington, at which thriving and enterprising town it crosses the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R. Here again its course changes and it traverses the balance of the county due east, crossing the county line at Arthur on Section 25 in Lowe township. Lake City, Lovington, Williamsburg and Arthur are the stations in this county, Lovington being the most important.

Moultrie County has done much to foster and encourage her railroad system. Her people have been liberal, having donated the right-of-way, and voted moneys to aid in the construction of the roads.

The total railroad bonded indebtedness of the county is at present, \$281,000, as follows:

\$6,000 of the subscribed \$80,000 to the P. D. & E. R. R.	
\$75,000 donated by vote to	P. D. & E. R. R.
\$200,000 " " " " Chicago & Paducah, now W. St. L. & P.	
<hr/>	
\$281,000 Total.	

The \$75,000 was issued in one thousand dollar bonds, November 1, 1871, drawing 8 per cent. interest, and the \$200,000 in one thousand dollar bonds, issued May 27, 1872, bearing ten per cent. interest. Inasmuch as there is believed to have been some irregularity in the manner in which the latter donations were made,

the constituted authorities of the county propose to contest the legality of said bonds. In addition to the above there is a township railroad indebtedness of \$42,000, viz: Sullivan tp. \$30,000, Lowe, \$12,000. These bonds are also in litigation.

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R.

(Formerly Chicago and Paducah R. R.) This road was built through Moultrie and Shelby counties in 1873 and '74. It has since passed into the hands of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Believing it will be interesting to our readers, we give a brief description of this great corporation, whose future prosperity is so intimately intertwined with the growth and development of these counties. *Great Western*, whose name has since been successively changed to Toledo, Wabash and Western and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, the last of which it still bears. The Great Western was an extension of the Northern Cross Railroad, and was completed to Bement, north of Moultrie county, and the cars running in April, 1854. More than to any other this immediate section of the state owes the subsequent rapid development of its agricultural and other resources. Its line passes through some of the finest portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It soon became the popular highway of travel and traffic between the East and the West. Under its new name—Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific—and management, it has rapidly extended its lines east and west of the Mississippi river, comprising at present two great divisions, the eastern and western.

Total miles east of the Mississippi river, 1381 miles.

" " west " " " " 777 "

Grand total Eastern and Western Divisions, 2158 miles.

The Chicago and Paducah branch of this road enters Moultrie county in the north-east corner of Lovington township, and its general course is almost due south. It traverses Lovington township, crossing the Illinois Midland R. R. at the town of Lovington. It passes on through Sullivan tp. and at the City of Sullivan crosses the line of the P. D. & E. R. R. Thence through the north-west corner of Whitley tp., and crosses the section lines between Whitley and Windsor townships, when it enters Shelby county, and at the town of Windsor crosses the I. & St. L. R. R., and passes on down through Richland and Prairie townships. The stations below Windsor are Strasburg, Hebron, and the thriving village of Stewardson. The road crosses the south line of Shelby county on Section 15, (tp. 9-5), Prairie township. By this road and the I. & St. L., the two counties are linked together by bands of iron. The W. St. L. & P. is the most important road in the two counties, and is the great North and South line, connecting with the principal northern and southern cities. The principal lines of this road have steel rail tracks, well ballasted road-beds, and altogether constitute one of the greatest railroad systems in the West.

Springfield Division of Ohio and Mississippi R. R.

This road enters Shelby county on the west line of Section 19, Tower Hill township, and its course is due east until it reaches the village of Tower Hill, which is the most important station on the line of this road in Shelby county. Here the line diverges from an eastern to a south-eastern course, and traverses the townships of Tower Hill, Cold Spring and Dry Point. The stations in this county are Tower Hill, Lakewood, Cowden and Holliday—the latter village is on the dividing line between Shelby and Fayette counties. This road was formerly known as the Springfield and Pana R. R., afterwards as the Springfield and South-eastern R. R. and on the first of April, 1875, it was sold to the O. & M. R. R.

Company. It was built under a charter obtained in 1865, and completed in 1870. The first construction train to run from Pana to Springfield was on the 28th of October, 1869. The first through train from Beardstown to Shawneetown, was run on the 28th of March, 1872. This road does a fair business, and its influence has been greatly felt in developing the resources of the south-western portion of the county.

We append some statistics relative to the above described roads which will doubtless be of interest to the reader.

A Statement of miles of track and assessed value of R. R. property of Moultrie and Shelby counties.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Name of Roads.	Main track including right of way track.		Side or turnout track.		Total value of R. R. property assessed by the State Board of Equalization.
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	
Illinois Midland.	15	4515	1	1029	\$49,407
Indianapolis and St. Louis.	5			1235	31,363
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.	23			2794	76,051
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.	22	3218		5215	118,867
Total,	66	2453	2	4993	\$275,688

SHELBY COUNTY.

Indianapolis and St. Louis R. R.	27		1	5071	\$135,501
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.	19	2912	1	1094	51,517
Ohio and Mississippi.	17	3866		3549	79,494
Illinois Central R. R.	16	2640			Pay no tax.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.

BY PROF. J. PIKE, M. A.*

SHELBY COUNTY.



TOPOGRAPHY.—About two-thirds of the area of this county is prairie; the northern part being flat, or very gently undulating, and possessing a rich soil.

The principal streams are the Little Wabash river and the Kaskaskia; the former running through the south-eastern portion of the county, the latter and its tributaries being in the central and western portions.

Among the less important streams are Green, Mitchell's, Beck's, Robinson's, and Mud creeks, the last two being sluggish streams, with muddy banks, flanked by wide bottoms, and low hills, whose height does not exceed fifty feet.

The hills along the Kaskaskia are generally about seventy feet high, and the country, back from the river for a distance varying from a half mile to a mile, is rather broken. The bottoms vary in width from a quarter of a mile to three-quarters of a mile.

The timber on the ridges, hills, and uplands is chiefly white oak,

* For some of the data in the preparation of this chapter, we are indebted to the State Geological reports of Prof. A. H. Worthen, its editor.

black-oak, shell-bark, hickory, burr-oak, and sassafras, while the bottoms produce pine, oak, elm, ash, hackberry, buckeye, maple, and sugar tree.

The river bottoms and the adjacent hills afford an abundant supply of good timber.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

Quaternary.—In digging a well on the Kaskaskia bottom, two miles below the mouth of Jordan's creek, the first five feet were found to be soil and dark clay, and the next eleven feet sandy material containing some pebbles.

The Shelbyville hills show about fifty feet of sand and clay, on which are found rounded pebbles of mica, slate, sienite of various colors, several kinds of granite (including graphic granite), quartzite, greenstone, and chert.

Three miles above Shelbyville, a drift bluff is exposed, at an old well, and shows sand and pebbles partially united, forming disconnected layers of firmly cemented conglomerate.

On the Wabash, below the forks, the drift exhibits about twelve feet of chocolate and buff-colored clays, the lower part being sandy and containing a few small pebbles.

A well on J. Gallagher's farm was dug to a depth of seventy-two feet, the first thirty-eight feet being through clay. At that depth was found muddy sand, in which were leaves, sticks, and one log. From the depth of fifty-two feet to seventy-two feet, the well was bored through sand to a stiff clay.

Coal Measures.—About 175 feet of the upper Coal Measures appear in this county, and in the whole thickness there are only two workable coals, grades No. 14 and No. 15, numbered 16 and 8, respectively, in the following condensed sections of the various beds:

	FT.
1. Limestone, dove-colored,	4
2. Fire clay,	2
3. Shales passing into sandstone,	30
4. Limestone,	4
5. Shales at top, changing into argillaceous limestone,	55
6. Sandstone,	4 to 40
7. Shaly bituminous limestone and bituminous shales,	1 to 4
8. Coal, No. 15,	1½ to 3
9. Fire clay,	1½ to 5
10. Limestone,	0 to 4
11. Shales and sandstone,	15 to 30
12. Shales,	
13. Calcareous shales,	4
14. Shales,	
15. Calcareous and bituminous shales,	2
16. Coal, near Pana,	1½ to 15-6
17. Fire clay,	5
18. Sandy limestone	5

At a mill on Sand creek, about five miles from Windsor, No. 1, extends across stream for about 200 feet.

Four miles north-east of Shelbyville, on the river, are found about four feet of limestone, the upper part of which is sometimes shaly and fossiliferous, containing *Spiriferina Kentuckiensis*, *Spirifer lineatus*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *Productus punctatus*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Hemipronites crassus*, and crinoid stems. The lower part contains very few fossils.

Just beneath the fire clay, in the same vicinity, are found 20 feet of sandy shales, and occasionally along the river there are beds of buff sandstone, which make the entire thickness of sandstone and shales (No. 3) amount to 30 feet. In No. 4, which is a tough and very coarse dark gray limestone, are found the fossils, *Myalina subquadrata*, *Pinna per-acuta*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, *Nautilus occidentalis*, *Allorisma subcuneata*, *Aviculopecten occidentalis*.

About five miles up the Kaskaskia river from Shelbyville, No. 4, is found sticking out of the river bank, three feet above low water, is easily recognized, and affords good fossils. Below the limestone just mentioned, and including Nos. 5, 6 and 7, there are about 96 feet of sandy and argillaceous shale sandstone, and argillaceous limestone, with calcareous and bituminous shale. The upper part is principally argillaceous shale, but the lower part consists of beds that are not at all persistent. Near the railroad, one mile west of Robinson's creek, the argillaceous shale is 30 feet thick; its beds are very irregular, and the fracture is conchoidal and smooth. The thinner beds are shaly.

The sandstone (No. 6) also is changeable. Sometimes it is absent entirely, its place being occupied by sandy shales, as on the Little Wabash river; at others, it is a thin-bedded sandstone. Two miles south-east of Shelbyville, it changes rapidly to a shale, again to a sandstone, and again, back to a shale. Sometimes it rests on the coal, then again it is separated from the coal by bituminous shales, which begin at 0, and rapidly increase to a thickness of 1½ feet.

At Lilly's mill, a calcareous shale overlies the coal which in a distance of 200 feet thickens from 0 to 3 feet; it is divided, after running a short distance, by 2 feet of clay shale, and the upper part becomes a firm bed of limestone. But few fossils are found in these beds, the most important being *Sigillaria* and *Calamites*, in the sandstone, and *Cordaite*s, in the shales.

The fossils in the calcareous shales are much crushed, still the following can be distinguished; *Athyris subtilita*, *Spirifer Kentuckiensis*, *Prod. Prattenianus*, and *Bryozoa*.

An examination of the outcrops of coal in various places gives the following sections, from which may be seen the changeable character of the adjacent rocks:

On Copperas creek west of Nioga, at J. Young's coal bank—

1. Drab and blue shale, 3 ft.
2. Bituminous coal, 1½ "
3. Fire clay, 3 "
4. Slope, 10 ft. to 15 "
5. Chocolate and drab-colored arenaceous limestone, . . 2½ "
6. Slope, 5 "
7. Sandstone, hard and rough, 5 "

On Little Wabash, one mile above the mouth of Copperas creek:

1. Clay and drift, 25 ft.
2. Clay shale, 14 "
3. A little black slate, "
4. Bituminous coal, 0 " to 22 in
5. Fire clay at top for a few feet, then clay shales, with nodules of ironstone, etc., 18 "

A mile up stream the coal is four feet above the water, and a quarter of a mile further it is two feet above, and capped by 12 feet of gray shale, passing into thin beds of sandstone.

At Lilly's mill, in section 1, T. 9 N., R. 3 E., the following section is shown:

1. Slope gentle, 60 ft.
2. Drift clay, sand and pebbles, 10 "
3. Ash-blue clay shale, 4 "
4. Calcareous shale, changing to shaly limestone . . 0 " to 3 ft.
5. Coal, 15-6 ft.
6. Fire clay, 3 ft.
7. Hard and soft shales, shaly and thickly-bedded gray and grayish blue, very changeable within a short distance, 20 "

At a coal bank on Robinson's creek, in section 21, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.—

1. Gray sandstone, 25 ft.
2. Ferruginous bed, 0 " 5 in.
3. Black shale, 10 "
4. Coal, 2 " 8 "

One hundred yards south of the last locality—

1. Limestone with thin laminae of coal, traversing the lower part, 5 ft.
2. Ochrey ferruginous stratum, 0 " 5 in.
3. Blue and dove-colored clay shales, 0 " 4 "
4. Coal, 2 " 6 "

The hills at this place are about fifty feet high.

In section 30, T. 12 N., R. 3 E., on Brush creek,

1. Soil and buff clay 8 ft.
2. Soft buff sandstone 8 "
3. Thinly laminated light-blue shales 4 "
4. Bituminous coal 1 " 6 in.
5. Fire clay 2 "
6. Coarse rough nodular calcareous sandstone

On the land of J. Armstrong, in section 35 of the same township, there are, over the coal, four or five feet of firm gray or brown sandstone containing plants.

On Mrs. Sides' land, one and a half miles south of the railroad,

1. Sandstone, at one place very hard; at another, soft, . . 5 ft.
2. Ferruginous shales passing into conglomerate . . . ¼ to 1 "
3. Lead-blue calcareous shales 2 "
4. Coal about 1½ "
5. Fire clay

Near the railroad in section 17, T. 11 N., R. 3 E., at William Howard's,

1. Sandstone
2. Dark gray calcareous shale thinning out 2 ft.
3. Coal 1 " 6 in.

At Minto's, a short distance north,

1. Sandstone
2. Ferruginous conglomerate 1 in. to 4 in.
3. Dove-colored clay shales 16 "
4. Coal 18 "
5. Fire clay 15 "
6. Hard limestone 24 "

One hundred and fifty yards farther up,

1. Sandstone
2. Calcareo-bituminous shale 4 ft.
3. Coal 1 " 8 in.
4. Fire clay

In section 6, T. 9 N., R. 4 E.

1. Olive clay shales 4 ft.
2. Bituminous coal 1 " 6 in.
3. Fire clay 2 "
4. Buff limestone, fracture gray 4 "

At the mouth of Long Branch in section 10, T. 10 N., R. 3 E.

1. Brown ash-clay, a few pebbles in the lower part . . . 20 ft.
2. Bituminous coal, the upper one foot has thin bands of clay—the lower part is good coal 3 "
3. Upper part fire clay, in middle are buff nodules of arenaceous limestone 16 "

On Mrs. Fancher's land in section 32, T. 10 N., R. 4 E.,

1. Argillaceous shales
2. Coal 22 in.
3. Fire clay 5 ft.
4. Sandstone in thin beds alternating rough, hard, with gray ripple marked, and thicker brown beds 15 "

One mile south of Shelbyville.

1. Sandy shales 55 ft.
 2. Coal, thin seam 2 in.
 3. Calcareous shales fossiliferous 1 to 2 "
 4. Bituminous coal 2 "
- Coal is at the water's edge.

In the south part of section 2, T. 10 N., R. 1 E.,

1. Mostly chocolate-colored argillaceous shales 10 ft.
2. (=No. 14 of upper Coal Meas. Sec.) Calcareous shales containing *Hemipronites crassus*, *Spiriferina Kentuckiensis*, *Lophophyllum proliferum*, *Zeacrinus*, and a crinoid resembling *Agassizocrinus* 1 "
3. Blue and bituminous shales 3 "
4. (=No. 16 of upper Coal Meas. Sec.) Dark blue calcareous shales passing into a shaly limestone; abounds in *Spirifer plano-convexus* and *Hemipronites crassus*; also contains *Orthis carbonaria*, *Orthoceras cribratum*, *Pleurotomaria Sphaerulata*, *Chonetes Flemingii*, *Productus costatus*, *Spirifer cameratus*, *Euomphalus sub-rugosus*, *Lophophyllum proliferum*
5. Bituminous coal 20 in. to 22 in.
6. Fire clay, calcareous nodules in the lower part 5 ft.
7. Hard rough calcareous sandstone containing *Productus Prattianus*

Besides the fossils named above, there are found on the Fayette county line the following: *Productus Nebrascensis*, *Productus longispinus*, *Retzia punctulifera*, *Spiriferina Kentuckiensis*, and *Orthis carbonaria*.

The rocks of the above section preserve a slight southerly dip for ten miles; and at the county line, where it crosses Beck's creek, they are found about the same distance above the creek; but for four or five miles toward the north, they rise more rapidly.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal Mines.—Two coal beds are worked in this county. The upper (grade No. 15), sometimes called the "Shelby coal," varies in thickness from one and a half to three feet, but is generally about twenty-two inches thick. It is generally a firm, good coal, and is tolerably pure.

The following are the principal places at which it has been worked: J. Young's, in section 24, T. 10 N., R. 6 E.; on the west side of Little Wabash river, in the north half of township 10 north; Wm. Rudy's, J. Gallagher's, Henry Allen's on Richland creek; the railroad bank on Brush creek; Elliott's, on the Terre Haute R. R., near Robinson's creek station. At Lilly's mill the chance to side drift is very favorable, and there are many places within three miles of the mill at which coal crops out, and is generally easy of access.

The Beck's creek or Pana coal (grade No. 14) has been mined in section 15, T. 9 N., R. 1 E., and in section 31, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. At the latter place twenty-one feet of shales and thin bedded sandstone rest on two feet of bituminous shale at the water's edge, and coal has been taken out of the bed of the creek (Beck's). Six miles north of this place, the coal appears a few feet above the water in Coal Bank creek.

Building Stone.—The varieties of building stone are silicious limestone, argillaceous limestone, and sandstone. The silicious limestone on Copperas creek is excellent for heavy work. On the west side of the east fork of Little Wabash river, a great deal of sandstone has been quarried for the construction of culverts on the Illinois Central R. R. The stone is hard and irregularly bedded, but is very durable. Good gray sandstone is quarried two miles south-east of Shelbyville. Some of the sandstones of this county

make very good coarse grind-stones. The limestone found on Sand creek and west of the Kaskaskia river four and five miles north-east of Shelbyville is superior stone for building purposes; it was used in the construction of the Shelbyville railroad bridge. The deep blue argillaceous limestone west of Robinson's creek is very irregularly bedded, and often has too much clay in its composition to be good for anything but rip-rap and use in common culverts.

Sand and Road Material.—Good sand for use in plastering can be procured on Little Wabash and Kaskaskia rivers, on Sand creek, and from some of the drift exposures. The sands and numerous pebbles found in the drift of this county are good material for the building of roads. The city of Shelbyville is particularly fortunate in having an almost inexhaustible supply of road material conveniently located when she chooses to use it. Good clay for bricks may be found almost anywhere in the county. Limestone good for lime can be procured only on Sand creek and four or five miles above Shelbyville.

Soil and Agriculture.—The soil of most of the northern part of the county is a dark rich loam, and it produces the finest crops of corn to be found in the county, averaging from forty to fifty bushels per acre. South of the Terre Haute railroad and in the southwestern part of the county the soil of the flat prairie and timbered lands is thin; on the mound slopes it is very rich and productive. Near Windsor and south and west for six miles the land, prairie and timbered, is rich. The woodland near Flat branch is all good and capable of producing all the crops raised in this latitude. Good crops of wheat are raised in most of the northern part of the county and on the timbered lands and mound slopes of the southern part. The general average of fall wheat is twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre.

Water.—The people get their supply of water chiefly from wells that vary in depth from 20 feet to 50 feet, the deeper wells being on the hilly lands. Chalybeate springs, some impregnated with sulphur, others quite sweet, are found on the west side of Beck's creek about a mile and a half north of the south county line. In sections 5 and 6, T. 10 N., R. 3 E., there is a fresh water lake, *Miantonomah*, whose surface is almost on a level with the surrounding prairie, and which covers an area of several hundred acres. Around its margin are many broad leaf water plants, and an abundance of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Lake Emtah, another quite large body of water, is in section 5, T. 9 N., R. 5 E. In the east suburbs of Shelbyville, inexhaustible veins of water are struck at a depth of from 12 to 15 feet. The geological formations, as exhibited in these wells, are found to be very peculiar. At about the depth above indicated, is struck a stratum of quicksand from 5 to 8 feet in thickness, from which pours an abundance of pure, cold sparkling water, which rises in the wells to a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Beneath the quicksand is a bed of hard clay impervious to water. In the central portions of the city water is difficult to find at any depth, while on the west side of the city it is reached at about the same depth as on the east side.

GEOLOGY OF MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Geologically, the surface of this county, to the unskilled observer, presents a tame and uninteresting appearance; but to one who can see "books in running streams, and sermons in stones," it is eloquent in language that thrills his heart, and calls forth his best thoughts. Scattered over some of its surface, lies the boulder drift;

especially in the more northern tier of townships are occasionally found huge and lesser fragments of rocks, whose parent beds lie hundreds of miles to the north of Lake Superior, and the great chain of lakes, and which fragments have been ground and transported in the great glaciers from the north east, which plowed over the surface and planed down the rocks, pulverizing and mixing the débris to form the productive soil the present dweller finds at his hand and beneath his feet. Fossils that tell of ocean depths and the processes of creation are found permeating the soil in every locality, but all of them of foreign birth—none of them here *in situ*. On the bars of the different streams may be found mollusks, including *Unio zigzag*, *U. dilatata*, *Alasmodonta truncata*, *Melania Poludina*, *Cyclas*, etc.

Topography—The prairies are either nearly flat or gently undulating. The timbered land, gradually sloping near the heads of creeks, becomes more uneven near the main streams. However, there is no extensive tract of broken land. Along the south fork of the Kaskaskia, near the eastern line of the county, the bluffs are often over forty feet high, but for four or five miles down the stream, are not often over twenty feet high, and spread out into white oak flats. Southwest of Sullivan, the hills are sometimes sixty or eighty feet high, but not very abrupt.

Stratigraphical Geology—The formations in this county consist of the quarternary and limited coal measure outcrops. *Alluvium*.—This includes the soil, the loose material, and more recent formation along the streams. Below Sullivan, the soil on the south fork of the Kaskaskia bottoms is very sandy, and along the streams there are many sandbars. The sandy bottoms are often covered with a growth of *Vernonia fuscicula*. Prof. Worthen, in his geological report on this county, says that three miles south-east of Sullivan, on land of George Purvis, on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, he discovered the head of a bison. It measured across the forehead above the eyes twelve inches; the same between the roots of the horns: the latter were short, thick and slightly curved. The hill above the bank is probably twenty-five feet high; the bank about eight feet high, forming a narrow bench with the hill, of about ten feet in width; in this bench or terrace a few feet from the top, the skull and part of the cervical bones were found. The surrounding clay was black rich loam. There were several trees two feet in diameter growing on this terrace.

Drift—The drift is of great depth in this county. At Sullivan, which is about as high ground as any other part of the county, a well was dug 210 feet, and the following stratum was passed through, as reported by Mr. Patterson, who had charge of the digging:

	FT.
1. Yellowish clay,	15
2. Green clay,	10
3. Whitish clay and some gravel,	6
4. At 60 feet from top struck a small white sand stone (probably a boulder), then 21 feet alternations of sand, gravels, red clay, blue clay, etc. At 81 feet, struck a big boulder; at 110 feet, blue clay, continuing to 210 feet; next five feet of quick-sand—he could go no farther. A strong vein of water came in at 15 feet from the surface, also at 105 feet, another at 180 feet, the last rising to within five feet of the top, but subsided to 15 feet. It has a strong sulphate of iron taste.	

The following section of drift was exposed on Whitley's Creek, on land of Daniel Brown:

	FT.
1. Soil at top, with a growth of white oak and black hickory; below brown clay, with a few small pebbles,	8
2. Mostly blue and brown clay with pebbles,	16
3. Black, spongy stratum, vegetable mold, no pebbles,	4
4. Buff clay, and brown sands, with talus from above,	11

Up a ravine about a hundred yards distant is a fine spring of exceedingly clear, pleasant-tasted water, four feet in depth; bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen occasionally rise to the surface—no taste of sulphur being perceptible, but a slight odor of it.

In digging for a well on the south fork of Kaskaskia, below the mouth of Whitley Creek, the following stratum was observed:

	FT.
1. Soil, local drift, etc.,	
2. Blue clay, with a few pebbles, at the lower part a very dark stratum of clay,	8
3. Brown sand and small boulders	5
4. Blue and brown sand and clay, with some pebbles or boulders	8
5. Very comminuted fine sand beds, some of it concretionary	3
6. Dark, purplish-blue sands	4
7. Talus of above, with fragments of coal, etc.	

From the appearance of the dark stratum in Nos. 2 and 7, James W. Loomis & Co. have run in a drift for seventy feet in search of a coal bed; but they were unsuccessful. The dark stratum at Daniel Brou's also induced parties to dig in search of coal. A better knowledge of geology would have taught them the futility of searching for coal at these places.

Drift boulders of various kinds of metamorphic rocks are often found alone on the prairies, especially in the northern part of the county; four miles north-east of Sullivan there is a boulder of granite 10x5x8 feet, surrounded only by the black prairie soil; how deep it is beneath is not known.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal Measures—There have been several efforts to find coal in Moultrie county, but they have proved unsuccessful. Near Sullivan, John Patterson had a well dug 200 feet deep, through drift clays, and struck a soft sandstone, into which he bored 43 feet. This is probably equivalent to No. 1 of the general section of the coal measure rocks spoken of in Shelby county. The top of this rock is probably 140 feet above the Shelby coal (No. 15). On the South Fork of Kaskaskia, two miles above the junction, the following stratum exists:

	FT.	IN.
1. Long slope of drift, along which are strown many boulders of various kinds	50	
2. Drab sandy shale	5	
3. Rough, chocolate-colored limestone		4
4. Olive clay	2	6
5. Red clay	2	
6. Dark olive clay to low water in river	2	

North-west of the above, on the West Fork above the ford, appear tumbled blocks of limestone sticking out of the bank, at a regular elevation above the water in the creek. They are somewhat surrounded by a local drift, but apparently above their proper place.

Down the river a few miles, in Shelby county, this limestone, (No. 2 of general section), crops out in regular layers, 4 feet thick. Prof. Worthen, in his report, says that a shaft would have to be sunk about 330 feet at Sullivan, in order to reach coal No. 15, or probably 850 feet to reach coal No. 7.

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



THE names, and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, state, or county, are always of interest to the inhabitants, especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we then turn with pleasure to the investigation of its Natural History, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study; some were animals of prey, others harmless, and subsisted upon vegetable matter. The early animals of this portion of the state, ranged over a wide field—and those which inhabited the prairie and timbered regions of the Kaskaskia and Sangamon rivers and their tributaries—differ but very materially as to species.

Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and still have the deer of two kinds; the more common, the well-known American deer (*Cervus Virginianus*), and the white-tailed Deer (*Cervus Leucurus*). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*), must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Sangamon and plains and prairies of this portion of the state. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty years. The Gray Wolf (*Canis Occidentalis*) and Prairie Wolf (*Canis latrans*) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (*Vulpes Virginianus*), which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (*Felis concolor*) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (*Lynx rufus*). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (*Putorius Vison*); American Otter (*Lutra Canadensis*); the Skunk (*Mephitis Mephitica*); the Badger (*Taxidea Americana*); the Raccoon (*Procyon Lotor*); The Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (*Sciurus Ludovicanus*, *Carolinensis*, *Volucella*, *Striatus* and *Spermophilus*). The Woodchuck (*Arctomys Monax*); the common Musk Rat (*Fiber Zibethicus*). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the long-tailed Jumping Mouse (*Meriones Labradorus*), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hare, the (*Lepus Sylvaticus*) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

.Of Birds may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the *Meleagris Gallopavo* (Wild Turkey), and *Cupidonia Cupido* (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (*Bonasa Umbellus*); Ruffed Grouse (*Ortyx Virginianus*); Quail (*Philohela Minor*); Woodcock, (*Gallinago Wilsonii*); English Snipe, (*Macrorhamphus Griscus*); Red-breasted Snipe, (*Gambetta Melanoleuca*); Telltale Snipe, (*Gambetta Flavipes*); Yellow-Legs, (*Limosa Fedoa*); Marbled Godwit, (*Scolofax Fedoa*, Wilson); Numenius Longirastis, (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus, (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator, (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus, (Snow Goose); Bermicula Canadensis, (Canada Goose); Bermicula Brenta, (Brant); Anas Boschas, (Mallard); Anas Obscura, (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta, (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis, (Green winged Teel); Querquedula discors, (Blue-winged Teel); Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or Wood Duck); Aythya Americana, (Red-head Duck); Aythya Vallisneria, (Cavass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola, (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucullatus, (Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus), Rough-billed Pelican; Colymbus torquatus, The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Killdeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality; (Herodus egretta), White Heron; (Ardea Herodus), Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; (Zenaidura Carolinensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyanurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius phoenicianus), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; Junco hyemalis, Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palustris), Swamp Sparrow; (Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; (Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Mimus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harporhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes aedon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampeilis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyraugra rubra), Scarlet Tanager; (Pyraugra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tardus migratorius), Robin, came less than forty years ago. (Sialia Sialis), Blue Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus), Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; (Antrostomus vociferus), Whippoorwill; Chardeiles popetue, Night Hawk; (Chaetura pelasgia), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus), Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-Winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Bubo Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; Syrnium nebulosum, Barred Owl; (Nyctea nivea), Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; (Naucerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mississippensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo borealis), Red-tailed Hawk, (Haliastur leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvus), Ring-tailed Eagle.

* In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees, Warblers, (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vireos, (small birds called green necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers except sap-suckers, (*Picus varius*). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The male have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villiosii* et vars); and the Downy Woodpecker, (*Picus pubescens* et vars). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flecker, (*Colaptes auratus*) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division, (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will. Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (*Fringillidae*). Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2d. Birds of Doubtful Utility.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.)

3d. Birds that should be Exterminated.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (*Ampelis cedrorum*), Hawks and the larger Owls.



CHAPTER VI.

FLORA OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



IN speaking of the flora of the above counties it is not our purpose to treat exhaustively on the plants of the respective counties, but rather to give a list of the native trees and grasses found within their limits.

"Mere catalogues of plants growing in any locality," says a learned writer, "might without a little reflection, be supposed to possess but little value;" a supposition which would be far from the truth. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value of new lands. The kinds of timber growing in a given locality will decide the qualities of the soil for agricultural purposes. The cabinet maker and the wheelwright and all other workers in wood will find what materials are at hand to answer their purposes. The state of Illinois by the botanist is usually considered under three divisions; the heavily timbered regions of the south, the flora of which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, yet not without groves which are usually adjacent to water-courses; and the northern section. The counties of Shelby and Moultrie represent the characteristics of both a timbered and prairie country. Few spectacles are so inspiringly beautiful as a grand prairie at certain seasons of the year, and yet the luxuriant vegetation, which at first view seems so various, comprises but few species of plants.

Upon the flora of these counties civilization has produced its inevitable effect. As the Indian and buffalo have disappeared before the white man, so have some of the native grasses been vanquished by the white clover and the blue grass. Below we add a list of

NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

<i>Acer Saccharinum</i> , rock sugar maple	<i>C. Virginica</i> , choke cherry
<i>A. Nigrum</i> , black " "	<i>C. Serotina</i> , black cherry, cabinet cherry
<i>A. Dasycarpum</i> , soft maple, silver leaf maple	<i>C. Alternifolia</i> , false dogwood
<i>A. Negundo</i> , box-elder, ash leaf maple	<i>C. Sericea</i> , kinnickinick
<i>Æsculus Glabra</i> , stinking buckeye	<i>C. Cercinata</i> , pigeon berry
<i>A. Serrulata</i> , smooth leaf alder	<i>C. Stolonifera</i> , " " red osier
<i>Amelanchier Canadensis</i> , true service berry	<i>C. Paniculata</i> , " "
<i>Amorpha Fruticosa</i> , false indigo shrub	<i>C. Sanguinea</i> , " "
<i>A. Canescens</i> , lead plant	<i>Corylus Americana</i> , hazelnut
<i>Ampelopsis Quinquefolia</i> , virginia creeper	<i>C. Coccinea</i> , hawthorn
<i>Asimina Triloba</i> , paw paw	<i>C. Tomentosa</i> , " "
<i>B. Nigra</i> , river or red birch	<i>C. Crus-galli</i> , " "
<i>Carpinus Americanus</i> , blue beech, hornbeam	<i>C. Alba</i> , shagbark hickory
<i>Ceanothus Americana</i> , red root	<i>C. Sulcata</i> , thick shellbark hickory
<i>C. Ovalis</i> , great red root	<i>C. Tomentosa</i> , white heart hickory
<i>Cereis Canadensis</i> , Judas tree, red bud	<i>C. Glabra</i> , pig-nut hickory
<i>Celastrus Scandens</i> , false bitter sweet, wax work	<i>Dirca Palustris</i> , leatherwood
<i>Celtis Occidentalis</i> , hackberry	<i>Euonymus Atropurpureus</i> , wahoo, strawberry tree
<i>Cephalanthus Occidentalis</i> , button bush	<i>E. Americana</i> , wahoo
	<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> , white ash
	<i>F. Viridis</i> , green ash
	<i>F. Sambucifolia</i> , black ash
	<i>F. Quadrangulata</i> , blue ash
	<i>Gleditschia Triacanthos</i> , three thorned acacia, honey locust
	<i>Hamamelis Virginica</i> , witch hazel.

Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky coffee-nut	R. Floridum, black currant
Juglans Cinerea, butternut	Rosa Lucinda, prairie rose
J. Nigra, walnut	R. Blanda, wood rose
Juniperus Virginiana, red cedar	S. Tristis, rose willow
Lonicera Grata, Woodbine	S. Hamulis, cone willow
Menispermum Canadense, moon-seed	S. Erioccephala, silky head willow
Morus Rubra, mulberry	S. Nigra, Black willow
Ostrya Virginica, hop-hornbeam, iron-wood	S. Fragilis, joint willow, brittle willow
Plantanus Occidentalis, buttonwood, sycamore	Sambucus Canadensis, elderberry
Populus Tremuloides, quaking asp, aspen	S. Pubens, red fruit elderberry
P. Monilifera, necklace poplar, cottonwood	Sassafras Officinale, sassafras
P. Angulata, cotton tree	Shepherdia Canadensis, buffalo berry
Prunus Americana, wild plum	Smilax Hispida, greenbriar
Pyrus Coronaria, crab apple	Spirea Opulifolia, vinebark spirea
Quercus Macrocarpa, burr oak	Spirea Salicifolia, hardhack, willow spirea
Q. Obtusiloba, post oak	Staphylea Trifolia, rattle-box, wood-bladder nut
Q. Alba, white oak	Symphoricarpus Vulgaris, coral berry
Q. Prinus, swamp white oak	Tecoma Radicans, trumpet creeper
Q. Discolor, swamp chestnut oak	Tilia Americana, basswood
Q. Imbreccaria, laurel leaf oak	Ulmus Fulva, red elm
Q. Nigra, black jack oak	U. Americana, white elm
Q. Tinctoria, yellow bark oak, quercitron oak	U. Racemosus, cork elm, hickory elm
Q. Coccinea, scarlet oak	Viburnum Prunifolium, black haw, arrow wood
Q. Rubra, red oak	V. Lentago, black haw
Q. Palustris, swamp Spanish oak, pin oak	Vitis Aestivalis, summer grape
R. Glabra, sumach	V. Cordifolia, frost grape
R. Radicans, climbing poison ivy	Zanthoxylum Americanum, prickly ash
R. Toxicodendron, poison ivy	Linlira Benzoin, spice bush
Ribes Cynosbati, prickly gooseberry	Rubus Strigosus, red raspberry
R. Hirtellum, smooth " "	" Occidentalis, black raspberry
R. Rotundifolium, " "	" Villosus, blackberry
R. Lacustre, swamp gooseberry	Robinia Pseudocacia, black locust

Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods used in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of these counties. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pinkroot, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decayed monarch of the forest. Here are found the oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight and beautiful, is nearly gone; the hackberry, gum tree, black and sweet, the tulip, the giant cottonwoods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate. The *White Oak* is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements, as are also the *Panel Oak*, *Burr Oak*, and *Pin Oak*. The *Blue Ash* is excellent for flooring. The *Honey Locust* is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course best to pursue in the study of plants, and more beneficial to the student or general reader.

There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

GRASSES.

In speaking of these we purposely exclude the grain plants, those grasses which furnish food for man, and confine ourselves to those valuable grasses which are adapted to the sustenance of the inferior animals.

Timothy grass or cat's tail, naturalized	Solum Perenne, perennial ray grass
Agrastus vulgaris, red top or herbs grass	Anthoxanthum Odorum, sweet-scented vernal grass
Muhlenbergia diffusa, nimble will	Phalaris Arundinacea, reed canary grass
Calamagrostis Canadensis, blue joint, this is a native and grew upon prairies to the height of a man's head on horseback.	P. Canadensis, canary grass
Dactylis glomerata, orchard grass	Paspalum Setaceum,
Poa Pretensis, Kentucky blue grass	Panicum Sanguinale, crab-grass
Poa Compressa, true blue grass	Panicum Glabrum, smooth panicum
Festuca Elator, meadow fescue	Panicum Capillare, Witch grass
Bromus Secalinus, cheat chess, foreign	Panicum Crus galli, barn-yard grass
Phragmites Communis, the reed	Setaria Glauca, foxtail
Arundinaria Macrosperma, or cane	Setaria Viridis, bottle grass
	Setaria Italica, millet
	Andropogon Scoparius, broom-beard grass

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



HE old pioneers are fast sinking to rest after the toils and privations of the border, whither they came, buoyed up with hope and nerved with vigor, to build for themselves and their loved ones homes amid this beautiful scenery, while yet the whoop of the Indian and the howl of the wolf resounded on every side, and war's alarms came not infrequently, with imperious demands for blood and treasure. Here and there a white-haired veteran, bowed with the weight of years and the unremitting toil of pioneer life, remains an interesting relic of fast-fading times. Before all of these old, hardy pioneers, whose impress was the germ of the present, and whose endowment was lofty examples of courage and unabated energy, and who have durably stamped their characteristics upon worthy successors—before these have passed away, we seek to place upon the historic page the record of whom they were, and what they did to make their country what it is. The ties of home have, ere now, thrown around sterile coasts, frozen plains, and mountain cliffs the halo of the love of a patriotic people.

Is it surprising then that the undulating, flowery prairies and open vistas of park-like lawns, which, for extent and natural beauty, far excel the baronial manors of European aristocracy, and watered with running streams and quiet lakes—which beautiful landscape is embraced within the limits of these counties—should charm the eyes of the first settlers as they emerged from the dark, dense forests of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky, the Old Do-

minion, and Ohio, and beget in their hearts a love for the surroundings of nature that clings to them in their old age, and falls but little short of reverence when they speak of the old county which witnessed their first struggles for life and competency? These associations have made it a sacred and hallowed spot.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

SHELBY COUNTY.

The first permanent settlement made in the county now comprised within the limits of Shelby county, was by the Wakefield family. Charles Wakefield, Sr., wife and family, came into and settled in what is now Cold Spring township in March, 1818; the same year in which Illinois was admitted into the Union. Mr. Wakefield had quite a large family; his three married sons, Simeon, John, and Enoch, and their families, and Ormsby Vanwinckle, his son-in-law, and family accompanied him, as did also his youngest son, Charles Wakefield, Jr.; the latter was unmarried at that time. They came from St. Clair county, Ill., and were genuine frontiersmen, and were thoroughly conversant with the habits and peculiarities of the Indians, with whom they were very friendly. The Indians were numerous in this locality at that time. They were a remnant of the Kickapoo tribe; however, most of them left after the Black-Hawk war, and only returned occasionally in the autumn for a short period of hunting. They were always kindly treated by the settlers, and they did many little acts of kindness in return. The Wakefields—father and sons—were all noted hunters, and most of their living was gained by the rifle and other implements of the chase. In the spring of the year they would plant a small patch of corn, and the balance of the time was mostly occupied in hunting, fishing, and the sports of the chase. Charles Wakefield, Sr., settled and built his cabin about three-quarters of a mile south-east from the *Cold Spring*, near the present site of Williamsburg. It was the first house erected in *Shelby county*; it was built of rough, unhewn logs, and mud and stick chimney. By some it has been considered that Simeon Wakefield was the first settler in Shelby county, but that is undoubtedly a mistake; however, very little time elapsed between the coming of the father and his sons. The Wakefields settled at the Cold Spring because there they had an abundance of good, pure water, good soil and plenty of timber, and the surrounding forests abounded with all kinds of game. Simeon Wakefield settled at the Cold Spring, and John erected his cabin about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Simeon's improvement, and Enoch improved a place and built a cabin about one mile due west of Cold Spring. Ormsby Vanwinckle, the son-in-law of Wakefield, located with his family north-west of the Cold Spring, on a piece of land now known as the Horsman place. Lemuel Hawkins and family, Arthur Crocker and family, and the widow Petties and family all settled in close proximity to the Wakefields, or Cold Spring settlement, in the year 1818. These families were the first settlers of the county, and all came up from St. Clair county, Illinois. Further mention of them is made in the township history of Cold Spring.

Another early settler was Thomas Pugh, a native of North Carolina, who when quite young moved with his parents to the state of Kentucky, where he grew up, and married and raised a family. In the spring of 1819 he moved with his family to and located near the Cold Spring settlement, not far from the residence of Simeon Wakefield. The place is now known as the Milligan farm. Mr. Pugh was a man of considerable force of character, and enterprising to a high degree. At the time of his arrival here he had a family of three children, a daughter and two sons. The daughter is now deceased; the sons, John and Robert Pugh, are at present both resi-

dents of Tower Hill township. In 1830 Thomas Pugh purchased a farm one mile north of Shelbyville, and began the improvement of the same, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1858 or 1859. It is related by Robert Pugh that, for many years after his father came to the county, they could find the horns of the elk and buffalo lying in many places on the prairies. Game at this period was found in abundance, there being plenty of bear, wolves, panthers, wild cats, deer, wild turkeys, and numerous small game. Thomas Pugh was quite celebrated as a hunter, and was the most successful Nimrod of the settlement. The nearest mill for the pioneers was at Greenville, in Bond county. It was a horse-mill, and occasionally when Mr. Pugh went to mill he would bring home with him powder and lead, salt and such other things as the Indians needed, which he would exchange for bees' wax, dressed hides, and other trinkets. Pugh was on very friendly terms with the red men, and was much loved and respected by them for his honesty. Robert Pugh says that in the early times bears were very plentiful, and one could hardly walk into the forests without encountering bear signs. The bears and wolves destroyed much stock for the pioneer. The hunter would frequently come across deer that had been partly eaten by panthers, wild cats, and catamounts; the latter were very numerous. Mr. Robert Pugh says that he killed twelve catamounts one winter; and that often large, fat hogs would come up with several pounds of flesh eaten out of their backs, the result of attacks by bears. These hogs were in a semi-wild state and were very vicious, and when in droves would frequently drive off the bears and other wild animals.

It may be interesting in this connection to mention a little trade made by Thomas Pugh soon after he came to the settlement. He gave a cow and calf for a log-cabin, and it was used in common by the whole neighborhood for miles around; to use Mr. Robert Pugh's language, the chain was "kept hot." Implements of all kinds were very scarce among the early settlers, especially those made of iron.

Another pioneer of Shelby county was Asa Ledbetter, who came here with his family about the year 1822; he had formerly lived in the southern part of the state. He was a man of considerable enterprise, and built a water-mill on the Okaw river above Shelbyville, at a place since known as the Francisco Mill site. Ledbetter's mill only stood a short time; it was washed away by the high water of 1828, and, sad to relate, Ledbetter lost his life at the same time. He was desirous of saving his mill by weighting it down with rock which he brought across the river in a canoe, and in making the last passage the boat sunk. Ledbetter was a poor swimmer; he however succeeded in getting on a drift-log, but the weather was very cold, and before he received assistance he became so chilled that he fell into the water; the body was, however, soon recovered, but life was extinct. Ledbetter left a wife and family.

Jonathan C. Corley, a Virginian by birth, emigrated with his parents to Kentucky in 1808, where he lived until 1823, in which year he came to Shelby county, and settled on Robinson's creek; he continued to reside in this county until his death, which occurred in 1860. He was by trade a blacksmith, and is said to have been the first blacksmith in the county; he was also a farmer. Mr. Corley raised a family of thirteen children. He was also for many years a justice of the peace, and figured quite prominently in the early annals of the county.

Levi Casey settled on Robinson's creek in March, 1824. He was a native of South Carolina. When he settled here, he had a family of six children; three of the six now live in Shelbyville—John Casey and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Tolly; Nancy, now Mrs. Howse. Mr. Casey improved a farm on which he first settled, where he lived until his death in 1855. He was twice married,

and had four children born in Shelby county. Mr. Casey was one of the early county commissioners and a man of good judgment and integrity.

In the fall of 1825, Samuel Little, a native of Illinois, born on the frontier in the southern part of the state, built a cabin in the west part of Ash Grove township. In the spring following, his brother John and his brother-in-law, Robert Duncan, came and built cabins near by. They were regular frontier-men, and delighted to hunt and have sport with the neighboring Indians. When the Indians left the state, the Littles moved to Texas. Duncan remained in this state, and died in Bond county, where he accumulated considerable property.

David Elliott was perhaps the first settler on Richland creek. He located in what is now Richland township in the spring of 1825. In early days he had a horse mill and still-house, which he carried on quite profitably for several years. His brother, Jacob Elliott, moved into the settlement in the fall of 1826. He subsequently moved into what is now Holland township. He has lived in the county for fifty-four years, and is a hale and hearty old man, full of life and vigor.

Another early settler was William Weeger who made a settlement on Richland Creek in the spring of 1826. He was one of the early county commissioners. His eldest son, John Weeger, settled here at the same time. His wife Anna bore him twins July 4th, 1826. Their names were Julia Ann and Jane. The neighboring Indians made for them a double papoose cradle, which is still retained in the family, and is regarded as a unique and curious article of furniture.

Other pioneers in the neighborhood of Big Springs were Samuel Weatherspoon, Bazel Daniel, William Daniel, and B. Fancher, with their families, who settled there in 1826. In the fall of 1826 John Cochran, with his three sons-in-law, John, Daniel, and William Price, settled in what is now called Cochran's Grove. Mr. Cochran raised a family of five children. His youngest son James, who was thirteen years of age when they came to this county, is the only member of the family now living, and one of the oldest citizens now residing in the county. Other pioneers of Ash Grove township were John Frazer, Robert Templeton, Joseph Dixon, Robert Rankin, Daniel Green, John Bolin and John Storm.

In this connection we must not fail to mention the Renshaw family. John and James Renshaw were both enterprising men. They settled on Richland creek in 1826. However, the year before, in 1825, they came up to Shelby county with a drove of hogs, which they had driven up from White Co., Ill., where they were then residing; they were so pleased with the country, that on their return home, they sold out their possessions, and the following year settled in the county as above stated. James Renshaw afterward lived for a time in Shelbyville, and subsequently moved to Decatur. John still lives near where he first settled, and is one among the few pioneers left in the county. They are both men of integrity and enterprise.

Among the old settlers of Shelby county was Barnett Bone. He was a native of Tennessee, and came to Illinois in the year 1825. He settled on the banks of the Okaw, about two miles south of where the city of Shelbyville now stands. Here he built a substantial log-house, where he lived for several years. He was a public-spirited man, and took a lively interest in county matters and the development of the country. The first county commissioner's court was held at his house above mentioned. He was a consistent and prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was known far and wide for his hospitality and kindness to his fellow-man. He was twice married, and lived to a ripe old age. He died in

this county, respected by all who knew him for his many good qualities.

Elias Miller, one of the pioneers of this county, was a native of Virginia, and came to Shelby county before it was organized. He lived for some time with another old settler, Barnett Bone. He was a widower when he came to the county, and for some years was engaged in teaching school. At that time he was considered one of the first in his calling. He afterward married again, and lived for several years in Shelbyville. His decease is the sad portion of this biography. It was some time in the year 1837 he concluded he would go down to Dry Point township to visit his friends. The day was fearfully cold, he lost his way in the timber, and was compelled to lie out all night, and death resulted from exposure to the cold. Two of his children are still living: Mrs. Crockett in Christian county, and R. B. Miller, of Stewardson, Shelby county.

FIRST MARRIAGES

solemnized in Shelby county, 1827, after the county was organized: May 2d, John Cochran to Sally Bateman; Oct. 4th, John Hall to Eliza Cawly; Oct. 4th, Jeremiah Provott to Lidy Willborn; Nov. 7th, Thomas Duty to Sally Rian; Nov. 8th, Henry Smith to Sally Willborn; Dec. 2d, John May to Rachel Rooks; Dec. 19th, Thomas Cole to Louis Hawks; Dec. 19th, Andrew Cronk to Judy Lee Bone; Dec. 22d, Thomas Ward to Elizabeth Wedick.

There were many other marriages that took place in the county prior to the above; and they receive mention in the pioneer chapter and the several township histories; but believing that it will be of interest to our readers to know the names of the parties who were married and received license the first year after the county was organized, we therefore make the list a part of this chapter.

Probably no name is so familiar to the early residents of Shelby county as that of Joseph Oliver, who was a native of the Old Dominion, and was born on Christmas day, December 25, 1794. He is descended from a long line of English ancestry, and his forefathers were among the earliest to brave the perils and hardships incident to the early settlements of the colony of Virginia. His father, William Oliver, was a captain of a company of volunteers in the Revolutionary war, and participated in many of the campaigns and battles of that eventful struggle. The war over, he returned to the bosom of his family. He was the father of twelve children, three of whom were soldiers in the war of 1812: John, Richard, and Joseph. John and Richard, being the eldest, were the first to enlist, and Joseph, in making a trip to Norfolk, Virginia, with a drove of cattle, there met his two brothers, who persuaded him to enlist (although not of age, his father had given him permission to enlist if he wished to do so). He enlisted in the cavalry arm of the service, and furnished his own horse, saddle, bridle and blanket. The government furnished him the other implements of warfare. Captain Sanford was the commander of the company of which young Oliver was a member. He remained in the service until peace was declared, and soon after started on a pilgrimage for the then western wilds. Arriving at Kaskaskia, he began the life of a peddler, and with a horse and wagon traveled over much of southern Illinois. He purchased his goods at Kaskaskia, and would make frequent trips to the surrounding country, and generally with considerable profit to himself. He continued in this business until the summer after the capital was changed to Vandalia. He then settled in Fayette county, and was elected the first Sheriff of that county, an office he held until the county of Shelby was organized. He then resigned his position in Fayette county to accept the clerkship of Shelby county. It was in the spring of 1827 that he came to this county, and he was soon after

qualified to fill the offices of county and circuit clerk, recorder and judge of probate. Mr. Oliver bought a "squatter's" improvement of Josiah Daniel, near the Shelbyville spring, which consisted of a small cabin and a few acres of cleared land. He built an addition of one room, and here opened up county business. The offices were kept here until the county erected their first court-house, a log structure. His office fees at that time were not sufficient to support himself and family. He therefore opened a subscription school, which he taught, using the court-house for a school-room, and at the same time attending to his duties as a county official. Mr. Oliver was also the first postmaster in Shelby county. The post-office was also kept in the court-house; but as the mail was limited to letters only, he often carried the letters in his hat, and would hand them to whom addressed on meeting them in the little village. By the present generation that would be regarded as rather a primitive style of distributing the mails. Mr. Oliver also was the first merchant in the county in the early days, deriving his principal trade from the Indians, of whom he would buy skins, bees-wax, etc., and give them powder, lead, tobacco, groceries, goods, and other things, in exchange. In his domestic relations Mr. Oliver was happily situated. While a young man, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Barthrick, a Virginian by birth, and daughter of Daniel Barthrick, an early settler in Fayette county, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver had three children born to them: Benjamin, Mary Jane and Eliza. Mary Jane Oliver was the first white child born in the present limits of Shelbyville. Her birth occurred Feb. 3d, 1828. Mrs. Oliver died April 13th, 1834, and on the 31st of December, 1835, Mr. Oliver married Miss Sally Fearman, a native of Kentucky. They had three children, William, Margery A., and Joseph. Mrs. Oliver, at this writing, has been dead about six years. Uncle Joseph Oliver is still a resident of Shelbyville, and at the advanced age of eighty-six years is quite feeble in health, but still able to walk out. Wonderful indeed have been the changes which he has witnessed in the last half century, having been a resident of Shelby county for fifty-four years. Her growth and development he has watched with the greatest interest. But a few years of earth is left for this venerable gray-haired veteran, before he shall be numbered among those of the past. It is pleasing and gratifying to his friends to know that he has lived a most honorable and upright life—a life which has shed honors upon himself and the generation in which he lived. And now in his green old age he is loved and respected by all for his integrity and purity of life.

One of the oldest pioneers of Shelby county, as well as of the State of Illinois, is Uncle Johnny Rose. He was born in Livingston county, Kentucky, in the year 1806. His father, with his family, moved to Pope county, Illinois, the September following his birth. Here he grew to manhood, and in the year 1827 he came north and located on Sand Creek, Windsor township, Shelby county. His brother William came with him, and together they located a farm and built a small log cabin upon it. Through his indomitable industry he has amassed a competency in his old age. In 1867 he moved to Sullivan, where he now resides. He was married to Miss Matilda McDaniel, October 21, 1829. By this union there were five sons and four daughters. In 1862 Mrs. Rose died, and was buried in the Grider cemetery, Shelby county. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Jane Lilly, who is still living. No children have been born from this union. Uncle Johnny is not only one of the oldest, but one of the best citizens. He has raised an excellent family, all of whom stand high in the estimation of their fellow-men.

Prominent among the pioneers to this county from North Caro-

lina was Benjamin Walden. He was a native of the above State, and soon after his marriage emigrated to the State of Tennessee, where he continued to live until part of his family were grown. He then sold out his possessions, and gathered together his worldly wealth, and with his wife and children came to Illinois, and settled in the southern part of the State, where he lived several years, and in 1827 he came to Shelby county, soon after its organization, and located on a tract of land now comprised within Richland township. His eldest son, Hugh Walden, was a man of family at that time, and came and settled near his father the same year. Benjamin Walden raised a family of ten children who grew to manhood and womanhood. Only three are now living. Their names are as follows:—Benjamin, John, and Mrs. W. F. Hilsabeck.

Benjamin Moberly, another well-known "old settler," was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1799. His father, Isaac Moberly, moved to the southern part of Illinois in 1812, where they lived a number of years in a Fort in what is now Franklin county. He was quite a noted Indian hunter, and was also an adept in procuring all kinds of game. It is said that with his rifle he could strike the eye of a deer at the distance of a hundred and fifty yards. He was one of the best rifle shots in all that section of country, and was a man noted for his bravery and agility. In the early part of the year 1827 Benjamin Moberly moved north and made a settlement on Sand Creek, in Shelby county, where he afterwards improved a large farm. He now lives in Windsor, and is a hale and hearty old gentleman, and delights to talk about the early times.

Jacob Cutler and son, John C., came to Shelbyville in the fall of 1827. They opened a small store, and brought the second stock of goods to the county. Jacob Cutler sold goods here until 1833, when he moved to Fort Madison, Iowa, and was one of the first merchants in that place. He resided there until his death. John Cutler is still a resident of Shelbyville.

John Frazer, who was for many years a prominent man in the eastern part of the county, settled in what is now Ash Grove township in 1828. He was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Kentucky with his parents when a youth, and came here from the latter State at the time indicated above. Mr. Frazer and wife raised a family of eight children, and he continued to reside in this township until his death, which took place in the spring of 1855.

CAMP MEETINGS IN EARLY TIMES.

The first camp meeting held in Shelby county was near the cabin of Thomas Robinson, on Robinson's Creek, in 1828 or '29. This meeting was held by the Methodist denomination during the month of August, and the weather was very warm and sultry. Jonathan Howard's wife was at the altar (which was a round pole laid on two logs). Howard thought the place too warm for her, and he made an attempt to take her out and away from the altar, so she could "cool off," as he expressed it, when the preachers (four in number) objected, saying they would attend to her bodily welfare as well as her spiritual. This Howard could not stand, and he became boisterous, divested himself of part of his clothing, walked into the surging and sweating crowd, took his wife by the hand and "led her out." Coats flew off in an instant; loud talking and angry imprecations were indulged in, and for a few minutes it looked as though a fight was imminent. Robinson took Howard's part. Men seized hold of clubs, and the preachers of that early day could handle a club with a great deal of grace, and they were not easily scared. The meeting soon became one of confusion, and very near a riot, in consequence of which the meeting was broken

up, as the preachers had their friends, as well as Howard and his crowd, and both seemed willing to show the power of muscle. We simply mention the above circumstance of the pioneer era in order to exhibit the customs and peculiarities of that period. The above incident was narrated to the writer by a participant of that to him pleasing occasion.

One of the early settlers of Shelby county was John Tackett, a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky, where he lived several years. In the fall of 1829 he moved with his family, which consisted of a wife and two children to Shelby county, Illinois. Here one child was born to them. Mrs. Tackett died soon afterward. Some time after a second marriage was consummated, and from this union two children were born. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Tackett in Shelbyville, he bought the hotel built by Thomas Lee. He continued in the hotel business for seven or eight years, when he embarked in the mercantile business with Dr. Headen, which occupation he followed for several years. Becoming tired of this pursuit, he again fell back to his old business, that of a landlord. He died in Shelbyville in 1850. Three of the family are still living in the above city, namely, William J., John A., and Mrs. Edward Hopkins.

Bushrod Washington Henry was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, February 4, 1805. In the fall of 1830 he came to Shelby from Rutherford county, Tennessee, where he had lived about three years. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the county, and from the consistency of his daily walk as compared with his creed and faith, he became one of the most popular advocates of Christianity in this region of country. He was an untiring worker, and in 1832 had succeeded in establishing a church with a large membership in Shelbyville. It was denominated the First Baptist Church of Christ of Shelbyville. He was three times married, and at his death his descendants numbered fifty persons—children, grand-children, and great-grand-children. He died the 20th day of August, 1879, and will ever be remembered by the people of Shelby county as one whose virtues and walk in life would benefit the world were they imitated.

The subject of this sketch, Gen. William F. Thornton, was not only one of the prominent men of Shelby county, but of the State of Illinois. Although not one of the pioneers of the State, he became an early settler, and figures largely in the rise and progress of the State. He was for years a member of the Legislature, and was also a man of education and broad culture. As an advocate and public speaker he ranked among the first in the State. His patriotism is beyond question, as the records at Washington will show that he commanded a company of soldiers in the war of 1812. His broad mind and excellent business capacity brought him in contact with the first talent of the State. He was one of the three commissioners appointed by Gov. Duncan, in 1836, for the purpose of constructing the Illinois and Michigan canal. Subsequently he proved an important auxiliary in the negotiating of bonds in the European market for the above object. In 1840 he was deputed to go to London with the bonds, where he effected the sale of \$1,000,000 at 85 cents on the dollar, which was ten per cent. better than his instructions. Later in life he became a prominent banker in Shelbyville, and was one of the moneyed kings of central Illinois. He died a few years since with a name placed alongside of the prominent and active men of the West.

THE FIRST GERMAN FAMILY IN SHELBY COUNTY.

John P. Freyburger was a native of Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to America with his family in 1831. On his way from New York to Ohio he was taken with the cholera, and on his arri-

val at Aetna, Ohio, he died. The family lived in the State until 1835, when they moved to Shelby county, Illinois. With a family of four children in a new country, and among strangers, it took all a mother's tact to bring up her little family and make them useful members of society. They settled in Okaw township, where her son, Michael Freyburger, now lives. The mother died in 1870, at the age of 78. Three of her children yet reside in Shelby county, and one in the State of Arkansas. It was the mother's intention, when she moved to Illinois, to settle at Peoria, but when near Shelbyville one of their horses gave out, and hence they were detained a few days in this vicinity. In the meantime they found warm friends among the settlers, and were persuaded to remain in their midst, where they yet reside honored and respected citizens.*

"THE DEEP SNOW."

One of the important epochs in the early history of this part of Illinois was what is familiarly known as the "deep snow," which occurred in the winter of 1830-31. Indeed, it prevailed throughout the western states and territories. On account of the meager preparation for so severe a visitation, the early settlers suffered many hardships. It is difficult for those of to-day to comprehend the sufferings of cold and hunger that those sturdy pioneers underwent. The snow commenced falling as early as the first of December, and continued almost without abatement throughout the winter. The measurement in the timber was from four to five feet deep. The stumps standing, where trees had been cut for fire-wood, after the snow had passed away, had the appearance of having been felled by giants, as some of them measured from six to seven feet in height. The roads were completely blockaded, the fences were wholly under the snow, so that the people passed with their teams over them from one settlement to another. For weeks the settlers were virtually buried in their cabins, and only went forth, as food and fuel demanded, from dire necessity. A large portion of the stock perished from cold and starvation. The wild game, such as deer, prairie chickens, quail, etc., was found in immense numbers, frozen in their tracks.

THE "SUDDEN FREEZE."

This occurred in January, 1836. It was one of those sudden changes, a regular "Manitoba Wave," that only occurs once in several decades. Up to noon, of the day of this phenomenon, it was rather warm than otherwise; in fact, it had been raining some. Soon after mid-day the storm broke forth, when every puff of wind seemed to be borne from the point of an icicle. Boiling water cast into the air came to the ground a sheet of ice. Ponds and streams were almost immediately locked in ice. Some old settlers say that the frogs had not time to pull their heads below. One tells us, that in passing over a pond, a day or so afterwards, he kicked off, by actual measurement, the heads of a bushel and a half of frogs. This, however, we cannot vouch for; it seems a little overdrawn.

Thus we close the history of the long-to-be-remembered, sturdy pioneers of Shelby county, and turn to open the pages of her prosperous offspring of Moultrie.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

The county of Moultrie, as stated elsewhere, is an offspring of Macon and Shelby counties.

It was not until eight years had elapsed from the time when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state, that the first white

* There are many other old settlers who are spoken of in the histories of the respective townships, where they located, and hence are not mentioned in this chapter.

man erected his cabin of rough, unhewn logs within the present boundaries of Moultrie county. Owing to this fact, there is but little genuine pioneer history. However, we seek to place upon the historic page the names of the first settlers, and what they did to make their county the just pride of the great Prairie State of the American Union. Those early settlers were of one origin, language, religion, with political and patriotic sentiments identical with a common history and the same traditions. They were of the intelligent working class, having community of purpose, which they pursued by the same methods and in the same field, with results not widely dissimilar. The journey, arrival, fortune, and career of almost any one of these resolute, vigorous, thrifty families was the counterpart of the history of all the others. Hence to avoid repetition in this chapter, we will simply follow up the arrivals as nearly as possible, of the early families who settled here, knowing that the privations and hardships, incidents and anecdotes related in the foregoing, are about the same as experienced by the first settlers in this county.

SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of first settling in the territory comprising Moultrie county, belongs to John Whitley. He with his wife and sons John, Sharp, Mills, Randall, William, Josiah, his son-in-law Samuel Linley, and (two or three daughters, settled in Section 12, T. 12, R. 6, at the point of timber which has ever since been known as Whitley's Point, in the fall of 1826. This farm is now owned by J. M. Edmonds. Here he erected the first cabin and broke the first prairie in what is now Moultrie county. All his sons but Josiah were married, and some had children, when they came and settled in the same vicinity, as did also the son-in-law, Samuel Linley. William Price, a single man, came a short time after their arrival and married one of Whitley's daughters, and located near the old gentleman. The senior Whitley was a native of Maryland, and it is thought came from Kentucky here. He and all his sons were very fond of sport, great horsemen, and always kept a number of fine thoroughbred Kentucky race horses. They would frequently ride some distance to settlements and race for money; in fact, gambling in general seemed to be their chief occupation. The sons were all large, athletic men, and inclined to fight at the slightest provocation. It is said that they and some of the Waggoner's had an interesting combat at one time. Mills and Sharp Whitley and Samuel Linley emigrated to Texas about 1836 or '37, and John, Randall, and William died several years ago in Missouri, whence they had moved. Josiah, the last known of, was living in Bond county, this state. The elder Whitley moved up the Okaw river, in Coles county, about 1838, where he died a few years later, and his wife soon followed him in death. Although none of their descendants live in the county, the name of Whitley, united as it is to township and stream, resists decay. Hal McDaniel, a native of Tennessee, who either came with the Whitley's or about the same time, squatted a mile west of them on Whitley creek. He had a wife and four or five children, but remained here only a short time.

The next settlement was made on the place now owned by Caleb Evans, in Section 1, T. 12, R. 5, in the extreme southern part of the county, by two brothers, Samuel and Jonathan Anderson. They left here about 1834. The next arrival was of a different class. They were permanent settlers, and to-day their descendants are as numerous in this locality as any family that ever settled here. We will mention the Waggoner's. They settled in the Whitley settlement late in the month of March, 1828. Grandfather Isaac Waggoner was a native of South Carolina, where he grew to manhood,

and where he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, and after serving three years returned to his native state, and married Emsey Holeyfield, by whom he had a family of thirteen children, all born and reared in the Carolinas. Mr. Waggoner moved into North Carolina a few years after his marriage, where he lived until he emigrated to Illinois. There came with him his wife, four sons—George, Amos, Elisha, Gilbert and Emsey, the youngest daughter, Mary and her husband, Noah Webb, and one child. George also brought with him his wife and four children, viz.: Alvin, Robert, Celia, and Sally. Amos, Elisha, and Gilbert each brought wives but had no children when they came. They left Rutherford county, North Carolina, their home, in the latter part of November, 1827, in two covered wagons; one drawn with four horses and the other with a two-horse team, and came as far as Tennessee, where they stopped a few weeks for rest, and then continued their journey through Kentucky, and up into Illinois, reaching Section 7, of what is now Whitley township, in the latter part of March, 1828, where they immediately constructed cabins of the usual pioneer description, and made preparations for a crop of corn the coming season. The prairie was broken for them with ox teams by Samuel Linley. This was on the place now occupied by T. Leggett, near the Whitefield Church. In the fall of the same year (1828), John, his oldest son, Isaac, Jr., the next oldest, and Harmon Smith came with their families. John had a wife and nine children, and settled on Section 12, on the place where David Pierce now resides. Of his children only two are now living: Sally, the widow of David Harrison, and Nancy, the wife of A. H. Edwards. John Waggoner died about 1844, and his widow survived until 1849. His sons who have left descendants here are William and Edward. William married Nancy Walker, and several of their children are living here. Elder John G. Waggoner, a Christian minister residing at Shelbyville, is a son of Edward and grandson of Isaac Waggoner. Isaac Waggoner, Jr., had a large family, some of whom have died, others moved away, and at present none are living in this state. He died in the fall of 1853, and was buried in the Linn creek grave-yard.

George, the third son of Grandfather Isaac Waggoner, married in North Carolina, Bethany Haney, and raised a family of twelve children, all living, and all but one—Isaiah—are residing in this county. The others are: Alvin, the oldest son, married Mary Armantrout, and is residing on Section 11 in Whitley township. He has a family of six children, all married, and have families. Alvin served several terms in the county court. Robert, William, Isaac, Hezekiah, and Ira also have families, and live in the same neighborhood. Five daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of John Dougherty, and Hannah, the wife of Thomas Dougherty, residing in the northern part of the county, and Sally, Celia, and Narcissa, maiden ladies, are living on the old homestead in Section 11.

Amos, the fifth son, married Narcissa Jay, in North Carolina, by whom he had a large family, five of whom are living, viz.: the widow Scott, residing in Sullivan; Dr. E. E., at Shelbyville; Joseph H., ex-Circuit Clerk of Moultrie county (served sixteen consecutive years); Mary Ann, the wife of Charles Carter, residing in Decatur, and Francis M., a farmer in Sullivan township. Amos died about 1854 or '55, and his widow still survives (Dec. 10, 1880), at the age of seventy-six years.

Elisha Waggoner died about 1858, and his widow and family moved to Missouri. Gilbert is the only survivor of the old stock. He and his wife Patsey Bailey are both living on their farm in Whitley, he at the age of seventy-three and she in her seventieth year. Their children living are Emsey, Elizabeth, John, Andrew J., Martin V., and George, all having families.

There were large quantities of game here, for a number of years after the first settlements were made. Uncle Gilbert Waggoner, in his younger days was quite a noted hunter, and very fond of the chase. It was not uncommon to see herds of deer, numbering from thirty to fifty, and so tame that they could frequently be shot from the cabin door. Harmon Smith, a native of North Carolina, settled on the Whitley Creek in 1828. He had a large family, and some are still living here.

In November of the same year, 1828, Andrew Bone and Elias Kennedy made the first settlements in the eastern part of the county. They and their families came from Tennessee together. Andrew Bone was a native of North Carolina. He settled on the farm now owned by W. F. Vaughan, where he built the first cabin and made the first improvements in this part of the county. He had a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph M., a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, now residing in Kansas; Narcissa J., the widow of J. S. Freeland, living in Bethany; Mary, the wife of James A. Vaughan, in Section 11 of Marrowbone township. Those dead are Thomas, whose wife still survives, John C., James M., and Leander. All the members of the family were married and had families, many of whose descendants are living in this county. Andrew Bone, died a few years after settling here. Elias Kennedy was a Tennessean, born in the year 1800. He married Isabelle Dobbins, by whom he had eleven children, four of whom are now living—Alexander, James C., David F., Finis E.; the latter living in Kansas. He settled and built his first cabin in the edge of timber on Section 35 of that township. Kennedy made several moves, however not out of the county, until 1865, when he went to Kansas, where he died in 1871.

Jacob McCune, was a native of New York, born in 1794. He was one of the patriots in the war of 1812, and in an engagement in Canada between the British and Gen. Harrison's army, he received a severe wound in the thigh; he was also at the siege of Fort Meigs. He lived in Ohio for several years where he married his first wife, Miss Smith, and from this union seven children were born. He afterwards moved with his family to Indiana, and thence to Illinois in 1827. He first settled at Jintown, now Riverton, a few miles east of Springfield. In the fall of 1828, he, in company with his two oldest sons, Samuel and Abraham, and their families moved to this county. Their first halting-place was at what is known as the Big Elm, on Marrowbone Creek. Here they built a camp-fire in a fallen tree-top, turned their team out to graze, and Mr McCune started south in search of a settlement. He had only crossed Wilborn Creek when he discovered signs of domestic swine; and on looking a little to his right, he saw at a short distance, on a slight prominence, a small cabin. Upon approaching it, what was his surprise to see a large black dog which he recognized as belonging to John Wilborn, having lived near the Wilborns in Indiana. He was, of course, received very cordially by his old friend, and after a short consideration he concluded to stop at that point, but he only remained there for a short time, when he moved into what is now Sullivan township. Mr. McCune was a man well-known by all the early settlers, and admired for his humanity to man. He lived to a good old age, and his remains rest in the Camfield Cemetery. His last wife survives him, and lives with her son-in-law, Finley Jeffries.

As early as 1829, a lone cabin might have been seen standing in the edge of the timber of the West Okaw, in Lovington township. The occupant was John Davidson, one of the first settlers. This virtually founded the settlement now known as String Town. In the same year, William Martin and James Cunningham also settled

in the same neighborhood. Several of their descendants still live there.

One of the first settlers of Whitley Creek township was Mr. Wright Little. He located there in 1829, near Isaac Waggoner's, and lived there until his death. The only survivors of this pioneer are William H. Waggoner's wife, and Robert Little. The latter is now a resident of Shelby county.

Jerre Provolt, a son-in-law of John Wilborn, built the first cabin and made the first settlement on Jonathan Creek as early as 1829. John Gordon also settled the same year a little east of Provolt, on the place now owned by James Bolin. They remained there only a few months, when Provolt sold his claim to Benjamin Dabney, and Gordon sold out to Charles Huffman, Dabney's brother-in-law. Robert Holmes, Evan Waller, Archibald Standerfer, John Drew, Robert and Hamilton Bonham, William Lilly, John Hendricks, John and Jacob Sease, Thomas Fulton, the Underwoods, Frank Taylor, Andrew Mark and the Fleming's were also early settlers on Jonathan Creek.

Early in 1830, Joel and Peter Freeman came with their families. They were brothers, and located in the eastern part of the county, on what is now known as Coons Creek. They were natives of North Carolina. Joel Freeman brought with him quite a family. His son, Calvin, married a daughter of Mr. Selby, an old settler of Moultrie county, and is now a resident of Lovington township; another son, Benjamin, wedded Polly Ann Bonham; the daughter, Catherine, is the wife of Thomas Dunn. Thomas, William and Joel, Jr., his sons, are all deceased, but some of their descendants are yet living in the county. Joel Freeman, Sr., died several years ago. Peter only remained here about two years and removed to Missouri. The Purvis family are well known early settlers of this county. James and John Purvis, brothers, located in what is now East Nelson, April 1st, 1830, and erected a small cabin on Section 7, where George Purvis still resides. They broke the first prairie in that township. In the month following, their father, John Purvis, his wife and Malinda, their daughter, came from Sangamon county, Illinois, and moved into the cabin with his sons, where they all lived together for a year; soon after which the elder Purvis moved to the Mill seat, at the bend of the Okaw river, and made his home with his sons, James and John G. John Purvis the elder, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died in this county in 1833. Sarah, his wife, survived him several years. James Purvis married Mahala Jones. By that union were born two children. James died about the year 1836. His widow subsequently married and moved to California. George Purvis married Cassa Waller, by whom he had four children, three of whom are residents of this county. His wife died, and he afterwards married Mahala Poor. He has held several township offices, and is still living on the place where he settled in 1830. Thomas, a brother of George Purvis, is dead, but some of his children are yet living in the county. Isaac Purvis with his family, settled here in 1831; he and his wife are both deceased; William lives on the same place where he first settled in 1837. He has raised a large family of children, and has held many offices of trust, and was always an active and enterprising citizen of the county. John G. moved to Missouri; Elizabeth married John Bracken, who came here in 1832, and died making an over-land trip to California. Mahala Purvis married Jeremiah Standerfer, and is now living in Jonathan Creek township.

Richard Thomason was a native of Virginia, and was born Aug. 17, 1770. When a mere boy, his parents emigrated to North Carolina, where, in after years, he married his first wife, Ellen Lee. A large family was the result of this union. He subsequently moved to Stuart county, Tennessee, where his first wife died. He

again married a lady by the name of Elizabeth Howell, and in 1814 came to Illinois, settling in Clinton county; but afterwards moved to Fayette, and subsequently to Shelby county. In March, 1830, he moved over into what is now Moultrie, settling in the northern part of Sullivan township. His descendants figure prominently in the history of this county. Judge Arnold Thomason is still living on his farm near the village of Lovington. He has represented the county in the State Legislature, and filled many important county offices from its infancy to the present time. Uncle Joe Thomason has also figured largely in the politics of the county, and has always been one of the most willing and obliging officials. Not a more hospitable and humane man ever lived than Uncle Joe. He is now residing in Sullivan. Asa H., William, John C. and George are now deceased. Milbra, wife of Robert H. Sharp, is still living a few miles north-west of Sullivan.

One of the prominent settlers of Moultrie county, was John Cook, Sr. He was a native of Rhode Island, and afterwards emigrated to Indiana. In 1830, he moved to Illinois, and settled on the south-east corner of Section 3, Marrowbone township. He built a small water-mill on the West Okaw, where it proved a great convenience to the early settlers. His widow is still living.

Thomas D. Lansden located on a place west of Bethany, known as the Evans' farm. He was a native of North Carolina, and moved to Tennessee when he was quite a young man, where he married Peggie McClint. In the year 1830, he moved with his family to what is now Moultrie county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1838. He was a blacksmith by trade, and built the first blacksmith shop in that part of the country. He was one of the patriots of 1812, and was with Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans.

In October, 1830, John Warren, a native of Tennessee, came to Moultrie, and settled on what is now the western border of the county. In his early manhood he married Miss Sarah Jennings. They had a large family of boys and one daughter, several of whom are still living. Daniel P. and Jesse A. are still residing near the old homestead. Samuel and Elisha are living in the State of Kansas, and John in Sangamon county, Illinois.

Jesse A. Walker was a native of North Carolina, and in later years moved to Kentucky. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1830, and settled on Brush Creek. He had a family of eight children, two of whom are still living in the county.

One of the sturdy settlers of 1830 was James Fruit. He was a native of Kentucky, and settled in Marrowbone township, in the year above written. A large family grew up around him, several of whom are yet living. Mr. Fruit was a well read man, and at one time practiced medicine in his neighborhood. He was twice married, and died near Bethany in 1845.

William Ward, one of the pioneers, came to this county in 1830, and settled near Welborn Creek. He raised a large family of children that are now somewhat scattered. James O., A. L. and Frank are still living in Moultrie county, well-known and good citizens. The father died in 1838.

Larkin Beck, a native of Kentucky, settled on Section 28, Marrowbone township. He built a cabin, and began the improvement of the farm now owned by E. A. Walker.

William Walker, an old-timer, came to Whitley township in 1830. He was a son-in-law of Isaac Waggoner, and settled on what is now the J. H. McCormic farm. His son, Isaac Walker, had the honor of being elected the first sheriff of Moultrie county.

Uncle Jimmy Camfield was a native of Kentucky, came to this county in 1830, and located about three miles south-west of Sullivan. He raised quite a large family, and proved one of the solid men of

the country. Everybody in the county knows Jimmy Camfield. He died only a few years since, leaving quite a fortune to his descendants.

Two brothers, natives of Kentucky, John W. and Gideon Edwards, in company with two other Kentuckians, Isham and Jeduthun Hardy, settled in Whitley township in 1830, and, historically, stand prominent among the early settlers. John W. Edwards, especially among the above mentioned, raised a large family, several of whom, and their descendants, are still living in the county.

The Smyser family emigrated to this county in the fall of 1831. Samuel Smyser was a native of Kentucky, and was one of the first to aid in developing the county. He had a family of six children, viz.: Alfred N., William, Martha, Elizabeth, John J. and Hugh F. He died in 1866, and left a good property to his children, which had been acquired by his energy and frugality. Several members of his family have figured so prominently in the history of the county, that this volume would be incomplete without a brief mention. Alfred N. Smyser, the eldest son of the family, married Miss Isyphena, daughter of John W. Edwards. From this marriage there were five children; Henry, (now of the *Champaign Times*), Ollie, Samuel E., Katie, now deceased, and Josephine. Capt. Smyser, from early manhood until his death, occupied a very prominent position in the county; he served as county clerk for eight years, and was a captain in the Union Army, where he served with distinction. He died in 1879, lamented by many warm friends. William Smyser resides on the old homestead in Whitley township. He has a family of five children, viz.: Lucettia, Samuel M., David, Isyphena and Rebecca.

Martha, the widow of John Brown, resides in Whitley. Elizabeth is the wife of D. R. Munson. John J. died while a young man. Hugh F. lives at Windsor, has a small family, and is a prosperous business man.

David Strain was born January 25th, 1788, in North Carolina, where he married Margaret, the daughter of John Mitchell, April 26th, 1810. They had a family of eleven children, only two of whom are living, John A., in Marrowbone, and Lydia, the wife of Robert Livesay, residing in Kansas. Mr. Strain came with his family, and settled in Marrowbone, October 12th, 1831, where he continued to live until his death, September 9th, 1854, aged 66 years, 7 months, and 15 days. His first wife died August 4th, 1842, and he was married the second time, in 1813, to Susannah Ball.

Andrew Gammill, a Tennessean, settled in Whitley in 1831. S. T. Gammill, a merchant, at Summit, and the wives of S. G. Frost and Thomas Kinkade are all of his family that are living. Europe, Wm. and John, brother of Joseph Hendricks, and natives of Kentucky, came together in the same year, 1831, and settled in Whitley. Europe is the only survivor, and is in his seventy-third year. His wife died about a year ago, and all but one of his children are dead—Mary Ann, the wife of D. P. Warren.

The Snyders were among the first settlers of Lovington township. Henry Snyder was born in Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married Mary Eddens; and eleven children were born to them, six of them now living. His first wife died, and he married a second time—Mrs. Edna Carr, by whom two children were born to him. Mr. Snyder lived in Kentucky for twenty years prior to his coming to this State, and emigrated from there, arriving here in October, 1831. He had made a trip here the year before, and entered nine hundred and sixty acres around where he settled. In 1836 he moved to Decatur, where, in 1863, he died, at the age of eighty years. Joseph H., who is the only son living in this county, was twice married, and has five children living.

Another old veteran of the war of 1812—Nathan Stephens—and

a Kentuckian by birth, settled in Sec. 3, T. 14, R. 5, in the same year. He built a distillery here in an early day, and made corn whiskey for a number of years. He married in Kentucky Rebecca Netherton, and two sons were the fruits of this union—William and James H. The latter was sheriff of the county for one term. In 1844 Mr. Stephens was struck by lightning in the doorway of Dr. William Kellar's residence. Daniel Pea also arrived here during the same year.

The year 1832 witnesses the arrival of several prominent families. Abraham and Jeremiah Souther, brothers, and natives of Virginia, came in early autumn. Abraham was married in Kentucky, to Catharine Hardin, by whom he had eight children. He died April 27th, 1858. Jeremiah since moved to Shelby county, where he still lives.

Elder, Joseph, and Solomon Hostetler located in Lovington township in the spring of 1832. They were natives of Kentucky. Joseph was born Feb. 27th, 1797, and was twice married. Frank L. and Dr. C. M. L. Hostetler, residing in Lovington, are the only survivors in this county. Elder Hostetler was a Christian minister of some notoriety in this vicinity, and also practiced medicine here. He died Aug. 27th, 1870. Solomon Hostetler has no descendants living here.

One of the most prominent men among the old settlers was Abraham H. Kellar. He was a native of Virginia, and born in the year 1788. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Nancy J. Hitt. There were eight children born to them, to wit, Joel H., Wm., Jas. H., Elizabeth H., John H., Paulina, Henry Y., and Abram L. In 1832 he moved to this county; although the fall prior to this date he had come and raised a crop, but afterwards returned and brought the family. They settled on section 31, in which is now Lovington township.

This pioneer was one of the first to aid and counsel in bringing about the new county, Moultrie. He served in many responsible and onerous positions in the county until his death, which occurred July 23d, 1855, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Several of the family are still living, prominent among them are H. Y. and A. L., both excellent and prominent citizens of the county.

George Mitchell, a native of North Carolina, settled in Marrowbone December 4th, 1832. He had a large family of children, seven now living. Mr. Mitchell was one of the first county commissioners; was a good and true man, much loved by all who knew him. He died in 1854, aged seventy-four years, eleven months, and twenty days. Those of his children living are David, Samuel, John B., William B., who are all elderly men with families: Martha Jane, the widow Bone; Rachel A., the widow West; and Susan E., the wife of David Crowder.

Major James Poor, a patriot of the war of 1812, also settled near George Purvis, in 1832. During the following year, 1833, there was a great deal of sickness, and almost every family was attacked, and many deaths occurred.

In the spring of 1832 Grandfather James Patterson and his sons—David and Joshua, with their families, and Jonathan, a single man—settled in Sullivan township. Hugh and Levi, also sons of James Patterson, came about 1837.

Grandfather Patterson was a native of Scotland, and came to this country with General La Fayette, in April 1777, and served as a soldier in the revolutionary war, and also in the war of 1812. He was twice married, the last time without issue. He had nine sons and two daughters. David and Jonathan were twins. David Patterson married in Kentucky Polly Harbaugh, in 1826, and had a family of eight children, viz.: Jonathan, Amanda J., Nancy, Levi, Absalom, Wm. D., America, and one child that died without a

name. Those living are Jonathan (Dock), Absalom, Amanda J., and America, all married, and have families. David held several county offices, and died October 9th, 1867; and his widow August 11th, 1869.

Levi died in this county over thirty years ago. William, Jonathan (Douty), Polethann, Jane, and Francis M., are all of his family that came to this county, and are all living but Francis M. The descendants of David and Levi are all of the Patterson family living in this county.

Prominent among the arrivals of 1833, was Colonel Allen Clore and his family. He was born in Kentucky in 1810, and settled in the northern part of the county. James Carter, a Virginian, Samuel Finley, and David Howell came in 1833. Howell was a Kentuckian, and had a large family. Charles, residing in this county, and Elizabeth, in Champaign county, are the only ones living. The Wood family, Samsons, John Poor, Tobias Rhodes, Alexander Porter, William and Henry Bailey, F. W. Maddux, Rolands, Newlands, Weltons, Knights, Huffmans, Hiram Luster, Joseph Hartman, Edward Keedy, the Deeds, Jacob Rea, Selby's, and Zenith Prather were early settlers.

James Elder came from Tennessee, and located in the eastern part of the county in 1834. He had a family of six children, three of whom are living in Sullivan, viz.: William, a prominent banker, Mary Ann, the wife of W. P. Corbin, and Cordelia, the wife of Dr. T. Y. Lewis.

Mr. Elder was one of the influential men of the county, and held several important offices. He died in January 1870, and his widow still survives.

In the year following there were numerous arrivals, and among them Reuben B. Ewing figured conspicuously in the county's history. He was born in Tennessee in 1801. Of his family of ten children seven are still living. Ewing was an early justice of the peace, and one of the first county commissioners, and an associate judge for several years, and represented this district in the State legislature. He moved to Logan county in 1853, and was subsequently made judge of that county, which office he filled for fourteen years. About 1876 he returned to Sullivan, where he died in 1877. Ebenezer Noyes, a native of Massachusetts, who became a large land-owner in this county, settled the same year.

The Freelands came in 1836. James Freeland was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in November, 1794, where he married Jane Strain, daughter of Alexander Strain. On the sixteenth day of February, 1836, he and his wife and children—David J., Sarah Ann, James S., Miriam C., Mary Elizabeth, Joseph C., William T., Nancy E., Salina A., and Samuel D.—left their native State for Tennessee, where, in Maury county, they stopped for one season, and raised a crop. In the last of September of the same year they again packed up and came north, heading for Marrowbone creek, then in Macon county, Ill., reaching that point, where they settled in the latter part of Oct., 1836.

Mr. Freeland lived here until his death, Feb. 19th, 1871. John A. Freeland, his oldest son, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, February 22d, 1818. At the age of twelve he was attacked with inflammation of the joints, and was confined to his bed for nine months, from which he arose a cripple for life. He went with his parents to Tennessee, and when they left for Illinois, he was so afflicted with malarial fever that he was unable to accompany them; but on the second of June, 1837, he left Columbia by stage for Nashville, thence to Paducah by steamer, intending to follow the river to St. Louis, but it was so obstructed with floating ice that the steamer could proceed no farther, and he hired two men to paddle

him across the river in a skiff, which was done with considerable difficulty. Arriving on the Illinois side, he started in the direction of his journey, traveling through Pope county, Mt. Vernon, Salem, and Vandalia, where he stopped, as he says, and "took a look at the last session of the legislature held in that place"; on to Shelbyville, thence to Marrowbone, reaching his father's place on the 23d day of the same month, having traveled all the distance on crutches.

Uncle Johnny, as he is better known, was an early school teacher, and was elected the first clerk and recorder of Moultrie county, which offices he held for fifteen consecutive years. He was one of the two republican representatives that was ever sent from this district to the State legislature. His life has been an active one, notwithstanding his physical disabilities. Even in his declining years his mind is active, and his wise and conservative counsel is sought after by all parties and creeds; and when his time shall come to shuffle off this mortal coil, he will be lamented by all as one who has done his part in the age in which he lived. Wm. Martin and Esquire Alexander Edwards settled in Whitley in 1836. Esquire Edwards has been a justice of the peace for several years, and he and his family are among the best citizens of the county.

John Lee, a North Carolinian, settled in the western part of the county in 1837. He only remained here one year, and returned to Tennessee. His sons—Wm. R. and Captain A. B.—who came with him, remained here. William R. Lee died in Sullivan in 1859. Captain A. B. served one year in the Mexican war, and four years in the late rebellion, and received three captain's commissions; was the first coroner in Moultrie county, and has held other offices of trust. He is now practicing law in Sullivan.

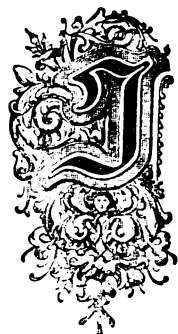
The Crowder family settled in Marrowbone township in 1837, and are among the best citizens in the county.

Other early settlers, who do not appear in this chapter, will be mentioned in the township histories.

CHAPTER VIII.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.



It is a trite but true proverb that "Times change, and we change with them;" and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this county in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne."

The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present days, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward, into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an inn where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer.

So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors.

They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected free-man.*

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon

* The whole country, now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages traversed by railroads and telegraph wires, was a wilderness, consisting chiefly of prairie, which stretched away in billowy vastness like a congealed ocean. Along the water-courses was a fringe of timber, and occasionally was to be seen a grove. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons, and some on horseback with pack-horses.

of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They

* Wooden vessels, either dug out or coppered, and called "noggens," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt, and two front ones cut gores. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton-legs," or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckkerchief.

In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings, and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits.

Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season, along the streams.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *butternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long, and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Jonny*-cake, and

is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."—*Reynolds' History*.

At all the log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from—*Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois*:

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tafia* or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and *the supper half-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case, in nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional

style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the by-standers cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally day-light ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horse-back or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Dancing was the favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages; dames of ancient days;
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, and kept always in good order; his flints, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practised, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At their shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if the fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessities could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote, from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Lemon, a well-known

pioneer of Monroe county, and an old-style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitch-fork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father reflecting a few minutes promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse for a collar, and plowed the remainder of the day bare-legged, requiring the assistance of his truantly inclined boy all the time." At this day to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar, and the boy would probably have gained his point.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnell head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell down into a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band-mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating, meal is manufactured.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY.



HE civil history properly dates from the 23d of January, 1827, which was the period when the act of the legislature creating the county was approved by the Governor, and went into effect. Previous to the meeting of the legislature the people had considered favorably the organization of a new county, and appointed a committee to attend the meeting of the legislature at Vandalia, the state capital, and procure the passage of an act creating the new county. The committee, it is needless to say, succeeded in their mission.

But little more than half a century has elapsed, since Shelby county had her birth, yet great have been the changes wrought within the time, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred and been made on this earth of ours. Perhaps since God "formed the earth and the world," and tossed it from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any fifty years. Reflection on these cannot fail to arouse wonder and to awaken thankfulness that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Whittier, Lowell and Longfellow have sung; the matchless Webster, the ornate Sumner, the eloquent Clay, the metaphysical Calhoun, and Seward, have since reached the culmination of their powers, and sunk into the grave. Macaulay, Thiers, Guizot, and Froude, have written in noble strains the great history of their native lands; and Bancroft and Prescott, and Hildreth and Motley have won high rank among the historians of earth; Spurgeon, and Punshon, and Beecher, and Moody, have enforced with most persuasive eloquence the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle and Emerson, and Stuart Mill and Spencer have given the results of their speculations in high philosophy to the world. And Abraham Lincoln, who during his earlier years was an occasional practitioner at the bar in this county, has been crowned the saviour of his country and benefactor of mankind; Morse has discovered how to bind the subtle fluid, electricity, and send it forth to do the bidding of man. McCormick has given to the wheat-growing belt the reaper, and the ocean cable has been laid by Field, along the "slimy bottom of the deep," and the Atlantic and Pacific have been united by iron bands. Mexico has been conquered, and a magnificent territory added to our western border, and Alaska has been purchased of Russia; the centre of population has traveled 250 miles along the 39th parallel, and many states have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been created, and populous counties developed. And the stream of emigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far west, which has gathered her busy populations, and the great war for the Union has been fought and won.

The act creating the county specified that it should be called Shelby. This name was conferred upon it in honor of Isaac Shelby, whose fame at the time extended throughout the nation. He was a native of Maryland, born December 11th, 1750. He served in the Revolution as a soldier, and afterwards filled many offices in civil life. He died in Lincoln county, Kentucky, July 18th, 1826. In 1771 he removed to the west, and in

1774 served as a lieutenant in an expedition against the Indians. When the revolution broke out he became a captain of a military company in Virginia. In 1777 he was placed in charge of the commissary department, for the frontier militia. In 1779 he was elected to the house of delegates of Virginia, and soon after received a Major's commission, and the next year was promoted to the rank of Colonel for bravery at the battle of King's Mountain. On the 7th of October, 1780, he received a vote of thanks and a sword from the legislature of North Carolina, of which he was elected a member in 1781-1782. In 1781 he served in Marion's campaign, and on the organization of the state of Kentucky, in 1792, he was chosen Governor, and held the office four years, and again from 1812 to 1816. In 1813 Governor Shelby joined General Harrison at the head of four thousand Kentuckians, served at the battle of the Thames, and owing to bravery and gallantry displayed at that battle, was presented by Congress with a gold medal. Such in brief is the record of the brave man from whom Shelby county derived its name. It was specified in the act creating the county, that the seat of justice and capital of the county should be called Shelbyville, thereby adding an additional honor, if possible to the name of the man they are both intended to perpetuate.

Shelby county has been very fortunate in the selection of public officers. They have been from the first men of integrity and capacity, and the affairs have therefore been managed with economy and faithfulness. No base set of men have ever gained control to plunder her treasury and destroy her credit, while growing rich upon the spoils of office. The character of her thrifty and moral people has prevented such a misfortune. The citizens of this county have reason to be proud of the past. Never since the county had an existence has the nation called upon the sons of Shelby in vain. Read the chapter on Patriotism, and you will see how many have offered their sword when their country was in danger. They volunteered when Black Hawk made war on defenceless or feeble settlements. They volunteered to fight for the honor of the flag in a foreign clime, and the bones of some of Shelby county's sons now lie mingling with the soil of Mexico. They came grandly forward when traitors threatened the nation's life, and many laid down their lives that the Union might live; and their bones are now mouldering beneath the soil of the hills and vales, and upon the plains of the sunny south.

Shelby county has fostered public schools, and has been rewarded therefor. Her people are intelligent and educated, industrious and enterprising. A great future is yet in store. A great material prosperity, and it is to be hoped a greater intellectual prosperity. After all the best crop, is a crop of chaste noble women, and brave noble men. The county has produced great men in the past. The voice of her sons has been listened to with attention in the higher councils of the nation, and has too been inspiring heard upon the battle-field. Great has been the prosperity and growth of this county in the fifty-three years of her existence as a political section of the state. But she has room for thousands more; ten times the population can find support upon her soil, and at a no distant day they will be here.

In 1827 the legislature, in session at the capital, Vandalia, passed an act entitled "An act creating the county of Shelby," and appointing commissioners to select a seat of justice, whose names appear in the report which is appended.

"An Act creating Shelby County:"—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, *to wit*: Beginning at the

north-west corner of section nineteen, in township nine north, range one east, of the third principal meridian, thence north on the said meridian line, thirty miles to the north-west corner of section nineteen, in township fourteen north; thence east thirty-six miles to the north-east corner of section twenty-four, township fourteen north, range six east; thence south thirty miles to the south-east corner of section thirteen; thence west thirty-six miles to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county, to be called Shelby.*

SEC. 2. For the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of said county, the following persons are appointed commissioners, *to wit*: John Hopton, Easton Whiton, and William L. D. Ewing, who, or a majority of them, being first duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this state, faithfully to take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlement, with an eye to future population, and the eligibility of the place; shall meet at the house of Barnet Bone, in said county, on the first Monday of April next, and proceed to examine and determine on a place for the permanent seat of justice of said county, and designate the same: *Provided*, The proprietor or proprietors of said land shall give to the county for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land, not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in a square form, and divided into lots of a convenient size, and sold for the purpose of erecting public buildings in said county; but should the proprietor or proprietors refuse to make the donation as aforesaid, then, in that case, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to fix on some other place for the seat of justice, as convenient as may be, to the place first selected: *Provided*, The proprietor or proprietors of the land, shall make a donation of twenty acres of land, to be laid out as above provided for: which place, when so fixed upon, shall be the county seat of said county.

The said commissioners shall certify their proceeding to the next county commissioners' court, to be held in and for said county; which court shall cause a record thereof to be made in their books.

SEC. 3. Until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, the courts shall be held at the house of Barnet Bone, in said county.

SEC. 4. An election shall be held at the house of the said Barnet Bone, on the second Monday of April next, for one sheriff, one coroner, and three county commissioners for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are qualified; which said election shall be conducted in all respects agreeably to the provisions of the law regulating elections. *Provided*, That the qualified voters present, may elect from among their number present, three qualified voters, to act as judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, to give public notice at least ten days previous to the election, to be held on the second Monday in April next; and in case there shall be no clerk in said county, it shall be the duty of the recorder, or any justice of the peace residing within the limits of said county, and commissioned a justice of the peace for the county

* A law was passed by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, Feb. 26th, 1839, taking off from the west side of Shelby county, townships eleven, twelve, thirteen, and the south half of fourteen north, range one, east of the third P. M., and the same went to form a part of "Dane," now Christian county. (The said townships are better known to the reader as Pana, Assumption and Prairieton.) At the session of the Legislature in 1842-3, about five townships in the north-east part of the county, were taken to form a part of Moultrie county. The majority of the citizens of Shelby county willingly assented to the passage of the above Acts. The reader by referring to the outline map in this work, will be able to see the area of territory given to form part of Moultrie county.

of Fayette, to give notice of the time and place of holding said election.

SEC. 6. The citizens of the said county of Shelby are hereby entitled in all respects to the same rights and privileges, as are allowed in general, to the other counties of this state.

SEC. 7. The commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice of said county of Shelby, shall receive the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day, for each day by them necessarily spent in discharging the duties imposed on them by this act, to be allowed by the county commissioners' court, and to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

SEC. 8. All that tract of country lying north of the aforesaid county of, and within the present boundaries of the county of Fayette, shall be attached to the said county of Shelby until otherwise provided by law; and for members of the general assembly, said county of Shelby and the attached parts thereof, shall vote with Fayette, Bond, and Montgomery counties; and the clerks of the counties of Bond, Fayette, Montgomery, and Shelby, shall meet at Vandalia, the county seat of Fayette, to compare the number of votes given for senator and representatives to the general assembly, and sign the necessary certificates of election at Vandalia, and forward the same to the person or persons entitled to such certificate of election.

SEC. 9. The county seat of Shelby county, when established, shall be called *Shelbyville*.

SEC. 10. The north half of township nine north, range one west, all of townships ten, eleven, and twelve, north, range one west of the third principal meridian, shall be attached to the county of Montgomery; and the citizens within the tract of country above described, shall have the same rights and privileges as the citizens of the county now, or shall hereafter have.

SEC. 11. The said county of Shelby shall be, and is hereby attached to the second judicial circuit.

This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved, January 23d, 1827.

NINIAN EDWARDS, Governor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The law establishing the county, it will be observed, provided for the election of a county commissioners' court, a sheriff and coroner. The election to be held at the house of Barnet Bone, on the second Monday of April, 1827; the vote resulted in the choice of John Whitley, Levi Casey and William Weger for commissioners; William Williamson was elected sheriff, and Isaac Martin coroner.

The first meeting of the county commissioners' court was held at the residence of Barnet Bone, and Joseph Oliver was appointed county clerk, in addition to which he performed the duties of county recorder and circuit clerk. William Williamson was appointed surveyor, and laid out the county seat.

Believing it will be of interest to our readers we append some of the early court papers and legal documents as appear on record.

RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

At a special term of the County Commissioners' Court, in the county of Shelby, began and held on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven:—

Present,	JOHN WHITLEY, LEVI CASEY, WILLIAM WEGER,	}	County Commissioners.
----------	--	---	-----------------------

"The court having taken their seats without a clerk, it is ordered

by the court, that Joseph Oliver be appointed clerk of this court. And the said Oliver, after his appointment, took the necessary oaths of office, and gave bond with Thomas Robertson, his security, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned as the law directs, which is ordered to be filed.

The location made by the commissioners appointed to fix the county seat of Shelby county, was received by the court and ordered to be entered upon record. Which reads as follows:—

State of Illinois, } We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed
Shelby county. } under the authority of the Act creating Shelby county, to locate the seat of justice for the same, being sworn as required by said Act, did meet at Barnet Bone's at the time specified in said law, and from thence proceeded to examine the country, with a view to the selection of a proper and suitable site for said seat of justice, and having satisfied ourselves upon the subject, do unanimously select and agree upon the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, Town 11 North, Range 4 East, as the tract upon which the town of Shelbyville shall be placed.—The public square.—A hickory stake which the said commissioners drove down on said tract, standing between three red oaks—one at the distance of five paces in a north-west direction, one five paces in a north-east direction, and the other four paces in a south-east direction.

Given under our hands this fifth day of April, 1827.

EASTON WHITON, }
WM. LEE D. EWING, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN HOPTON, }

Whiton received six dollars for four days' services for locating county seat.

The above tract of land has been entered in the land office at Vandalia, by Robt. K. McLaughlin, James M. Duncan and James T. B. Stapp, who have severally agreed to make collectively the donation required by law. April 5, 1827.

WILLIAM LEE D. EWING.

State of Illinois, } Be it remembered, that on this day personally
Shelby county. } came before William Hall, Senr., a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, John Hopton, Easton Whiton and William Lee D. Ewing, commissioners under the law, creating Shelby county, to locate the seat of justice for the same, and took the necessary oath required by said law

Given under my hand this 2d of April, 1827.

WILLIAM HALL, SENR., J. P.

BOND FOR LOCATION OF SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The bond of Robt. K. McLaughlin, James M. Duncan and James T. B. Stapp, for the donation to locate the seat of justice for Shelby county, in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, was received by the court and ordered to be filed.

It is further ordered by the court that the clerk of the court receive the bond and have the same recorded.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

Ordered by the court, that a tax of one-half per cent. be levied on the following property for the county of Shelby, viz: On slaves indentured and registered negroes, mulatto servants, pleasure carriages, on distilleries, stock in trade, on all horses, mules, asses and neat cattle, three years old and upwards, on watches with their appendages, and all other personal property except household furniture, etc.

Ordered, that Asa Ledbetter, Esq., be appointed treasurer in and for the county of Shelby, and that he be required to give bond to the people, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars; the bond was

presented to the court with Shelton Allphin and Richard Thomason his securities, which was received by the court and ordered to be filed.

ROAD DISTRICTS.

Ordered, that Shelby county be laid off in the following road districts, viz:—

First District commencing on the southern boundary of Shelby county, and running north to the middle of the prairie north on the road from the residence of James Hooper, shall compose the first road district, and all the lawful men living in what is called the Wakefield settlement, including those serving on the west side of the Kaskaskia River shall work the road in said district, and that Thomas Pugh, Esq., be appointed supervisor thereof.

Second District beginning at the middle of the prairie north of James Hooper's residence, and running north through the town of Shelbyville, to Drew's mill on the Kaskaskia River, shall compose the second road district, and that Wm. Parker shall be appointed supervisor, all the hands south of a line running by James Abbot's, by Drew's mill, to Samuel Hall's, including the settlement of Robertson Creek, shall work in the second road district, and the said supervisors are empowered to call on all able-bodied men of lawful age to work.

Wednesday, April 25, 1827. Court met pursuant to adjournment.

JOHN WHITLEY, }
WM. E. WEGER, } *Commissioners.*
LEVI CASEY, }

Ordered by the court that William Williamson be appointed to survey and lay out the seat of justice for the county of Shelby, and that the same be laid off according to the plan of the town of Vandalia, and the stakes shall be three inches square, two feet and a half long, one-half well drove in the ground; the said Williamson is required to make a return of the same, at the next term of this court, with a good plat with the name of the streets, blocks, number of the lots, etc.

W. Williamson was subsequently paid thirty dollars for his services for surveying the town of Shelbyville.

William Williamson was also appointed constable and sheriff.

Ordered that John Whitley, Levi Casey and William Weger, county commissioners, respectfully be allowed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each day's service at the present term of this court.

THIRD MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

At a term of the county commissioners' court of Shelby county, began and held at the house of Barnet Bone, on Monday, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Present, JOHN WHITLEY, }
LEVI CASEY, } *Commissioners.*
WM. E. WEGER, }

Ordered, that the following persons serve as grand jurors at the next term of the circuit court of Shelby county, to be held in said county, on the third Monday in the month of September next, viz:.

THE FIRST VENIRE OF GRAND JURORS.

James Renshaw, Jacob Elliott, Isaac Banghoe, Joseph Robertson, Thomas Lamb, John Richardson, Mills Whitley, Thomas Pugh, David Beck, Chas. Wakefield, Jonathan Howard, Thomas Robertson, John Lee, Senr., David Hinton, William Hall, Senr., William Miller, Shelton Allphin, Robert Kerlyle, Lewis Ledbetter, John Weger, Francis Jordan, James Jordan, Levi Jordan.

THE FIRST PETIT JURORS.

Jonathan C. Cawley, William Scribner, Rollo Calvert, L. S. Mosley, John Harris, Reuben Milton, Daniel Hoffman, Abraham Tetricks, Rufus Immond, Richard Thomason, William Thomason, Robert David, Barnet Bone, Samuel Little, William Little, Senr., Sharp Whitley, William Bone, Charles Miller, Senr., John Walker, Lloyd Lee, Henry Smith, Nathaniel Hambleton, Daniel Price, Robert Duncan.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

At a special term of the county commissioners' court of Shelby county, began and held at the house of Barnet Bone, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of June, 1827.

Present, the HON. LEVI CASEY, } *County Commissioners.*
and WM. WEGER. }

Ordered, that Shelby county be laid off in two election districts, to wit, first election district to commence on the southern boundary of said county, running north as far as Township thirteen north, shall compose the first election district, to be called Shelbyville district, and that William Hall, Senr., Levi Fleming and Thomas Pugh, be appointed judges of the election, and that the elections be held at the house of Barnet Bone.

2d election district beginning on the northern boundary of Township number thirteen north, and running north as far as the county of Shelby extends, and that Philip D. Williams, James Ward and Elisha Freeman be appointed judges of the election therein, and that the election be held at the house of Leonard Stephens, in said district.

ESTRAY PEN.

In 1827, by order of the commissioners' court, an estray pen was constructed on the west half of lot number eight, in block number two; it was eighty feet long by seventy-six feet wide, made of mulberry posts and oak rails. John Abbott received nineteen dollars for making the same. It was removed the following year to lot five on block number three, and reduced to half its size, the unused portion of posts and rails being given to Thos. Lee, as compensation for the trouble of removal.

DEC. 3, 1827. FIRST LICENSE GRANTED TO KEEP A GROCERY.

On application of Elias Miller of Shelby county, to keep a grocery, commonly called a tippling shop, in said county, near Shelbyville, at the dwelling-house of said Miller, it is granted him, on the said Elias Miller entering into bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars with John Thomason his security, and the said Miller paying into the county treasury the sum of five dollars. Therefore ordered, that the following tavern rates be established in the county of Shelby, viz.:

For keeping horse twenty-four hours . . .	37½ cents.
“ “ one night	25 “
For dinner	25 “
“ breakfast or supper	25 “
“ lodging one night	6½ “
“ half-pint of brandy	25 “
“ half-pint of rum, gin and cordial . . .	25 “
“ half-pint of whisky	12½ “
“ horse feed	12½ “

FIRST FERRY-BOAT

Across the Kaskaskia River in Shelby county, was established by the commissioners' court, Dec., 1827.

On motion of Elias Miller to keep a ferry on the Kaskaskia

River east of Shelbyville, it is granted him, on the said Elias Miller entering into bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, with Shelton Allphin his security, and that the said Elias Miller paying in the county treasury the sum of two dollars for the first year's tax, and the following rates to be established, viz.:

For wagon and four horses	50 cents.
“ two horse wagon	37½ “
“ cart and oxen	37½ “
“ man and horse	12½ “
“ footman	6½ “
“ wagon or cart and one horse	25 “
“ single horse	6½ “
“ hogs and cattle, per head	3 “

ROADS.

The value of good roads to a nation and country can hardly be overestimated. They are evidences of a high civilization. Savages make no roads, and build no bridges, and it is only at the bidding of civilized man that the beautiful arch springs across the stream. A great people are road builders; and Rome retained sway over her conquered and remote provinces by means of the magnificent highways that radiated from her gates.

When the first settlers came, it is unnecessary to say that no roads existed. The wily Indian pursued his journey along the trail that had first been marked over the waste by the footsteps of the buffalo. Since that distant day much has been done to provide roads along which products travel to the place of shipment; but the condition of our roads even now is far from being satisfactory. Business languishes a portion of the year, owing to the execrable state of the roads. Let the roads be improved, and our farm interests—the really important ones of a nation or a community—will grow apace. Our soil is so deep, and the surface so generally level, and the consequent difficulty of making good roads so great, that the people seem to think they are not possible unless macadamized. But this is not true. What is wanted is an improved system of road supervision and drainage.

The following extract from the records shows that the importance of good roads was appreciated by the early settlers. At a special meeting of the commissioners' court, held at the house of Barnet Bone, sundry voters petitioned that a road should be laid out from Shelbyville to Springfield; also, from Shelbyville to Terre Haute. It was, therefore,

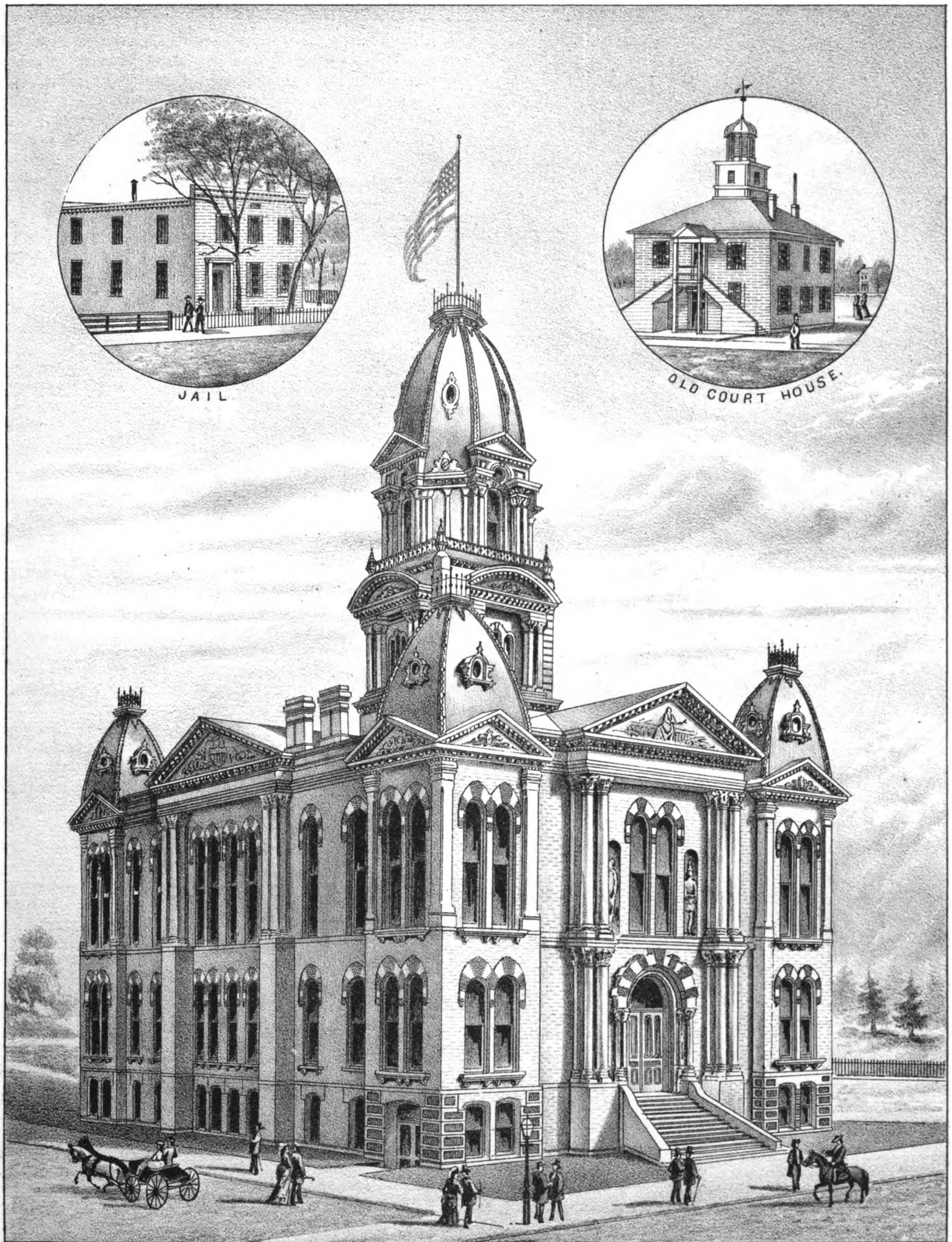
Ordered, “On the petition of Wm. Hall and others, to view a road leading from Shelbyville to Springfield, as far as the county line extends that way; also, from Shelbyville to Terre Haute, on the Big Wabash, they having deposited money in the clerk's hands to defray the expenses of the reviewing.

It is ordered by the court that the same be granted them, and that Shelton Allphin, Robert Daniel and Jacob Elliott, be appointed reviewers, and that they make return of their doings to the next court.”

THE EARLIEST DATED DEED,

After the county was organized, is probably one executed by Valentine Brazell, and Nancy, his wife. We subjoin a copy of the deed:—

“To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know ye. That I, Valentine Brazell and Nancy Brazell, his wife, of the County of Shelby and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to me, in hand paid by Jesse B. Combs, of the County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and ourselves hereof fully satisfied and con-



COURT HOUSE.
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.

tented and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof, do exonerate, acquit, and discharge him, the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs, executors, and administrators and assigns forever, by these presents having given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do freely, fully and absolutely give, grant, bargain, and sell, alien, convey, and confirm unto the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs and assigns forever, the east half of the south-west one-fourth section number twenty-five, township number eleven, north of range number three east, containing eighty acres of the lands in the Vandalia District, State of Illinois. To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises with all the appurtenances, privileges, and commodities, to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining to him, the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, forever, to his own proper use, benefit, and behoof forever, and I, the said Valentine Brazell, and Nancy, his wife, for ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators or assigns, do covenant, promise and grant, to and with the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs and assigns, that before the enrolling hereof, I am the true, sole, and lawful owner of the above-bargained premises, and we are lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper name and right as a good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple, and have in myself good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm the said bargained premises in manner and form as aforesaid, and that the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter, by force and virtue of these presents, lawfully, peaceably, and quietly have, hold and occupy, possess and enjoy, the said demised and bargained premises, with the appurtenances free and clear, and freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated, and discharged of from all and all for near or other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, wills, entails, jointures, dowries, judgments, executions, or incumbrances, of what name or nature soever, that might in any measure or degree abstract or make void this present deed.

"Furthermore, I the said Valentine, and Nancy his wife, for ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant and engage the above-demised premises, to him, the said Jesse B. Combs, his heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whatsoever, forever hereafter, to warrant, secure, and defend by these presents.

"Witness whereof we set our hands and seals this eleventh day of February, A. D., 1828. Signed, sealed, and delivered

"In the presence of

"JOSEPH OLIVER.

his
"VALENTINE X BRAZELL.
mark.
her
"NANCY X BRAZELL."
mark.

The above is certified as being correct by Joseph Oliver, Clerk.

FIRST WILL UPON RECORD (1831).

At the court of probate, held in the town of Shelbyville, Feb. 22d, 1832, the last will and testament of Keneth McIver, deceased, late of the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, was presented for probate. It reads as follows:—

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Keneth McIver, of Shelby county and State of Illinois, being weak of body but of sound mind and memory, do make, ordain, and establish this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others, and do hereby appoint Aleander McIver, my beloved wife, to be my executrix of this my last will and testament.

It is my will that all my just debts be paid. 1st. After my just debts are all paid, and funeral expenses, I do hereby devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Aleander, two portions during her widowhood, and after her marriage one-half of said portion to be equally divided among the remaining legatees, to wit.:

"21. To my beloved daughter Margaret two shares.

"3d. To my beloved daughter Sally Ward one share.

"And to my beloved daughter Polly one share.

"In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal, the 22d day of December, 1831.

"KENETH McIVER.

"Signed and acknowledged before us:

"B. W. GORIN, }
"J. W. VAUGHAN." }



COUNTY BUILDINGS.

FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

On the third day of September, 1827, the county commissioners, holding their court at the residence of Barnet Bone, came to the conclusion that it was necessary, for the proper transaction of business, to have a suitable building erected for the purpose. Their requirements were moderate, and aspirations not of a lofty nature, even for that early period; and after some discussion it was finally decided that a log building, of the following dimensions, would be of an immense advantage to the county officials, and probably an ornament to the small but promising town of Shelbyville.

The building was constructed upon the east half of lot number five, in block number one, near where the present court-house now stands, and a few yards south-east of where the new and elegant stone and brick building is now being erected. Its dimensions were twenty feet wide by twenty-four feet long. First story nine feet in the clear; second story five feet to the top of wall-plate, or about fourteen feet from the ground to the eaves of the building; with a shingled roof. The main body of the structure was built of hewn logs, having two doors below, also two fifteen-light windows, with shutters, and two windows of the same dimensions in the upper story, the upper part of the building being reached by a pair of steps placed upon the outside. The floors of the two rooms were planked, and the whole construction finished off in a "workmanlike manner."

The contract was to be given to the lowest bidder, who was to undertake to have the court-house completed on or before the first Morday in April, 1828. Wm. Hall, senior, undertook the contract, and received upon the completion of the work \$110 in full for the same.

In the early part of 1829, considerable improvements were added to the court-house,—the building itself was weatherboarded, and the interior arrangements were improved for the benefit of the judge, lawyers, jurymen, etc. These alterations were made by J. W. Johnston, and cost the county \$30.25.

COURT-HOUSE NO. 2.

The old brick court-house, now standing in the centre of the public square at Shelbyville was erected in the year 1832. It is a two-story building, forty feet square, surmounted with a cupola. The first story between the floors is fourteen feet in height, and the upper story nine feet. The court-room occupies the entire lower portion of the building, the offices above being reached by a double stairway on the south side. The original cost of the building was \$1094.

In 1837 a cupola was added. This building has for many years been considered inadequate to the growing wants of the county, and the proper authorities began the erection of the third court-house.

THE THIRD OR NEW COURT-HOUSE.

For fifteen years efforts had been made to get an appropriation for a new court-house, but all movements in that direction proved abortive till July, 1879, when the board of supervisors of the county made the necessary appropriation, as will be seen from the following record of their official action.

On the third day of July, 1879, Supervisor W. O. Robertson offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is hereby deemed expedient, because of the dilapidated and unsafe condition of the present county buildings to build a new court-house in and for Shelby county, not to exceed in cost the sum of seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000), and *Resolved*, That a committee of members of this board be and the same are constituted a building committee, whose duty it shall be to fix upon and procure a site for such court-house; to adopt plans and specifications for the same, not to exceed said cost, and to report their proceedings herein to this board, subject to its approval at their meeting in September next, and *Resolved*, That Wm. M. Wright, Harmon Kelley, Skelton Birkett, Nelson Neil, W. A. Carlisle be and are hereby appointed said building committee."

The resolution was adopted by a vote of twelve (12) for, to seven (7) against.

At the meeting of the board in September, Supervisor Hilliard offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a court-house in the city of Shelbyville, in Shelby county, Ill., and *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five cents upon each one hundred dollars worth of real estate and personal property in said Shelby county as assessed for the year 1879, and equalized by the State board of equalization for said year, be and the same is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a fund to carry out the objects of the said appropriation; and that the clerk of the county court be and he is hereby ordered to compute and extend upon the tax collector's books of said county for the year 1879, the levy of twenty-five cents aforesaid against all the real estate and personal property of said county, and that the said levy of 25 cents on the \$100 be extended under the heading of "Court House Tax," and that the same, when collected, shall by the county treasurer be kept as a separate fund for the purposes for which the same is levied. On motion of Mr. Robertson the resolution was adopted by a vote of eleven (11) for the resolution, to eight (8) against. The amount of money raised under this resolution for 1879, was \$19,900.06."

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The building committee, through their chairman, Hon. Wm. M. Wright, made the following report to the board, which was adopted, and, in accordance with the plans, specifications, etc., therein contained, the erection of a magnificent court building is now in progress:—

"WHEREAS, the honorable board of supervisors of Shelby county, State of Illinois, resolved to build a court-house for said county, proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen, a committee to procure and locate a site and adopt a plan for said court-house, viz., Wm. M. Wright, Harmon Kelley, Skelton Birkett, Nelson Neil, and W. A. Carlisle.

"The committee, after mature consideration, located the site for

said new court-house on the original court-house square, to be built on a line of Main street, north of the present old court-house.

"Said new court-house to be constructed on the following general plans and specifications, viz.: The size of said building to be seventy-six (76) by one hundred and ten (110) feet, fronting to the south, with basement and two floors above—basement with twelve-foot hall through full length of building, from front entrance to rear entrance, on the first floor; said first floor to be so constructed as to accommodate the circuit clerk, county clerk, probate court, sheriff, county treasurer, school commissioner, and county court; the second floor to be so constructed as to accommodate the circuit court supervisors, grand jury, petit jury, witness-room, judge's private room, lawyers' consultation room, and such other rooms as space may permit.

"The floors are to be reached by front stairways; the circuit court room, petit jury room, and other private rooms on the second floor, to be reached by private stairways in the rear of the building. The water-closets to be located in the basement. The gas pipes, steam pipes, and water pipes to be placed in the construction of the building; fire-places to be in all the rooms; to be heated by steam; boilers to be erected outside of main building; proper and sufficient sewerage to be constructed.

"The whole building to be fire-proof; to be built of stone, brick (pressed brick exposure), and iron; all the floors to be of tile or marble; a burglar-proof vault to be constructed in the office of the treasurer. The whole not to exceed seventy thousand dollars in cost. The stone to be used in said building to be procured in Illinois, Missouri, or Indiana, or from either or all of the said States, as may be most practical.

"Resolved, That the above plan and general specifications be submitted to five competent architects, to be selected by the committee; that a premium of three hundred dollars (\$300) be offered to the aforesaid competing architects for the best set of drawings for the proposed new court-house, which shall be in accordance with the above-named plan. Such drawings shall include a correct view, in perspective, of such new building from a point south-west of said building.

"Said drawings, shall include full, complete, and accurate plans of such new building, in all parts showing all the necessary details of the work, together with working plans suitable for the use of mechanics or other builders, during the construction thereof, so drawn and represented as to be easily understood; and also accurate bills showing the exact amount of all the different kinds of material to be used in the erection thereof, to accompany said plans; and also full and complete specifications of the work to be done, showing the manner and style in which the same will be required to be done, and giving such directions for the same as will enable any competent builder to carry them out, and afford to bidders all needful information to enable them to understand what will be required in the construction of said building, and make a full, accurate, and complete estimate of each item of expense, and the entire aggregate cost of said court house when completed.

Provided, however, that the working plans above referred to and the bill showing the exact amount of the material to be used, and also the full and complete specifications of the work to be done, showing the manner and style of the same, and giving such directions as will enable any builder to carry them out, and afford bidders all information above referred to, shall not be required to be made out and furnished until after the award of the aforesaid premium shall be decided by the board of supervisors, and that after such decision, the successful competitor shall immediately proceed to complete the same in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

tion, and the said premium of three hundred dollars (\$300) shall be advanced to such successful competitor, and shall be deducted from a compensation to be allowed him of five per centum upon the aggregate cost of said building; upon the execution by and between him and the board of supervisors of a contract prescribing his duties, obligations, and compensation as supervising architect of said building and the execution of a proper bond, with acceptable security, to the board of supervisors in such amount as may be by them prescribed, not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the faithful performance of his duties, as such supervising architect in the erection of said building in accordance with the plans and specifications thereof adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the drawings as submitted must be furnished by the tenth day of September, 1879, and must be accompanied by estimates of all the work and material necessary in the construction of the proposed building, made sufficiently in detail to enable the board of supervisors to verify them, and approximate closely to the probable cost, and accuracy in detail in this respect will be regarded as important in determining the award of the premiums.

"*Resolved*, That a premium of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) shall be awarded and paid to the drawings and elevations second in merit, the board of supervisors reserving the right to use any part of said plans and specifications of second in merit for and in consideration of said award of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

"Shelbyville, Ill., Aug. 8, 1879.

(Signed) { "WM. M. WRIGHT,
"HARMON KELLEY,
"SKELTON BIRKETT, SR.
"NELSON NEIL,
* "W. A. CARLISLE.

A view of the elegant structure, which is purely classic, may be seen on another page of this work; and believing a brief description would not be out of place, we append the following:—

The new court-house will be a model and beautiful structure. It is built of brick, magnesian limestone, and iron of choice and elegant design. It is thoroughly fire-proof throughout.

For the purpose of giving the reader a better and more correct idea of the structure, we give a succinct statement of its dimensions and a description of the material that entered into its construction.

The building is rectangle, 110 feet in length by 76 feet in breadth. The height from the cornice to the ground line is 58 feet. From the apex of the dome to the foundation it is 124 feet. Each story of the building is anchored not only to its own walls but to the walls of the other stories. There are four handsome pavilions, 16 feet square and 16 feet high, above the eave. These are situated on each corner of the building, with bulls eye windows on each side. The pavilions and dome are constructed of brick and iron, and roofed with slate, and surmounted by iron crestings of beautiful and artistic design. The general outside finish of the building is St. Louis pressed brick, with Joliet and Bedford stone trimmings. The cornices are of galvanized iron. The basement is all stone and the floors are constructed of marble tiling, laid on masonry and iron girders. There are two main entrances to the building, one on the north and one on the south side.

The south side is the principal entrance, and is reached by broad, handsome stone steps. The dome begins at the base line and runs up through the centre of the building.

* W. A. Carlisle died, and T. J. Graybill was appointed to fill his place.

The pediments rest on four columns of stone, of handsome and elegant pattern. The bases and capitols are of Bedford stone, and the shafts of Joliet limestone; the height of each column, base and capitol is twenty-three feet. The front pediment has a greater projection than those on the side, and there are eight columns upon which it rests. The front columns start at the basement story above and in front of the main entrance. On the second story are two niches, in which are placed statues of the Goddess of Liberty and of Justice.

Mr. O. H. Placey, of Chicago, is the architect, and Thomas and Hugh Caldwell, of Ottawa, Ill., are the contractors.

The citizens of Shelby county may well feel proud of this elegant and valuable structure. Alike is it creditable to the foresight and energy of the men who inaugurated its construction; and it will remain as a monument to their enterprise years after they have passed away.

Probably more credit is due to Hon. Wm. M. Wright than to any other one citizen of the county. As chairman of the committee on construction he has given much of his time and attention to the forwarding of the work, and has guarded jealously the interests of his constituents, though proper credit is also extended to other members of the committee.

The contract calls for the completion of the building December 1st, 1881, and when finished it will be one among the handsomest and most substantial in the State.

FIRST JAIL.

At the beginning of the year 1829 the county authorities felt the necessity of having a suitable building erected wherein lawless characters could be securely confined. The commissioners therefore ordered a jail to be built on lot eight, block number one, in the town of Shelbyville. The following is a description of it:—

It was built of well hewed timber, eight inches thick, with the edges squared so as to fit closely together. The building was square, measuring thirteen feet six inches in width, and the same in depth. The height from the foundation, or lower floor (which was let some ten inches into the ground) up to the eaves of the roof was about sixteen feet, there being two stories each of about eight feet. The gables were weather boarded, and the roof shingled. The lower part of the building was comprised of a double wall, with a space of ten inches between, which was filled with upright poles shaved smooth and put closely together. The third floor, or, more properly speaking, the roof of the second floor, consisted of squared timbers, six inches thick, laid closely together. There were two windows in the lower story, 4½ feet from the ground, one on the north side of the building, the other on the south. The same in the upper story, each window 12 by 6 inches, made secure by grates, and iron bars one inch in thickness and three inches apart. In the upper story was a door two feet wide and four feet high, and another door in the middle of the 2d floor two by three feet. James W. Johnston secured the contract for building the above, which was completed early in the year 1830.

JAIL NO. 2.

At the September Term of Court in 1839 a contract was made with John Stone and Samuel Wilson to erect a new jail upon the site of the old one, which had done service for nine years, but had become too insecure and small for the requirements of the county. Joseph Oliver purchased the old structure for \$50.06½.

The new building, which was also built of hewn logs, was 22 feet long by 14 feet wide. Composed of double walls, built one foot apart and filled with upright timbers one foot square. A partition

was run through the centre of the building, making two rooms each, nine feet in height and paved with rock. There was a window in each room, through which the outer world could be viewed by its inmates, if they chose to peep through the grates and iron bars which firmly secured them. A trap door in the centre of the upper floor, said door measuring 2 feet by 2½ feet, strongly bound with iron; one door with double shutters in the other room; in the side, 3 feet from the partition, shutters opening inwards on the inside, outwards on the outside. Said door was secured with iron bolts, jail lock, and spiked with iron spikes two inches apart.

Beside this building a frame one was erected 22 feet long by 20 feet wide, the same height and under same shingle roof. It was weather boarded, and had one door in the south side, with windows on each side of the door, and two windows in the west side. There were twelve light windows with 8 by 10 glass. There was also a plank partition across the frame building, with a door in the partition, and the floors laid down with plank. This was the jailor's residence. Stair steps to commence at the partition of the log building between the log wall and said partition running north up to the upper floor of the log building, the steps to reach from the wall to the partition. A brick chimney stood on the north side, with one fire-place below. The whole was to be built of durable timber, and finished in a workmanlike manner. The building being completed in 1840, the contractors received \$745, costs of the same.

THIRD OR PRESENT JAIL.

The present jail building was erected in 1857, at a cost of nearly five thousand dollars (\$5,000). William Hidden received the contract for erecting the same the preceding year, and completed it at the time above specified. It is a two story brick building, 28 feet wide by 38 feet long, and consists of jailor's residence, with four rooms, a debtor's cell, four single wooden cells, with iron doors, and four double iron cells. The cells are in the upper floor of the building, with a hallway or corridor of about four feet in width on both the north and south sides, with a narrow passage connecting the two corridors on the west side of the building. There are six windows on the north side, five on the west, and five on the south, with one door to the west, another to the east, and one on the south. In 1864 the county of Shelby made a contract with Samuel Proctor to encase four of the cells (which were originally wooden ones) with boiler iron. These cells are seven feet square by 6½ feet high. The alteration thus made cost the county \$3,000 in addition to the original cost—\$4,989.46—for erecting the jail. A view of this edifice is given in this work, from which a good idea of the plan may be gained.

POOR FARM.

Thirteen years ago, in 1867, the Board of Supervisors appointed three commissioners, viz., Edward Reessler, W. J. F. Howe and Michael Freyburger, to purchase a farm as a suitable home for the indigent poor of Shelby county. The commissioners, in June of that year, tendered their report to the Board, which report was read upon motion, received, and adopted. In effect it was as follows:—We have finally selected the farm of James A. Livers, situated 4½ miles north-west of Shelbyville. Said farm consists of 240 acres, 130 acres being under cultivation, the balance in timber; the price given nine thousand and sixty dollars (\$9,060). After purchasing the farm the committee advertised for bids, for some one to lease the farm and take charge of the poor. On the 12th August, 1867, David Price was appointed Superintendent or Lessee, and entered into an article of agreement with the Board of Supervisors for a term of two years. It necessarily took some time to get the

place in readiness for its unfortunate occupants. More house room had to be supplied, together with beds, bedding, and other household furniture. So that it was not until the 6th of May that the Superintendent was able to receive the paupers, who were eleven in number. The terms of agreement by which D. Price took charge of the farm and its occupants were these: He was to receive six hundred dollars (\$600) per year in addition to what he could make upon the farm, provided the inmates numbered not more than ten. If exceeding that number, \$200 per year additional for each added inmate, if not capable of performing manual labor, or \$100 per year for any who could work, the county physician deciding as to the impotency of said paupers. And in the event of a failure in crops, or the destruction of crops by storm, Price was to receive reasonable compensation for keeping the poor, etc. Price was to provide for the poor unfortunates good and wholesome food and keep the residences in a clean and wholesome condition. Early in 1868 fifty-six of the citizens of Shelby county signed a petition and laid it before the Board of Supervisors, requesting their immediate attention to the mismanagement of the Poor Farm, and the suffering condition of the poor. An investigation was immediately made by the Board, in person, and upon evidence furnished them, they unanimously decided to remove David Price from further control of the establishment, which, however, could only be effected satisfactorily by paying him \$150, and allowing him to keep two-thirds of the wheat crop. In March, 1868, the Poor Farm was let to Francis Winson for one year. And in 1869 J. J. Cline rented it for one year for \$384, the county paying \$2 45-100 per week for the support of each pauper. It was subsequently found better to employ a Superintendent, at a salary of \$500 a year, to manage the farm and look after the inmates, than rent a \$9,000 farm for \$384 per year. The Board of Supervisors therefore appointed such Superintendent upon salary.

The Overseers and Superintendents have held office as follows:—

David Price	1867	John E. Lane . 1871, 1872, 1873
Francis Winson	1868	1874, 1875, 1876
J. J. Cline	1869, 1870	Theodore Allen . . 1877, 1878
		John E. Lane . . . 1879, 1880

The latter gentleman being the present incumbent. Commodious brick buildings have been erected upon the farm, and the inmates now have all the care and attention that can be given them.

THE COURTS

which have held jurisdiction over the people of Shelby county since its organization as a separate municipality, have been those of the county commissioners' court, county judges, probate judges, magistrates of the township, the circuit courts, and the United States district and supreme courts.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

We make a few excerpts from the records of the first and subsequent terms of this court, which we think will not fail to interest the reader of this volume.

"At a circuit court of Shelby County, State of Illinois, began and held in the town of Shelbyville, at the court-house, on Monday, the fifteenth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight. Present,

THE HON. THEOPHILUS W. SMITH,

Judge."

GRAND JURY.

The following persons were sworn and charged of the grand jury to inquire, within and for the body of the county of Shelby, viz.—Jacob Cutler (foreman), William Reynolds, James Wallice, Benjamin Wornock, Joseph Baker, Joel Allen, John Wood, Elisha Freeman, Hubbel Sprigue, Barnet Bone, Jacob Brewer, Samuel Reece, Charles Huffman, John Hall, Elias Kerr, Wm. Bone, Shelton Allphin, John Smith, Samuel Anderson, Benjamin Walden, Wm. Rose, and William Whitfield

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

There have been several trials of persons indicted for murder, and other heinous crimes in this county. We append a few of the court documents, bearing on some of the earlier cases of this character.

CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1828.

A Case of Flogging.

People
vs.
John Spalding. } Indictment for Larceny.

The said people by the attorney appeared in court; and the defendant in his proper person, and for plea says he is not guilty in manner and form as is alleged in said indictment—to which plea the people joined issue—Whereupon came a jury, to wit, William E. Wegar, Andrew Miller, William Martin, Benjamin Dubney, Benjamin Mobley, Jonathan Hill, John Tipsoaid, John Whitley, Sr., Allen Reed, Joseph Reed, John Abbet, Jr., and Daniel Siscoe;—who being elected, tried and sworn well and truly to try the issue joined on their oaths, do say; “We, the jury find the defendant guilty in manner and form as in said indictment mentioned to be of the value therein stated,” and the said jurors were thereupon discharged until to-morrow morning at nine o’clock, to which time the court adjourned.

Tuesday morning, Sep. 16th, 1828.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present,

HON. T. W. SMITH, Judge.

The People
vs.
John Spalding. } Indictment for Larceny.

This day the prisoner was led to the bar by the Sheriff, and having nothing to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, it is ordered and adjudged by the court now here, that the defendant, John Spalding, receive for the offense aforesaid thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and the Sheriff of Shelby county between the hours of twelve and two o’clock on this day execute this judgment. And it is further ordered, adjudged, and directed that the defendant make his fine to the people of this state in the sum of two dollars and seventy-one cents, being one-half the value of the articles stolen, and that he be imprisoned for the term of three days, and that he stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

The sentence of the court was carried out, and the prisoner was publicly whipped in accordance with the terms of the verdict.

Murder.

Tuesday morning, 13th April, 1830.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The People
vs.
Benj. Warnock. } Indictment for Murder.
Implicated with Robert Carlyle.

On this day came the defendant, Benjamin Warnock, in open

court and enters his appearance in this case, and for plea says he is not guilty in manner and form as are alleged in the indictment and to which plea the State’s Attorney joins issue. The petit jury summoned to attend this court being discharged, a states jury was ordered to be summoned, to wit;—Isaac Martin, James A. Baker, David Hinton, James Ledbetter, Barnet Bone, William Bone, John Hill, John Richardson, Isaac Renfro, and Bennet Robinson. Who being elected, tried and sworn to try the issue joined upon the oaths, do say, that we, the jury, find the defendant not guilty. Therefore it is considered by the court now here, that the defendant be discharged, and go hence without delay.

In the May term of court in 1842, an important criminal case came up for trial. It was the case of the People vs. Robert Sellers. Sellers was indicted for the killing of James Rodman; he was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. The following is his sentence as copied from the record. “That the defendant, Robert Sellers, be again remanded to jail, there to remain until Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, when he shall be taken to the place of execution, and there between the hours of ten o’clock in the forenoon and two o’clock of the afternoon of that day he be hanged by the neck until he is dead.” By the manipulations of his attorneys he succeeded in getting a new trial, and on this trial plead guilty of manslaughter. He was sentenced for eight years to hard labor in the penitentiary, where he served his time. On release, he returned to Shelby, but was soon afterwards thrown from a horse and killed.

The First Naturalization.

At the May term of the Circuit Court, A. D. 1847, Solomon Stilgebauer, made his written application to be naturalized, filed his declaration, and took the oath prescribed by law, in open court, which was ordered to be filed. We append a copy of the original paper.

State of Illinois, Shelby County.

Solomon Stilgebauer being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that it is his intention, *bona fide*, to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the sovereignty or kingdom of Bavaria in Germany, of which he was formerly a subject. SOLOMON STILGEBAUER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
this 27th day of May, 1847.
WM. L. PRENTICE, Clerk.

Application for Citizenship by
Solomon Stilgebauer, an alien

On this day came the said Solomon Stilgebauer, by his attorney, and it appearing to the court, by the record, exhibited in proof, that at the May term of the Shelby county circuit court, in the State of Illinois, for the year 1847, the said applicant had declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, in pursuance of law, and the court being satisfied from the evidence of Anthony Thornton and William Royse, that the said applicant had resided within the United States more than five years, and in the county of Shelby in the State of Illinois more than one year before the present term of this court, and that during the said five years he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and that he has been well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. And the said applicant having declared on oath in open court, that he would support the constitution of the

United States, and he willingly, absolutely and entirely renounced and abjured all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, and sovereignty, whatever, and particularly to the King of Bavaria, in Germany.

It is therefore ordered by the court that these proceedings be entered of records, and that the said Solomon Stilgebauer is entitled to and is hereby admitted to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States of America.

It is further ordered that said applicant pay the costs hereof, etc.

First Divorce.

Bennet Robinson
vs.
Elizabeth Robinson.

Libel for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the parties were lawfully married as is set forth in said libel; and that the said Elizabeth did voluntarily and wilfully absent herself from the libellant for two years in continuance; and proof of the pendency of this libel having been made according to law. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the banns of matrimony heretofore subsisting between the said parties, be, and they are hereby dissolved—and the prayer of the said bill be granted; and that the said libellant pay the costs attending the prosecution of his said libel.

STATISTICS.

The growth of the county in wealth can in no way be so clearly exhibited as by giving the assessment rolls at different periods. We select three which are here appended, viz, those of 1859, 1879, and 1880.

ASSESSMENT OF SHELBY COUNTY IN 1859.

SHOWING TOTALS.

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses.....	5,495	\$237,278
Cattle.....	13,907	142,012
Mules and Asses.....	302	12,441
Sheep.....	16,962	16,962
Hogs.....	26,927	32,719
Gross value of Domestic Animals.....		430,055
Net value of Domestic Animals.....		423,557
Carriages and Wagons.....	1,763	62,340
Clocks and Watches.....	1,395	9,910
Pianos.....	12	1,390
Goods and Merchandise.....		78,088
Manufactured Articles.....		1,250
Moneys and Credits.....		273,600
Unenumerated Property.....		123,337
Total subject to taxation.....		\$1,141,649

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1880.

TOWNS.	IMPROVED LANDS.				UNIMPROVED LANDS.		TOTAL LANDS		As Equalized and Corrected by Town Board.		IMPROVED LOTS.		UNIMP. LOTS.		TOTAL LOTS.		As Equalized and Corrected by Town Board.		HORSES.		NEAT CATTLE.		MULES AND ASSES.		SHEEP.							
	ACRES.		VALUE.		ACRES.		VALUE.		ACRES.		VALUE.		LOTS.		VALUE.		LOTS.		VALUE.		No.		Value.		No.		Value.		No.		Value.	
	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
Ocoee.....	25547	\$208863	6927	25714	\$32474	\$229577	139	\$18207	232	\$4523	371	\$21730	886	\$20225	1698	\$18273	107	\$2915	811	\$1219												
Cold Spring.....	22951	239036	8257	43120	31268	276156	24	413			24	413	833	21560	1529	19039	95	2525	731	1123												
Tower Hill.....	18358	235335	3611	26138	21999	261473	135	31020	271	6810	406	37830	748	21125	941	12006	73	2389	495	622												
Rural.....	20971	222498	1228	8898	22199	233366							635	19663	1249	17835	62	1835	306	468												
Flat Branch.....	17767	238200	2408	21925	20175	260185							735	20039	1191	18487	91	2850	482	713												
Moawequa.....	10497	145193			10407	145193	368	42790	118	1208	486	43998	361	9894	845	12977	41	1165	376	561												
Dry Point.....	21516	260733	10946	51197	22162	311930	195	21981	237	1847	433	26828	955	26247	1400	17983	115	3750	869	1781												
Rose.....	17019	198140	5326	29785	22345	227925	65	7305	67	1030	132	8535	678	16415	1063	14202	53	1520	191	286												
Ridge.....	31520	298953	3788	11971	35399	310924							716	17118	1151	17925	33	804	581	608												
Pickaway.....	18494	232185	312	3115	18406	233300							715	12747	1333	14336	51	1168	1568	2064												
Penn.....	14874	206130			14874	206130							481	10610	705	8772	54	1380	274	382												
Holland.....	22364	244518	12320	80117	34684	333605							724	20188	1639	14220	110	2862	621	939												
Shelbyville.....	17915	229324	2003	16150	19918	215474	942	339865	126	5097	1068	344962	757	16195	1499	18152	90	2805	1572	1932												
Okaw.....	15758	165800	7035	22567	22793	188367							558	13118	1138	18854	58	1529	1224	1834												
Todd's Point.....	8853	101918	1027	4513	9880	106431	12	2320			12	2320	443	11264	733	11541	19	288	1683	2520												
Prairie.....	31355	320230	2660	18488	34015	338718	153	26676	144	3886	297	39662	705	22847	1599	13443	145	4755	1138	1234												
Richland.....	21408	276977	1102	8648	22510	284625	8	690			8	690	655	16951	1652	18296	57	1627	1376	2040												
Windsor.....	16975	202320	1814	10814	18789	213134	738	86797	171	2415	909	89212	785	19610	1287	14273	27	546	794	1085												
Big Spring.....	18827	194639	13516	60232	32343	253871	70	16486	97	1636	167	18122	598	18374	1161	9565	92	2717	770	1094												
Ash Grove.....	27536	279184			27536	279184							1006	21692	1320	16686	56	1305	1224	1388												
	400415	\$4487266	84310	\$452332	384725	\$493598	2850	\$597750	1463	\$27452	4313	\$625202	14057	\$358747	24103	\$306905	1420	\$40795	16976	\$23896												

TOWNS.	HORSE.		STEAM EN- GINE, INCLU- DING BOIL- ERS.		FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.		BILLI- ARD & OTHER TABLES.		CARRIAGE AND WAGONS.		WATCHES AND CLOCKS.		SEWING AND KNITTING MACHINES.		PIANO FORTES.		PROPERTY OF SALOONS AND EATING HOUSES.		HOUSE- HOLD & OTHER FURNI- TURE.		INVEST- MENTS IN REAL EST. & IMPROVE- MENTS THEREON.		ALL OTHER PROPERTY NOT OTHER- WISE LISTED.		SHARES OF STOCK OF STATE OR NAT. BANKS.		TOTAL VAL. OF PERSON- AL PRO- PERTY.		No. of Dogs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.
Ocoee.....	2562	\$4672	1	\$200	1	\$ 50			316	\$1828	270	\$572	148	\$1450	6	\$250		\$5025	\$1413	\$2933						\$34848	256			
Cold Spring.....	3230	4967	4	1500					282	4772	240	720	115	1293				3060	230	4162						93223	276			
Tower Hill.....	2265	4377			1	50			279	5443	244	686	125	1498	6	280		5278		3531						90788	238			
Rural.....	2940	1983	1	400					185	3058	137	216	72	945				3744		7620						78265	185			
Flat Branch.....	3095	7642	1	500					228	4136	117	435	82	1143	1	75		4310		5282						90211	230			
Moawequa.....	267	2931	2	700	3	300	1	20	152	3140	183	406	104	868	10	650		5735		7936						104057	118			
Dry Point.....	3326	5707	3	850	1	25			309	7356	337	930	157	1263	4	158	5	6835		7576						115933	395			
Rose.....	2319	3868							298	4569	243	377	117	996	1	50		4839	1150	3970						79524	255			
Ridge.....	3509	6318							272	2016	90	367	105	498				4276	36	5520						98989	139			
Pickaway.....	3599	7755							207	2380	141	205	75	476	2	70		3965		10185						71791	151			
Penn.....	1748	3657							183	2669	114	189	63	512	1	40		1713		7085						44769	124			
Holland.....	2585	3730	2	600					261	4216	174	437	92	964	2	35		5144		644						84203	265			
Shelbyville.....	1643	2456	7	651	9	1100	2	30	417	9130	200	3222	157	1464	58	4549		28625	200	2610	\$37500		\$54805	224		\$354805	224			
Okaw.....	2301	3502							190	2799	116	233	61	438				2433		8485						61314	203			
Todd's Point.....	1395	3041			1	25			135	2308	82	240	45	435				1620		4711						58001	102			
Prairie.....	2134	5538	2	1000	3	65	65		321	6733	350	462	135	1399			35	6398		7318						99624	405			
Richland.....	2062	5482	3	450					242	3832	210	345	89	697	3	170		120	4279		6082					71199	211			
Windsor.....	2176	3803			1	45			282	3754	337	848	173	1483	20	1690		10915		3770						94795	203			
Big Spring.....	2374	5443	3	1066	2	60	3	60	302	5119	237	440	124	1230	4	85	30	6058		5309						83151	279			
Ash Grove.....	3189	5642	1	500	1				306	4168	230	257	117	700	1	50		5257		4327						77839	317			
	49579	\$97514	30	\$6417	22	\$1720	6	175	5251	\$86715	4052	\$11587	2156	\$19730	119	\$9062	\$790	\$117649	\$3208	\$103976	\$17500		\$1937352	4576						

ASSESSMENT AND GRAND TOTALS. 1880.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

ITEMS.	NUMBER.	AV. VAL.	ASSES. VAL.
Horses of all ages.....	14,057	\$25 52	\$358,747
Cattle of all ages.....	24,103	12 83	309,305
Mules and Asses of all ages.....	1,420	28 73	407,95
Sheep of all ages.....	16,976	1 40	23,896
Hogs of all ages.....	49,579	1 96	97,514
Steam Engines, including Boilers.....	30	280 56	8,417
Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes.....	22	78 18	1,720
Billiard, Pigeon Hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables.....	6	29 00	175
Carriages and Wagons of whatsoever kind.....	5,257	16 50	86,715
Watches and Clocks.....	4,052	2 86	11,587
Sewing or Knitting Machines.....	2,156	9 15	19,730
Piano Fortes.....	119	67 75	8,062
Melodeons and Organs.....	239	27 21	6,504
Patent Rights.....			60

\$973,227

Merchandise on hand.....	162,075
Material and Manufactured Articles on hand.....	5,783
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements and Machinery (other than Engines and Boilers, which are to be listed as such).....	2,937
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery.....	79,079
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....	163
Diamonds and Jewelry.....	25
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....	32,102
Credits of Bank, Banker, Broker, or Stock Jobber.....	3,599
Moneys of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....	164,699

Credits of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....	243,211
Bonds and Stocks.....	7,221
Property of Companies and Corporations other than hereinbefore enumerated.....	8
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....	790
Household or Office Furniture and Property.....	117,849
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon (See Sec. 10).....	3,208
All other Personal Property required to be listed.....	103,876
Shares of Stock of State or National Banks.....	37,500

\$964,125

Total value of Personal Property..... \$1,937,352

ITEMS.	NO. ACRES.	AV. VAL. PER ACRE.
Improved Lands.....	400,415	\$11 20
Unimproved Lands.....	84 310	5 36

\$4,487,266

\$422,332

Total Value of Lands..... \$4,939,598

TOWN AND CITY LOTS.	NO. OF LOTS.	AVERAGE VALUE.
Improved Town and City Lots.....	2,850	\$209 73
Unimproved Town and City Lots.....	1,463	18 76

\$597,750

\$274 52

Total Value of Town and City Lots..... \$625,202

PROPERTY BELONGING TO RAILROADS.

Personal Property other than "Rolling Stock".....	\$1200
Total Value of all Property as Assessed.....	\$7,503,352

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF SHELBY COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

TOWNSHIPS.	Corn.		Winter Wheat.		Spring Wheat.		Oats.		Rye.		Barley.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Irish Potatoes.		Sweet Pota.		Apple Orchard.		Tobac.		Broom Corn.		Timothy Meadows.		Clov. M.a.	
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Pds.	Acres	Pds.	Acres	Tons.	Acres	Tons.
Oceonee.....	5706	207103	2305	34151	1	20	1214	28828	570	7467	3	60	28	261	3	36	4	1748	1/2	50	538	18279					2703	1486	10	10
Cold Spring.....	4936	183905	3252	42748			1170	25164	33	368							5	1794			311	15385				1845	956	40	—	
Tower Hill.....	6064	190679	2650	54105			1356	29916	11	132			2	30			2	105			142	10883				1339	655			
Rural.....	6226	209705	2274	65961			1594	44284	12	229			6	74			6	1378								1702	1023	4	2	
Flat Branch.....	5842	198010	1976	46416	8	65	900	27883	47	489					5	14	1	1254		10	195	3772		240		150	1082	569		
Moawequa.....	3221	110000	1082	29635	21	368	739	25655	3	120							30	1195			161	3265				518	411			
Dry Point.....	6361	214950	4434	49327			1064	45414	76	358			2	39			45	3452			201	8307	1	600	10	5735	1643	794		
Rose.....	5120	152935	2919	43598			515	12230	4	25			1	10			29	1555			173	6295				1433	1116	30	—	
Ridge.....	3412	122460	1501	36453			627	21085									14	1290			119	6680				951	715	7	10	
Pickaway.....	6958	262385	1217	28539		922	1159	35351	92	1568			3	55			41	3079	6	6	266	7076		10		1682	1267	7	10	
Penn.....	5517	181240	1168	26545	74	1030	1012	34155	9	130			41	482	3	35	8	430			166	3890				1101	882	20	20	
Holland.....	4003	124067	3236	27756			1124	23724	52	394			11	152	1	23	6	3079			82	182	8532			1516	30	10275	1666	851
Shelbyville.....	3010	90810	1505	27331			285	7670										50			115	3590				1210	1745	12	18	
Okaw.....	4077	143810	915	14574	19	2	519	16145	28	300			5	37			17	1440			50	117	5290		100		1112	939	7	8
Todds Point.....	2988	111070	380	7655	5	15	509	17043	84	1526			2	70			20	1128			50	2057	145			975	827	16	18	
Prairie.....	6262	202317	5838	61432			2407	58954	14	550			10	199	2	38	89	4711			286	3844				1556	916	10	5	
Richland.....	4672	191708	1909	33750	30	690	734	14303	11	109			12	110			57	3691			63	169	5233	390	50	24190	1443	1099		
Windsor.....	1652	64440	683	10883			312	6725													76	533				956	656			
Big Spring.....	2427	68785	2424	38610			620	16291	21	244			14	303	35	417	74	2020			25	137	3889		150	844	565	2	2	
Ash Grove.....																														
Totals.....	88505	3031379	41968	664269	242	3162	17850	480820	1102	13659	3	60	137	1827	45	563	618	33399			286	3401	116807	3001	90	40500	17403	25761	165	95

TOWNSHIPS.	Prairie Meadows.		Hungarian and Millett.		Sorgho.		Vineyds.		Turnips & other Root Crops.		Other Fruits, Berries, etc.		Other Crops.		Pastures, not including woodland.		Woodland, not included as pasture.		Uncultivated Land (not Wood land or Pasture).		Total number Acres.		Sheep.			Dairy.			Cattle.		Hogs.		Miscellaneous Crops.				
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Galls. Syrp.	Acres.	Galls. Wine.	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Value	Acres.	Killed by dogs.	Wool Shorn.		Fat sheep sold.	Cows kept.	Butter sold.	Fat cattle sold.	Fat hogs sold.	Hogs and pigs dressed.	Chickens.	Tin oley seed.	Clover seed.	Hunga. mil. seed.	Flax seed.	Grapes.	
																							No.	Pds.													No.
Oceonee.....	10	3	28	58	36	2639	2								3769	2161	932	21245	51	3334	325	464	10677	346	1167	483											
Cold Spring.....															3804	2137	557	17422	62	3014	360	465	12666	154	1216	334	49	2							2000		
Tower Hill.....															1544	151	737	14304	12	1581	4			82	1337	93											
Rural.....															3312	1280	1626	18713	8	1129	37	320	201	2184	242									360	9920		
Flat Branch.....	27														7542	2462	1012	16320	17	1677	99	291	9543	356	1987	697	31							932	4138		
Moawequa.....			15	27	5	250									1870	317	566	8579		2869	134	137	3640	267	1281	611	15							150			
Dry Point.....					59	6018									1094	4768	142	20585	76	1502	58	458	7926	145	989	179	36										
Rose.....					7	390	1	40							1828	3031	2766	17890	1	896	25	25	345	1280	453												
Ridge.....															2072			8820		1057	68	210	9020	171	1700	419											
Pickaway.....			55	18	11	1023									4719	917	1515	18786	2	7596	386	282	3597	511	2390	465	10	46							3075		
Penn.....	53	39	19	24											2561	101	1433	14447	1245	24	198	6513	122	1617	100	132	40	89									
Holland.....	3	2	4	7	6	2974									2678	5371	716	19098	17	1543			313	5596	87	997	49	76									
Shelbyville.....			15	40											1853	317	321	11741	3	2600	40	103	5515	291	237												
Okaw.....					28	2240									4393	1671	12910	14	4791	133	290	5872	356	1263	537	24	18										
Todd's Point.....			7	6	18	419									4517	242	529	10342		8290	192	156	2964	157	999	379	79								385		
Prairie.....	12	8			53	3415									2315	746	151	19289	14	2808	35	585	1750	70	2443	79	59							8			
Richland.....			39	78	7	1280									3374	2363	1278	16140	13	1455	116	238	6733	428	1416	104	50	6	299						2890		
Windsor.....			26	84											556			7	18789		945	200	102	510	37	681	208										
Big Spring.....					17	1632	18	5065	2	132	3	96			766	785	1792	9981	122	737			20	221	1557	128	688										
Ash Grove.....																																					
Totals.....	105	62	211	504	256	22917	21	5105	43	383	5	218	31	406	50197	30148	17751	295445	412	49051	2256	5048	94091	4254	25866	5669	561	112	532	1442	22318						

A list of the members of the General Assembly from Shelby county since its organization, or the district in which the same is situated.*

SENATORS.

William Williamson, . . . 1832-35	H. M. Vandever, . . . 1863-65
Peter Warren, . . . 1836-49	John M. Woodson, . . . 1867-69
Hiram Rountree, . . . 1849-51	Solomon Lewis, . . . 1871
Gabriel R. Jernigan, . . . 1853-55	Charles Voris, . . . 1871-73
Joel S. Post, . . . 1857-59	Thomas Brewer, . . . 1875-77
Richard J. Oglesby, . . . 1861	Erastus N. Rinehart, . . . 1879-

REPRESENTATIVES.

George H. Beeler, . . . 1832-33	John Casey, . . . 1871
Thomas B. Trower, . . . 1834-35	Edward Ressler, . . . 1871
John S. Turley, . . . 1836-37	William H. McDonald, . . . 1873
William F. Thornton, . . . 1838-39	William H. Blakeley, . . . 1873
Owen Prentice, . . . 1840-41	Benson Wood, . . . 1873
Jonathan B. Howard, . . . 1842-43	William Gillmore, . . . 1875
John S. Turley, . . . 1844-45	William Middlesworth, . . . 1875
Edward Evey, . . . 1849	William Chew, . . . 1875
Anthony Thornton, . . . 1851	Gershom Monahan, . . . 1877
S. W. Moulton, . . . 1853-57	Nathaniel P. Robinson, . . . 1877
Thomas Brewer, . . . 1859	Thomas J. Fritts, . . . 1879
Thomas W. Harris, . . . 1861	William M. Abraham, . . . 1879
Reuben Ressler, . . . 1863	James L. Ryan, . . . 1879
William Middlesworth, . . . 1865	Baitly Scarlett, . . . 1879
Charles Voris, . . . 1867-69	Alfred C. Campbell, . . . 1880
	George D. Chafee, . . . 1880
	F. M. Richardson, . . . 1880

FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

County Commissioners.—John Whitley, Jr., Levi Casey, Wm. Wagar, 1827; Levi Casey, Jesse Rhodes, James Jordan, 1828; Levi Casey, Jesse Rhodes, Edward Reed, 1829; Levi Casey, Ed. Reed, Benj. Walden, 1830; Bushrod W. Henry, George Park, John Brally, August, 1832; B. W. Henry, George Park, James Goodwin, December, 1832; Aaron McKenzie, Lemuel Dazey, Barnett Bone, 1834; John Storm, James Freeman, Daniel Price, 1836; John Storm, Daniel Price, T. J. Kellam, 1837; John Storm, Daniel Dawdy, John Douthit, 1838; John Douthit, D. Dawdy, T. W. Short, 1840; John Douthit, T. W. Short, Gideon Edward, 1841; T. W. Short, G. Edward, Rolls Calvert, 1842; R. Calvert, G. Parks, E. Hooper, 1843; George Parks, John Houchins, B. W. Henry, 1844; George Parks, B. W. Henry, T. W. Short, 1845; T. W. Short, G. Parks, D. Dawdy, 1846; T. W. Short, James Brownlee, John Morrison, 1847; John Morrison, James Brownlee, Peter Parker, 1848.

In 1849, and after the adoption of the constitution, the county judges performed the duties heretofore performed by the county commissioners.

Probate Justices of the Peace.—Joseph Oliver, 1829 to 1837; William Nicholls, September 2, 1837, to 1839; Edward Evey, 1839 to 1849.

County Judges.—Wm. Williamson; Russell Fletcher, D. M. Robinson, associates, 1849; Wm. Williamson, Russell Fletcher, John Casey, associates, 1853; Wm. Williamson, John Casey, Joseph Leathers, associates, 1854; Peter Fleming, John Casey, John R. Warren, associates, 1857; Peter Fleming, 1857 to 1873; J. Rose, 1873 to 1876; W. W. Hess, 1876, the present incumbent.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Joseph Oliver received the first appointment and the office until

* For this roster of Senators and Representatives we are indebted to Col. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State.

1847, when W. S. Prentice was appointed. Wm. Royse appointed in 1849; Burrel Roberts, in 1851; again, in 1853. I. V. Lee, appointed in 1855, filling the office until 1865. W. R. Read, appointed in 1865, and held the office until his death in 1874. W. W. Hess, appointed in 1874. W. A. Cochran, the present master in chancery, was appointed in 1878.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The first county clerk was Joseph Oliver, appointed in 1827, who held the office until 1843. Burrel Roberts elected in 1843. Wm. Lloyds elected in 1868; and the present incumbent, James E. Frazer, was elected in 1877.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Joseph Oliver was appointed in 1828; served until 1846. Wm. S. Prentice elected in 1846. William Royse elected in 1848, but retired from office, and I. V. Lee was appointed to fill unexpired term in 1849. Burrel Roberts, elected in 1851. I. V. Lee, elected in 1853; re elected in 1855; again in 1857, 1859, 1861 and 1863. Wm. A. Cochran elected in 1864, and has served with ability. Thomas J. Graybill was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

William Williamson was appointed sheriff April 25th, 1827, and was succeeded in 1833, by Jacob L. Fleming. Peter Fleming, elected in 1836, and held the office until 1850. B. F. Frazer, elected in 1850. A. E. Douthit, elected in 1853. B. F. Frazer, elected in 1854; Jacob Cutler, December, 1855. Samuel Herod, elected in 1856. Jacob Cutler, again in 1858. J. J. Shaw, elected in 1860; resigned in 1861. Wm. A. Trower, elected in 1861. Marcus Richardson, elected in 1862. F. B. Thompson, in 1864. J. C. Huffer, elected in 1866. J. R. Moore, elected in 1868. Marshall Howard, elected in 1870, holding the office until 1876, when J. H. Silver was elected. In 1880 Lafayette Higginbotham was elected, and is the present sheriff.

CORONERS.

Isaac Martin was elected in April, 1827, and was succeeded in 1837 by James Davis, who served until James Hamilton was elected in 1843. He was succeeded by David Harris, January, 1846. Albert Doyle served part of 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849. J. C. Corley, 1850 and 1851. W. A. Clements, elected in November, 1852; resigned in 1853, and was succeeded by W. A. Trower, who also resigned in 1855. B. Durkee was elected in 1855, and served until B. T. Kenningham was elected, 1866. J. A. Hubbard was elected in 1868. Wm. Sampson, elected in 1870; again in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Shelton Allphin was appointed treasurer in 1827. P. Rhodes, elected in 1829. John Hambleton, elected in 1832. Wm. Haden, elected in 1834; John J. Page, 1837; Thos. Headen, 1838; John J. Page, 1838; Burrel Roberts, 1839, 1840 and 1841. James Cutler, elected in 1843, and served until 1871. Geo. W. Keeler, elected in 1871. Wm. C. Miller, 1875. Archibald Shelton, elected in 1877, the present treasurer.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

William Williamson was appointed surveyor in 1827, and held the office for twenty years, until E. G. Shellenberger was appointed in 1847, who served until 1853. J. Brownlee was then made surveyor in 1853, and was succeeded by Elias Smith in 1857; Ressler

ler, in 1867; Elias Smith, again in 1871; S. Conover, in 1875; John P. Brisben, in 1878, who is the present incumbent.

STATE AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

Wm. H. Brown, *pro tem.*, 1830; Josiah Fisk, 1837; F. Forman, *pro tem.*, 1840; Wm. H. Russell, 1845; Harry Lee, 1846; David B. Campbell, 1851 and 1852; E. Rusk, 1853; — Moore, 1856; John R. Eden, 1858, 1859, 1860; J. P. Boyd, 1861; William G. Patterson, *pro tem.*, 1862; J. R. Cunningham, 1863; D. L. Bunn, 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868; M. B. Thompson, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872; L. B. Stephenson, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880. William C. Kelley was elected in 1880, and is the present county attorney.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Theophilus Smith, 1828; Thos. Ford, 1835, presiding by agreement with Sidney Breese; Sidney Breese, 1836 to 1840; Samuel H. Treat, 1841 to 1844; Gustavus Koerner, 1845; Samuel H. Treat, 1847, 1848; David Davis, 1849; Charles Emerson, 1853 to 1862; Charles H. Constable, 1862, May term, 1863; Charles Emerson, 1864 to 1867; A. J. Gallagher, 1867 to 1873; H. M. Vandever, 1873 (October term), to 1876; W. R. Welch, Charles S. Zane, H. M. Vandever, 1877 (new law) and 1878; W. R. Welch, H. M. Vandever and J. J. Phillips, 1879 and 1880.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

After the adoption of the constitution in 1848, the legislature of 1849 passed an act to provide for township organization. Previously to the passage of this act, township organization in this state was unknown. A new law relating to this subject was enacted in 1851, and the law of 1849 was repealed. In 1859 the people of Shelby county, by a decided majority, adopted this form of government, which has since been adhered to. At the December term, 1859, the county court appointed James Cutler, E. G. Shallenberger, and Benjamin F. Frazer, commissioners to divide the county of Shelby into towns agreeably to the statute to provide for township organization. The supervisors are chosen annually on the first Tuesday in April. The system seems well adapted to the wants of the people. It certainly has one merit of more equally representing the different interests of the county. It is in the nature of a small legislative body, deriving its powers directly from the governed. The first election occurred in April, 1850; and the names of the members who have represented their respective townships may be seen in the township history. We quote the following from the records:

"Shelby County Court, December Term, 1859.

"Ordered by the Court that James Cutler, E. G. Shallenberger and Benjamin F. Frazer be and are hereby appointed commissioners to divide the county of Shelby, Illinois, into towns or townships, and that they make written reports of their proceedings, giving the name and boundary of each town as the law directs, in such case made and provided, and present such report to the clerk of the county court on or before the first day of March next.

"Shelby County Court, March Term, 1860.

"This day the clerk presented to the court the report of the commissioners, that were appointed at the last December term of this court, 1859, to divide the county into towns or townships, under the act authorizing township organization, examined by the court, and ordered to be spread upon record as the law directs.

"To the Honorable County Court of Shelby County, Illinois.

*"The undersigned commissioners appointed by the above-named court at the December term, 1859, to divide the county in towns or townships, under the act authorizing township organization, after being duly sworn, proceeded to lay off the above-named county into towns or townships."**

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

Prior to 1843 that portion of Illinois now known as Moultrie county, was a part of Macon and Shelby counties; the larger portion of territory belonging to Shelby county. As its formation and vicissitudes will always prove interesting to the people of the county, we will here give a brief history of the trials it underwent.

In 1841 the people of the northern part of Shelby county, and the south-eastern portion of Macon county, presented a petition to the legislature to take a portion off each county and form a new one, to be called Okaw county. A. H. Kellar, who lived in the Macon county territory, and John Cook, from Shelby county, succeeded in log-rolling the petition through both houses; but with the incubus attached that it was to be submitted to a vote of Shelby county for ratification at the next regular election. The vote was against ratification, and thus Okaw county became a dead letter.

Again, in the fall of 1842, another petition was circulated and presented to the legislature as soon as it convened. This petition embraced the present territory of Moultrie county, including one whole tier of townships off the west side of Coles county, also to have the south-western boundary of the county an unbroken line instead of the notches, as is now the shape.

There were two factions within the boundaries of the district of the proposed new county. One of these factions was led by John Fleming; the other by John Cook. The bone of contention was the location of the county-seat. There were the two towns, Julian and East Nelson, both desiring it, on the one hand, and the problematic town, somewhere on the West Okaw—Cook's choice—on the other. A. H. Kellar and John Cook were chosen to present the petition to the legislature. It met with considerable opposition from the Shelby county people, but a certain compromise was effected, which accounts for the very irregular shape of the south-western border of the county. Messrs. Kellar and Cook returned home, thinking all things were arranged for a speedy passage of the act creating the proposed new county; but only a few days had elapsed when Mr. Kellar received information from S. G. Nesbit, representative from Macon county, that a remonstrance, with four hundred names attached, from the citizens of Coles county were opposed to any part of that county being cut off from their territory. Mr. Nesbit further stated that if that objectionable feature of the petition could be stricken from it, they would be able to get the bill through. The Coles county townships were accordingly lopped off, and the new county was formed.

It should be mentioned here, that the above petition provided that the new county should be named Fleming; but through a partisan feeling on the part of the representative from Shelby county, he declared he would have nothing to do with establishing a county to be called Fleming. The result was that there was a second compromise, and Mr. Williamson, the Shelby county representative, had the honor of naming the new county. He named it in honor of Col. William Moultrie, of early military fame.

In accordance with the above petition, the following act was passed and signed by the Governor, February 16th, 1843:

* For list of names of townships, see chapter on Geography.

An Act for the formation of the county of Moultrie.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That all that tract of country, lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of township fifteen north, range six east of the third principal meridian, thence west to the north west corner of section three, township fifteen north, range four east, thence south three miles, west three miles, south eleven miles, east five miles, south four miles, east four miles, south one mile, east one mile, south one mile, east one mile, south one mile, east one mile, south two miles, east six miles to the range line between ranges six and seven; thence north to the place of beginning, shall be constituted a new county, to be called Moultrie.

SEC. 2. The legal voters residing within the aforesaid boundaries, shall meet at the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday in April next, and proceed to elect one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, one county surveyor, one probate justice, one clerk of the county commissioners' court, one treasurer, one school commissioner, and three county commissioners; the person receiving the highest number of votes for county commissioner shall remain in office for two years from the first Monday in August next; the person receiving the next highest vote for county commissioner shall remain in office for one year from the first Monday in August next; and the person receiving the lowest vote for county commissioner shall remain in office until the first Monday in August next; the other county officers shall hold their offices until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The seat of justice of said county of Moultrie shall be at the residence of James Camfield, of said county, until otherwise ordered by the county commissioners' court of said county, but the seat of justice of said county shall not be permanently located by said commissioners' court until further legislation in relation thereto.

SEC. 4. The present judges of election residing within the boundaries of the county of Moultrie shall conduct the elections provided by this act in all respects agreeable to the laws regulating elections, and shall make returns of the poll books of their respective precincts within five days after the election. Abraham H. Kellar, William Thomason and James Elder, acting justices of the peace; and the said justices, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of James Camfield within ten days after the said election, and it shall be the duty of the said justices of the peace to open and compare the poll books, to make out and deliver certificates to the persons elected, and to return an abstract to the Secretary of State in the same manner as is now required of the clerks of county commissioners' courts in like cases.

SEC. 5. The county commissioners shall meet as a court within twenty days after their election, and shall proceed to lay off their county into justices' districts, and transact such other county business as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the justices of the peace named in this act, to give at least twenty days' public notice of the time and places of holding the elections provided for in this act, by posting up notices in at least six public places in said county.

SEC. 7. The school funds belonging to the several townships in said county, together with all the interest arising from said moneys, and now in the hands of the school commissioners of Macon and Shelby counties, and all notes and mortgages appertaining to the same, shall be paid and delivered over to the school commissioners of the county of Moultrie, as soon as the county shall be organized, and a school commissioner elected and qualified according to law.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the county commissioners' court, as soon as may be after the election of county officers, to inform the judge of the eighth judicial circuit that the county is organized, and the said judge shall thereupon appoint a clerk, and fix the time for holding the circuit court, and said county shall form a part of the eighth judicial circuit.

SEC. 9. That elections for senators and representatives to the General Assembly shall continue to be conducted as though no division had been effected, and the clerks of the county commissioners' courts shall return abstracts of said elections to the clerks of the county commissioners' courts of the counties of Macon and Shelby, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 10. The county commissioners' court of the county of Moultrie shall, at their first term, appoint one or more suitable persons to meet with the county commissioners of Macon county at their June term, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and ascertain the proportion of the court-house debt of Macon county, which the inhabitants taken from Macon and forming a part of Moultrie county, have agreed by their petition to pay, and in the apportionment and payment of the said money the commissioners of Macon and Moultrie counties shall be governed in all respects according to the provisions of the eleventh section of the act entitled "an act for the formation of Piatt county." *Provided*, that said apportionment be based upon the assessment lists of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

SEC. 11. The money to be paid by the county of Moultrie to the county of Macon shall be raised by additional assessment on the inhabitants residing within the boundaries taken from the county or Macon, and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to make liable the inhabitants residing within the territory taken from the county of Shelby for any portion of the money made payable to the county of Macon under the provisions of this act.

Approved February 16th, 1843.

THOMAS FORD, Governor.

This part of Moultrie county's history would be incomplete if a certain part of it were not presented here. As will be seen, the Organic Act required that those citizens residing in that part of Moultrie county that was taken from Macon should pay their proportional part of Macon county's court-house debt then existing. As no assessment was ever made for that purpose, it may be interesting for the old settlers of Moultrie county to know why it was never required. There was a certain "slip" in the petitions circulated in Macon county for the establishing of the new county, and the citizens of Moultrie took advantage of it. They were governed by the old-time principle, "Interest is the governing principle of nations as well as individuals," and governed themselves accordingly. Great efforts were made on the part of Macon to compel those on this side of the line to live up, as they claimed, to the petitions creating the act for the new county; but all efforts signally failed. George W. Powers, then representing the people of Macon county, believed that to force this indebtedness upon the people of Moultrie county would be an act of injustice, covertly opposed all measures offered to that end; and the result is, as all know, no revenue was ever paid out of the treasury for that purpose. We quote from the language of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens. He says: "He (Powers) was not paid by Moultrie for this act; his pay was in a consciousness of having done his duty. Not only did Macon not know who Moultrie's friend was; but Moultrie, until now, never knew."

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

It will be observed from the above act, the county seat could not be located until further legislation; and hereby hangs a tale. It must

be borne in mind that Mr. Thos. Fleming was the acknowledged leader of the eastern faction for the new county, that the location of the county seat was the bone of contention, and that the proposed slice cut off from Coles county must necessarily cut a prominent figure in the same. When it became known that the tier of townships from Coles county must be lopped off in order to get the act through the legislature, Mr. A. H. Kellar proposed to Mr. Fleming that they had better drop the question of the county seat rather than to have any dissension in the ranks that would tend to defeat the measure proposed. The question of the county seat was accordingly dropped; which explains why the county seat was not located or mentioned in the act creating Moultrie county.

The first court was held at the private residence of James Camfield, about three miles southwest of Sullivan, in the spring of 1843, the action of which court will be found recorded in this chapter.

The next year, 1844, the place of holding court was removed by a vote of the people to East Nelson. In the fall of 1844 the question of permanently locating the county seat was submitted to the people. Three places were proposed, to wit: East Nelson; Patterson's Point, near "Uncle" Davy Patterson's; Asa's Point, now Sullivan. The proposition was, that the seat of justice should be located at the place receiving a majority of all the votes cast. As no one of the places designated received a majority of all the votes, another election was called, when the two places, East Nelson and Asa's Point, were voted upon. The majority were in favor of the latter, and the county seat was finally established. Mr. Philo Hale owned eighty acres of land where the town of Sullivan now stands. He proposed for a nominal sum to let the town have one of the forty acres of the eighty for a town site, as they might choose. In the winter following the county commissioners met at the house of Dr. William Kellar to locate the exact point of the county seat. The vote was a tie, which left the casting vote to the chairman, R. B. Ewing. Parnell Hamilton was present—he afterwards surveyed the town—and he proposed to Mr. Ewing to do as one Trader said, "Put up a stake and be governed by its fall." Just then the pen Mr. Ewing was writing with fell to the north, and thus it was decided that the north forty should be the location. Mr. Hale was paid \$100 for the land; this amount was made up by a subscription from the people. The naming of the county seat was left to the county commissioners, R. B. Ewing, A. H. Kellar, and George Mitchell. They named it Sullivan, from Sullivan's Island, the small island off Charleston harbor, upon which Fort Moultrie is situated—the name being in keeping with the name of the county, Moultrie.

THE FIRST ELECTION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS

Was held on the first Monday in April, 1843. There were but four voting precincts—Lovington, Thomason, East Nelson, and Julian, with territory in each, as follows: the Lovington precinct embraced all of that part of Moultrie county which had previously belonged to Macon, except that portion on Marrowbone creek; the Thomason precinct embraced all of that part of Moultrie county south of the Lovington precinct, including the West Okaw timber to the forks of the river, and so much of Welborn's creek as was in the new county, also Marrowbone timber; East Nelson embraced all of the southern part of the county from the forks of the river, including Whitley creek and up the East Okaw to the mouth of Jonathan creek; Julian embraced the rest of the territory north of East Nelson. The judges of election for Lovington were Allen Clore, E. D. Cleveland, and George Best; the election was held in the old log school-house, on what is now Col. Allen Clore's farm. Of the Thomason precinct, the judges were Joseph Roney, David

Strain, and David Mitchell; the election was held at the private residence of William Thomason. In East Nelson precinct, the judges were William Hendricks, Andrew Scott, and James Poor. The judges in the Julian precinct were William Purvis, Levi Fleming, and Thomas Fulton. "Uncle" Johnny Ginn, now deceased, was allowed forty-two cents for returning poll-books to the clerk of the commissioners' court. The whole number of votes cast was three hundred and thirteen. The population of the county was less than two thousand.

THE FIRST OFFICERS ELECTED

Were John A. Freeland, clerk of the county commissioners' court; Isaac Walker, sheriff; A. B. Lee, coroner; Jno. A. Freeland, recorder; Hugh Allison, surveyor; David Patterson, probate justice; John Perryman, treasurer and school commissioner.

R. B. EWING.

A. H. KELLAR.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The county court appointed William Thomason, assessor, and Andrew Love, collector; but afterward found that according to law the sheriff was *ex-officio* collector, hence that portion of their action was expunged from the record.

The first justices in the Lovington district were A. H. Kellar and William R. Lee; the first constables, Robert Sharp and Henderson Matheny. In the Thomason district were William Thomason, David Strain, justices; and John Hill and George Thomason, constables. The justices in East Nelson district were James Elder and Joshua Patterson; constables, Samuel Dukes and William Hamilton. In the Julian district, William Purvis and Thomas Fulton, justices; the constables we are unable to furnish.

No change was made in the voting precincts until the June term of the court of county commissioners, 1845, when two new districts were created by order of the court, as follows: "Ordered, that the Sullivan election precinct be bounded as follows: beginning where the range line between ranges 5 and 6 crosses the south line of the county, thence north on that line one mile into township 13, thence east to the county line, thence north to the north-east corner of the county, thence west and south down the middle of the prairie to the school-house near William Mullholland's, thence south to include Burg's mill to the river, thence down the river to the county line, thence east to the place of beginning; and that the place of holding the election be at the town of Sullivan."

"Ordered, that the Whitley creek election precinct be bounded, as follows: beginning at the county line where the range line between ranges 5 and 6 crosses the county line, thence north one mile into township 13, thence east to the county line, thence south to the south-east corner of the county, thence west to the place of beginning; and that the place of holding the election be at the house of John Hendricks.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at the private residence of James Camfield on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843. Present the Hon. Reuben B. Ewing, Abraham H. Kellar and George Mitchell.

The first business of the court was the accepting of the oath of office of John A. Freeland, the county clerk elect of Moultrie county. We give it verbatim as it may prove of interest to the people of Moultrie county at this late date:

CLERK'S OATH.

"State of Illinois, }
Moultrie county. } ss.

"I, John A. Freeland, clerk of the county commissioners' court

of Moultrie county, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of this state; that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties required by law of me as clerk of the county commissioners' court, to the best of my understanding and abilities; so help me, God.

"JOHN A. FREELAND."

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of April, A. D. 1843.
WILLIAM THOMASON, J. P."

Their next action was the subdivision of the county into thirteen road districts, from which we append the following:

1. Commencing at the mouth of the branch between John Rhodes' and Daniel Pea's, on the West Okaw; thence up said river centre of the channel to the middle fork; thence north up said fork to the Piatt line; thence west to the Macon line; thence south opposite to the head of said Pea's branch; thence to the place of beginning. Supervisor, George Best.

2. Commencing at the south-east corner of section 24, township 14 north, range, five east; thence west seven miles; thence north to district No. 1; thence east seven miles; thence south to the place of beginning. Wesley W. Smith is to be included in said district. Supervisor, John Rhodes.

3. Embraces all that section of country west of West Okaw, and south of district No. 2, and to the county line on the south. Supervisor, Jesse D. Walker.

4. Embraces all that parcel of country in sections 24, 25 and 36 in township 13 north, range, 4 east. Supervisor, Michael Skidmore.

5. Embraces the portion of country within the following bounds: beginning at the mouth of the West Okaw; thence up East Okaw to the east line of section 29, township 13 north, range 5 east; thence north to the south-east corner of section 20, township 14, north, range 5 east; thence west to the West Okaw; thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Jones Hampton.

6. Embraces all that country lying within the following bounds: commencing at the point where section 29, township No. 13, north range 5, crosses the river; thence up said river to the mouth of Asa's creek; thence up the middle of said creek to the head, or one mile into township 14 north; thence west to the south-east corner of section 29, township 14 north, range 5 east; thence south to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Frederick Hoke.

7. Commencing at the mouth of Asa's creek; thence up the middle of the river to the county line on the east; thence north to the line between townships 13 and 14 north; thence west to Asa's creek; thence down the middle of said creek to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Clisby Ellis.

8. Commencing at the mouth of Whitley's creek; thence up the middle of said creek to the mouth of Crab-apple creek; thence up said creek to the county line; thence north to the middle of the Okaw; thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Linville P. Lilley.

9. Commencing at Crab-apple creek on the Coles county line; thence south to the corner of Moultrie county; thence west three miles; thence north to the middle of Whitley's creek; thence up Whitley and Crab-Apple creeks to the place of beginning. Supervisor, George Waggoner.

10. Commencing at the south-east corner of section 28, township 12 north, range 6 east; thence west two miles and twenty rods; thence north to the middle of Whitley's creek; thence up said creek to the section line, dividing three and four; thence south to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Gideon Edwards.

11. Commencing at Whitley's creek twenty rods west of the section line, dividing sections 5 and 6, township 12 north, range 6 east; thence south to the county line; thence west and north with the county line to the middle of Okaw river; thence up said river to Whitley's creek; thence up the middle of said creek to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Isaac Shirley.

12. Commencing at the south-east corner of township 14 north, range 6 east; thence west to Asa's creek; thence north on the range line between 5 and 6 three miles; thence east three miles; thence north to the county line; thence east three miles; thence south to the place of beginning. Supervisor, Elijah Fleming.

13. Commencing on the West Okaw near section 8, township 14 north, range 5 east; thence up said Okaw to the middle fork; thence up said fork to the Piatt county line; thence east to the middle of range 6 east; thence south between sections 12 and 13; thence west to the place of beginning. Supervisor, James Kellar.

The first county order issued was at the first meeting of the board of county commissioners in April, 1843; it reads as follows: Ordered, that T. W. Short be allowed one dollar for a ledger. The second order was for one dollar and seventy cents, and was made to John A. Freeland for that day's services. From the following we are led to believe that the commissioners and sheriff charged nothing for their first day's services. It reads: "Be it known that the sheriff, Isaac Walker, and the county commissioners, charge nothing for this day's services."

The last order of this term reads as follows: Ordered that the school commissioner of Moultrie county receive the uncurrent money that may be due said county, and make any disposition he can of it, at seventy cents to the dollar, or over. He is hereby further authorized to loan the same so as to secure to the county, by giving six or nine months' credit, seventy-five cents on the dollar.

In 1848 the new constitution went into effect, which made a change in this court, organizing it with one judge having probate jurisdiction, and providing for two associate justices, all to hold their offices for four years. Under this law were elected, in 1849, James Elder, judge, E. D. Cleveland and Daniel Ellington, associate justices.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY AT ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT WITH THE TREASURER.

The first settlement made with the treasurer was in the September term, 1844. The following is a true copy of that record: "Upon a settlement being made with the treasurer of Moultrie county there was found to be the following amount of funds: jury certificates, \$31.52; county orders, 19 50; gold, 26.62; silver, 164.00½; whole amount, \$241.64½."

From the same record we find the whole amount of taxes collected in that year, as reported by the collector, was \$158.62, including his commission for collecting. For making the assessment, William Thomason received \$30 for his services, one half of which was paid by the county, the other half by the state.

COURT INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

Probably the first case on which Governor Oglesby tried the point of his legal spear, was the following. Among the first settlers in this part of the county were A. H. Kellar and William Cazier, both emigrants from the same place in Kentucky. It seems that Cazier became infatuated with the Mormons on their advent here. He was known as a very honest man until this faith took hold of him, when it suddenly was revealed to him that a debt due a Gentile was not worth regarding. Kellar had stuck to him through thick and thin prior to his Mormon alliance. The result was that he,

Kellar, had become largely involved in the debts of Cazier. The latter was about to leave, to join the Mormons, when his creditors levied on the most of his property. When the property was offered for sale, his son, Ben, bid in the property. Among this property was a large four-horse wagon, and it appears there was some doubt of the legality of the sale of said wagon. Cazier accordingly secreted the property out in the tall prairie-grass, about five miles from his place. Kellar learning of this, proposed to his neighbor friends that they take a hunt for wolves—wolves were plenty then, in the country—with that object as a cover, but the real purpose was to find the wagon. After two days wolf-hunting, they came upon the wagon. It was put together, and brought back to the neighborhood. A. B. Lee, was then constable, and he was on hand to levy on it in the interest of Kellar. Ben Cazier set up a claim for it, as he had bought it at the aforesaid sale. The rights of property had to be tried, and Dick Oglesby, just then starting in the legal profession, was employed as Cazier's attorney. Kellar plead his own case, but Dick beat him; the old farmer not being equal to the task of bucking against the young attorney.

Some years after the occurrence of the above, about the year 1850, and when the now Hon. Richard Oglesby, had won an enviable reputation at the bar, he was engaged in prosecuting, and Usher Linder defending, in the case of the People, *versus* one William Shaw. This case was brought by change of venue, from Crawford county. A great deal of excitement was created in the trial of this case, as it was one among the first murder trials held in the county.

Shaw was indicted for maliciously and feloniously killing his step-father, whose name was Buchanan.

It must be remembered that Oglesby and Linder both were rather obese in their physical structure. Mr. Oglesby had made one of the best efforts of his life in summing up the case, and it became necessary for Mr. Linder to make an extra effort in behalf of his client. Attorney Linder had carefully sifted all the evidence—had so graphically pictured to the jury his client's virtues, and the rendering of a poor mother's heart, in case they should see fit to be brutes, and not do their duty as honest men and humane citizens. He then turned his attention to the prosecutor of so base a conspiracy. He drew himself up to his full height, took one withering look at Mr. Oglesby, and belched forth—pointing to his opponent—"Did you ever see such a huge pile of beef and onions?" At this outburst, Oglesby jumped to his feet, sprang to the side of Linder, and gave him such a push or stroke as felled Linder to the floor. Mr. Linder regained his feet, and called upon the court to protect him. The judge—Judge Emerson was then on the bench—said it was so quickly done that he had no power to prevent it. In this case Dick was defeated, as the prisoner was cleared, and Mr. Linder walked off with the laurels.

In the year following, 1851, Judge David Davis, now United States Senator, occupied the bench in this judicial district; but through sickness or otherwise, Judge Harlan, father of Capt. Ed. Harlan of Marshall, was called to fill the vacancy. In order that the present generation may understand the full pith of this anecdote, it will be necessary for them to know that the jail-room in the old court-house, on account of its filthiness, and poor accommodations, was familiarly known as "the stable." Now Judge Harland was a fair type of the Eastern Yankee. In order to do his duty properly it became necessary that he should be whittling at something. To whittle out wooden chains from an unbroken stick was one of his favorite amusements. While thus engaged upon the bench one day, a traveling troupe of Indians passed through the town past the court-house. All hands in the court-room would

jump up to look out of the window, when the court would order the sheriff to keep order. Jake Mullholland was bound to see the sights, and every time they passed around the square, "Uncle Jake" would run to the window. The judge finally got out of patience, and ordered the sheriff to take the offender into custody. Uncle Jake rose to his feet, cracked his fists together, and declared that he was a "hoss!" The court quietly remarked that the sheriff would take that "hoss" to the stable.

Perhaps one of the best and most pointed anecdotes occurred at an earlier date, when Abraham Lincoln honored the bar of Moultrie county with his fun-loving stories and forensic eloquence. It occurred in the fall term of the court in the year 1846. In those days wrestling-matches were very popular, and many are the stories told of the wondrous feats performed by the athletes of those early times. David Campbell was then prosecuting attorney, and he considered himself one of the best men, physically, of the day. In a bout with one of the bullies of the county, the seat of Campbell's pants was entirely torn away. He being a genial fellow, and somewhat prodigal in his habits, was hardly able to buy another pair, in order to appear decently in court. His brother attorneys felt that they ought to subscribe something to that end. The subscription was circulated around among the members of the bar, the most of them contributing to the list. It was finally handed to Mr. Lincoln for his donation. He scanned the whole paper carefully, and then wrote beneath all the other names that he "could not conscientiously contribute anything to the end in view."

Volumes almost could be filled with the pleasing anecdotes that the old attorneys of Moultrie can relate, and enjoy themselves heartily in so doing, but this space is too limited to give them all a place.

FIRST DEED PLACED ON RECORD AFTER THE COUNTY WAS ORGANIZED.

The following is the first deed put on record in Moultrie county; it was made by David Mitchell and wife to Calvin Freeman. The land is situated in what was formerly Macon county; it contained forty acres, the consideration being one hundred and sixty dollars:—

This *Indenture*, made and entered into this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between James Mitchell and Onah Mitchell, of the county of Macon and state of Illinois, of the first part, and Calvin Freeman, of the county of Macon and state of Illinois, of the second part, *Witnesseth*: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars in hand, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell unto the party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, a certain tract of land, situated, lying and being in the county of Macon and state of Illinois, known and described as follows, to wit: the north-east half of the north-east half-quarter of section number nine, township number fourteen north, range five east of the third principal meridian in the district of lands subject to sale at Vandalia, containing forty acres. To have and to hold the aforesaid tract or parcel of land, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the only proper use and benefit of him, the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said parties of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators do covenant to and with the said party of the second part, that they lawfully seized, have full right to convey, and will forever warrant and defend the said tract of land from the claims of them



COURT HOUSE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MOULTRIE COUNTY, ILL.

the prisoners of Moultrie county were taken to Shelby county for safe keeping.

THE FIRST VENIRE OF GRAND JURORS

was as follows: William Hendricks, William G. Hayden, John W. Edwards, John Canady, Henry Miller, Levi Patterson, James Elder, Thomas Fulton, Elias Canedy, David Mitchell, David Strain, Daniel Pea, Jeremiah Souther, Rowland Hampton, Benjamin Sims, Levi Fleming, Albert G. Snyder, James Poor, John Roney, James Freeland, Parnell Hamilton, James H. Vanhise, and Milton Cox.

The second grand jury, which was for the October term of court 1843, was John Shutters, James Cunningham, jr., Samuel Fudge, Allen Clore, A. G. Snyder, Tobias Rhodes, Robert Crowder, E. M. Lansden, Partlett Everman, James H. Roney, George Nevell, sen., Jesse Ellis, William Purvis, John Seass, Joshua Patterson, Mathias Snyder, Andrew Gamel, John Chamberlain, Philip Armantrout, William Scott, John E. Graham, Samuel Hughes, and Benjamin H. Syler.

The following composed the first petit jury: William Welch, E. D. Cleveland, Joel Kellar, Larkin Beck, George Thomason, Joshua Roney, James Fruit, Joseph Montague, Jacob McCune, James Hudson, John Fleming, sen., William Patterson, John G. Purvis, James Gardner, William Snyder, John Hendricks, Wright Little, Samuel Scott, J. W. Lovings, and Samuel Wright.

The second petit jury were as follows: Samuel Egbert, Philip Vadakin, William Snyder, Samuel Morison, Allen Davis, Archibald Butts, Samuel Hughes, Reece Lee, Joseph Cloud, James Camfield, Frederick Hoke, George Purvis, Clisby Ellis, Levi Patterson, William Siler, Joe Thomason, W. R. Lee, John Brown, John G. Purvis, Hiram Welton, John Ginn, John Fielton, Martin Luther, John Fleming, and James Kellar.

The first indictments were found in the May term, 1843, against Wilson B. Hamblin, and Edward Thomas, for making and passing counterfeit money. They were tried at the following term of court, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. We find the following in the record of the county commissioners' court: "Ordered, that J. McDougal be allowed \$20, for fees in the cases of Edward Thomas, and Wilson B. Hamblin, convicts to the State prison."

The first murder trial occurred in the September term of court in the fall of 1846. One George Case was charged with the killing of his son, George Case, jr. Resulting from this case we find the following from the records of the county commissioners' court: "Lewis J. Berry, coroner, was allowed \$6.75 for holding an inquest on the body of George Case, jr. This was the first inquest held in the county." "Willis Johnston, jailor of Macon county, was allowed \$5.62½ for keeping the said prisoner, George Case. J. W. McCoy was allowed 37½ cents for repairing and fastening on the chains of said prisoner." The evidence elicited in the foregoing case is substantially as follows: The elder Case had a man working on his farm by the name of Burns. George Case, jr., son of the accused, had taken a great liking to this man Burns. The father had contracted, through some cause, a wonderful hatred to Burns, and had forbidden his son to have anything to do with him. He afterwards caught the boy in conversation with Burns, and proceeded to give him a severe castigation for disobeying him. A day or two afterwards the boy was at the house of James Kellar, and the collar of his shirt being open, Mrs. Kellar saw that some dark purple spots appeared upon his neck and shoulders. She thought that perhaps he had been gathering berries, and asked him with regard to it. The boy replied that his father had whipped him. Mrs. Kel-

lar then examined his person further, and found that he had been fearfully bruised by some means. She also called the hired girl—who was a witness in the case—to bear her out in what she had seen. The boy died a few days afterward. It was soon whispered around that there had been foul play, which caused the death of the boy. The body was exhumed, and a coroner's jury empanelled by the coroner, L. J. Berry, to sit upon the case, and decide according to the merits and evidence that should be developed at the inquest. Doctors A. H. Kellar, B. B. Everette and Hendricks were called to examine the deceased. After hearing the testimony of the physicians, the jury decided that death was caused by inflammation, resulting from severe bruises upon the back and shoulders, also a violent stroke upon the side of the head. Case was accordingly arrested, and placed in the custody of the proper officers. He engaged an attorney by the name of J. W. Wheat—who, in fact was the first lawyer that practiced law in Moultrie county—to defend him. Wheat managed to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and got the case transferred to Springfield. The result was, that but little of the evidence could be gotten before this court, and in consequence of which this Case was discharged. He, however, absented himself from the county after his acquittal.

The first census was taken in 1845. We are not able to give the exact number, but it was not far from 3000. John Fleming was the census official. There was one striking peculiarity with regard to it. There were just 480 males, and 480 females under the age of ten years. The census of 1880, taken from the official report, is 13,539.

The first probate court was held at the private residence,—about two miles south of the present city of Sullivan,—of David Patterson; he (Patterson) being elected the first probate judge. The first business transacted was the probating of the estate of Hugh Allison, first surveyor elected in Moultrie county. The estate of Thomas Howe was also administered upon, and Reuben B. Ewing was the administrator of the estate. Further than this, we are unable to furnish anything, on account of the destruction of the record in 1864.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

As is already known, the first court was held at the residence of James Camfield. Although the site for the county seat was determined upon in the winter or spring of 1845, the building of the first court-house was not commenced until the spring of 1847,—the court being held in the school-house on the lot just west of where the Christian church now stands. Andrew Scott was the contractor. The house was to be a brick structure, thirty-eight feet square, and two stories high. A hall passed through the centre on the ground floor, with two offices on either side. A jail apartment was cut off in the north-east corner of the basement floor. The second story was occupied wholly as a court room.

The entire cost of the building was \$2,800. R. B. Wheeler furnished the seats, as the following, is copied from the records of the county commissioners' court, will show:—"Ordered that R. B. Wheeler be allowed \$69.00 for the seating of the new court-house." The house was completed and accepted in the spring of 1848. It was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1864, and nearly all the records of the county were completely lost.

The contract for the present court house was let to S. W. Conn & Brother, in the spring of 1865. There were five bids offered. The highest given was for upwards of \$29,000. The brick work was sub-let to Charles Underwood. John D. M. Conred was employed to do the painting. Samuel Brooks, of Dunn, furnished the bricks. The stone for the foundation was shipped from Joliet. It was to

be fifty feet square, and thirty feet from the foundation to the eaves. From the eaves to the dome it is about thirty-eight feet, making the height from the foundation to the dome sixty-eight feet. The contract for building it was \$18,000, but when it was completed it cost over \$21,000. "Uncle" Sammy Wright, and William Hayden hauled all the material for building from Mattoon, except the brick. The vault is claimed to be fire proof, and one of the best in the state. It was completed in the summer following, 1866.

THE FIRST JAIL.

The first jail, as is already known, was in the north-east corner of the basement floor of the old court house. It was divided into two departments; the jail room proper, and the "dungeon." On account of its inadequacy for jail purposes, it was never used in only two or three cases. One informant tells us that nothing but a jack-ass was ever confined in it, (a practical joke of the boys). But the more reliable history is, that one Hiram Davis, confined there for cattle-stealing, bored his way out with a small gimlet. In another case, a prisoner, by a little exertion, dug through the brick wall and escaped, and has never been heard from since. Before the construction of the present jail, the Moultrie county prisoners were taken, as before mentioned, to adjoining counties, for safe keeping.

The present jail was built in the spring and summer of 1876. The contractors were P. J. Pauly & Brother, of St. Louis. The specifications, etc., were drafted by N. P. Guffy. It was to be a brick structure, and in size 32 by 52 feet, and two stories high. There were fifteen bids submitted; the lowest being by Pauly & Brother, for \$6,972. James T. Taylor was appointed by the board of supervisors to superintend the work for the county.

The wood work was sub-let to William Bushman for \$1,400. The brick work was done by John F. Miller, and the plastering by Nichols Brother. The lower story is conveniently arranged for domestic purposes of the sheriff. The second story is divided into two halls, besides the prisoners' room. The first hall you enter from the stair-way, is completely cut off by iron grating from the second hall. The second hall is next to the prison proper, and is effectually barred from the cell-room. The latest patent locks and appurtenances are used in these halls. There are eight iron-clad cells—four on each side of the hall—in which the prisoners recreate. At this writing there are but four prisoners confined in the jail—two for larceny, one for rape, and one for murder.

The first overseers of the poor were A. Love, of Lovington precinct; James Roney, of Thomason precinct; John Fulton, of Julian precinct; and Milton Cox, of East Nelson precinct.

The county poor farm was purchased the 6th day of August,

1864, at the suggestion of Judge J. E. Elen, who was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate for its purchase. It contains two hundred acres, one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and forty of timber, and it cost \$5,800. It was paid for out of part of the proceeds of the swamp land funds. The property was bought from Eli Yerk, and is generally known as the old Greene Camfield farm. It has an excellent orchard, and a fairly convenient farm house for its purposes. William Crouch was the first poor-master, and started in with five inmates. There are but four paupers at this time.

The first assessment made in the county was twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars. According to the record, the first assessors' book that was made out for which any pay was received, was in the year 1848. We copy the following from the record: "Ordered, that John A. Freeland be allowed \$19.87 for making out a book for the assessor, and preparing the same for the collector for the year 1848."

ASSESSMENT OF MOULTRIE COUNTY FOR 1858.

SHOWING TOTALS.

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses.....	2,997	\$162,324
Neat Cattle.....	7,918	103,395
Mules and Asses.....	168	10,242
Sheep.....	7,795	11,712
Hogs.....	17,902	38,285
Carriages and Wagons.....	886	30,721
Clocks and Watches.....	671	4,934
Goods and Merchandise.....		26,450
Monies and Credits.....		83,597
Unenumerated Property.....		57,135

Aggregate.....	\$528,795
Deduction.....	29,482
Total Value.....	\$499,313

	VALUE.
Lands.....	\$1,268,763
Town Lots.....	60,755

Total Value of Lands and Town Lots..... 1,329,518

Total Value of Real and Personal Property.....	\$1,828,831
State Tax at 47 cts. on the \$100.....	8595 50
State School Tax at 20 cts. on the \$100.....	3657 66
State Tax remaining due for former years.....	1133 69
County Tax at 33 cts. on the \$100.....	6035 14
Remaining for former years.....	304 55
County Special.....	2039 90
Remaining due for former years.....	359 06

Total Tax..... \$22,116 41

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MOULTRIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	CORN.		WINTER WHEAT.		SPRING WHEAT.		OATS.		APPLE ORCHARD.		PEACH ORCHARD.		PEAR ORCHARD.		VINEYARD.		TIMOTHY MEADOW.		CLOVER MEADOW.		PRAIRIE MEADOW.		HUNGARIAN AND MILLET.		RYE.		BARLEY.		BUCKWHEAT.		BEANS.		IRISH POTATOES.			
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Galls.	Acres	Tons.	Acres	Tons.	Acres	Tons.	Acres	Tons.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Bush.				
Marrowbone.....	2747	81784	555	11307	21	370	404	13766	22	1540	110				1		421	342	10	5			4	11	19	270		3	38			18	653			
Lovington	8198	275800	1631	33838	17	179	1053	36860	215	9730							1755	1682	7	7	31	28	71	153	52	459	10	225	5	45			14	965		
Whitley.....	6671	245600	1972	43970			1488	40250	231	10310	19						1266	1160	87	89			16	23	25	400					1	16	38	2286		
East Nelson.....	4788	183720	1420	25808			1033	18582	870	4802	19	5					1323	1014	12	5				53	506	10	160	3	69			2	33	1968		
Dora.....	7170	381020	923	17680	23	240	1275	43186	74	1683	140						943	903	31	46	44	53	19	22	30	440	8	144	3	40			4	5	26	1997
Lowe.....	10450	380838	1714	39679	4	38	1675	79294	235	3424							880	1247	44	80	74	74	4	10	171	2767	10	200	1	17	7	53	47	2813		
Jonathan Cr'k.....	6979	274115	1404	28874	48	925	1278	53901	114	10465	6						1034	1134	10	5	19	15	3	6	76	1095	52	189	5	28			15	1424		
Sullivan.....	11517	419260	2931	52123	16	159	1695	59058	379	11307	15	20	4	7	34		1520	1698	24	2	34	37	15	664	67	1133			24	35	34	55	34	2767		
Total.....	58520	2247537	12550	253279	129	1911	9901	344897	2140	53261	61	75	4	7	44	90	9142	9180	2034	239	202	207	132	2914	493	7070	90	918	224	272	114	131	225	14867		

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS	SWEET POTATOES.		TOBACCO.		BROOM CORN.		FLAX (<i>Fibre.</i>)		SORGO.		TURNIP AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.		OTHER FRUITS AND BERRIES.		OTHER CROPS.		PASTURE.		WOODLAND.		UNCULTIVATED LAND. CITY, TWS RAILEST		TOTAL ACRES.	SHE'P KLD. BY DOGS.	WOOL SHORN.	FAT SHEEP SOLD.	COWS.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	FAT CATTLE.	FAT HOGS.	HOGS & PIGS DIED OF CHOLERA.	TIMOTHY SEED.	CLOVER SEED.	HUNGARIAN SEED.	FLAX SEED.	GRAVES.			
	Acres	Bush.	Acres	Pds.	Acres	Pds.	Acres	G. S.p.	Acres	Value	Acres	Value	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	No.	Pds.	No.	No.	Pds. Sold.	Pds. Sold.	No. Sold.	No. Sold.	No.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Pds.									
Marrowbone.....					6	5000	7	10	377				1493	199	104	6036	5	220	210	145	5740		78	1127	408															
Lovington							112	1	77				7550	457	170	21349		1649	53	365		649	2738	384																
Whitley.....	4	100	1	275			12		1105				3668	149	740	17772	17	2149	30	450	6814	40	522	2311	252															
East Nelson.....							22		1537				3292	3410	2534	17762	16	2321	105	274	5039	3890	173	1387	573															
Dora.....			1	25	12	6000	163	1	75				11831		376	23025	2	1122	87	224	4752		375	1067	137	305	24													
Lowe.....					19	10270	370	26	1741				2229		2186	20143				311	9893		83	1991	678	48	76	100												
Jonathan Crk.	1	72					14		1233			12810			619	23269	1	139		228	4119		143	1635	454															
Sullivan.....	4	10					22	65	5537	1	145		412			3286	3320	1518	87				183	2646	2704	24														
Total.....	51	242	14	300	37	21270	674	151	11680	1	145	4	1325	96	34400	9481	8247	484	155842	103	1365	5642	2471	47683	3840	2263	14815	5570	411	225	349			5943		24449				

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	IMPROVED LANDS.		UNIM- PROVED LANDS		TOTAL LANDS		IMPROVED LOTS.		UNIM- PROVED LOTS.		TOTAL LOTS		HORSES.		NEAT CATTLE.		MULES AND ASSES.		SHEEP.		HOGS.		STEAM EN- GINES INCLU- DING BOIL- ERS.																											
	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Acres.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	Lots.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.																										
Whitley	2275	\$226835	817	\$8035	23022	\$229870	62	\$2485	7	\$ 30	69	\$9015	761	\$14900	1824	\$18409	42	\$900	894	\$888	246	\$4894	3	\$450																										
Marrowbone	23224	243769	1724	8649	24948	252418	177	1203	74	1045	251	12980	748	15667	1239	12666	52	956	1188	1188	3277	6458	1	290																										
Dora	21904	220839			21904	220859	67	4925	211	2470	308	7295	661	12600	1062	12303	145	245	200	200	2090	4157	2	950																										
Low	24677	247301	810	7870	25517	255171	63	6750	132	1300	195	8140	640	12929	876	7536	128	2748	12	12438	4947	1	175																											
Lovington	32926	328819			32926	328819	229	23035	65	604	254	26629	910	16371	2736	2973	139	252	606	3590	7111	2	400																											
East Nelson	19977	161044	3018	12778	22935	173822	11	566	12	50	23	616	612	12745	1375	12942	54	1110	846	810	1809	3390	4	925																										
Jonathan Creek	23155	232762	72	651	24227	243413																																												
Sullivan	84228	369754	7360	36403	41588	406157	776	114470	540	9345	1316	121315	1492	34399	2174	2066	110	2062	1353	1353	4671	6904	8	980																										
	202296	\$2031143	\$13831	\$69386	216127	\$2100529	1385	\$ 68766	1061	\$15024	2416	\$183996	6446	\$130171	1035	\$15879	759	\$15595	5140	\$167	2334	\$1536	21	\$1160																										
NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	BILLIARD AND OTHER TABLES.		CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.		WATCHES AND CLOCKS.		SEWING & KNIT. MACHINES.		PIANO FORTES.		MELODEONS AND ORGANS.		FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.		PATENT RIGHTS.		MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURES.		GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.		AGRICULTURAL TOOLS AND MACHINERY.		MONIES OF BANK BANKER OR STOCK JOBBER.		GOLD & SILVER PLATE AND PLATED WARE.		DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.		CREDIT OF BANK BANKER, BROKER OR STOCK JOBBER.		MONEYS OTHER THAN OF BANK, BANKER, &c.		CREDIT OTHER THAN OF BANK, BANKER, &c.		MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.		HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.		INVESTMENTS IN REAL EST. & IMPROVEMENTS.		GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.		ALL OTHER PRO- PERTY NOT OTHERWISE LISTED.		TOTAL VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.		NO. OF DOGS.		TOTAL VALUATION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY IN COUNTY.	
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.								
Whitley	290	\$2933	189	\$354	107	\$ 926	7	335	22	\$410	2																																							
Marrowbone	204	2679	222	374	135	1129	2	70	15	315	2	\$70			\$300		\$1500	6715	2376																															
Dora	228	2637	167	324	115	1175			13	345					10		4075	3094	\$530																															
Low	243	1777	195	393	109	914	1	75	4	90	1	30					4805	3283																																
Lovington	287	3489	291	673	180	1603	5	230	33	865	8	395			30																																			

10

P. ter Warren, 1844-45, 1846-47	Isaac Funk, 1863-65
Josiah McRoberts, 1849	W. H. Cheney, 1867
Nathaniel Parker, . . . 1851-53	John McNulty, 1869-71
William D. Watson, . . . 1855	Charles B. Steel, 1873-75
Joel S. Post, 1857-59	Malden Jones, 1877-79
Richard J. Oglesby, . . . 1861	Horace S. Clark, 1881-83

REPRESENTATIVES.

Usher F. Linder,)	1846-47	Michael Donohoe,)	1871
William D. Watson,)		Jonathan Meeker,)	
Reuben B. Ewing,	1849	William T. Sylvester,)	
Charles Emerson,	1851	John A. Freeland,)	1873
Henry Prather,	1853	James A. Connolly,)	
Albert G. Jones,	1855	James A. Connolly,)	
James Wigche,	1857	E. W. Vause,)	1875
W. W. Craddock,	1859	Richard A. Wilson,)	
Smith Nichols,	1861	Henry A. Neal,)	
James Elder,)		Rhola Hefferman,)	1877
William Coles,)	1863	Stephen Cannon,)	
Isaac C. Pugh,)		Orlando B. Ficklin,)	
Lewis J. Bond,)	1865	Arnold Thomason,)	1879
Clark R. Griggs,)		Henry A. Neal,)	
A. Brown,)	1867	Eugene B. Buck,)	
W. M. Stanley,)		J. W. R. Morgan,)	1881
J. W. Scroggs,)	1869	Thomas M. Bundy,)	

On account of the destruction of the county records, we cannot give all the years in office of the following officers. We will, therefore, give the names in the order they were elected.

County Commissioners.—Reuben B. Ewing, Abraham H. Kellar, George Mitchell, March, 1843, to August, 1843; Reuben B. Ewing, A. H. Kellar, Andrew Scott, from August, 1843, to August, 1846; A. H. Kellar, Rowland Hampton, Daniel Ellington, to 1848.

Recorder.—John A. Freeland was elected recorder in 1843, and held the office until the constitution of 1848 made the circuit clerk *ex-officio* recorder.

Circuit Clerks.—John Perryman, Wilson C. Loyd, Arnold Thomason, J. H. Waggoner, S. W. Wright, present incumbent.

County Clerks.—John A. Freeland, from 1843 to 1857; C. L. Roane, from 1857 to 1861; A. N. Smyser, from 1861 to 1865; J. B. Titus, from 1865 to 1869; A. N. Smyser, from 1869 to 1873; George Hetherington, from 1873 to 1877; W. W. Eden, elected 1877, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—Isaac Walker, elected March, 1843; re-elected August, 1843; died in 1844; James H. Stevens, elected to fill vacancy in 1844; re-elected August, 1845; Joseph Thomason, elected in 1846; re-elected in 1848; T. O. Brown, elected in 1850; Joseph Thomason, re-elected in 1852; Enoch C. Berry, elected in 1854; Simon M. Kearney, elected in 1856; Joseph Thomason, re-elected in 1858; served to 1864; S. P. Earp, elected in 1864; J. H. Carter, elected in 1866; S. W. Wright, elected in 1868; Joseph Thomason, elected in 1870; served till 1876; Washington Linder, elected in 1876, present incumbent.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

David Patterson was elected first Probate Judge in 1843, and served in that capacity until the new constitution of 1848 made a change, organizing a County Court with one Judge, having probate jurisdiction and providing for two Associate Justices.

COUNTY JUDGES.

James Elder, elected in 1849; E. D. Cleveland, Daniel Ellington, Associates.

James Elder, re-elected in 1853; David Patterson, Amos Waggoner, Associates.

Amos Waggoner died while in office, and Rowland Hampton was elected to fill the vacancy.

James Elder, re-elected in 1857; William Purvis, Stephen Cannon, Associates.

J. E. Elder, elected in 1861; Joseph Baker, Stephen Cannon, Associates.

Arnold Thompson, elected in 1865; John Rhodes, William Noble, Associates.

In 1866 township organization took effect, and Arnold Thomason continued in office until 1877.

In 1877 Jonathan Meeker was elected, and is the present incumbent.

CORONERS.

A. B. Lee, L. J. Berry, Doudy Patterson, Hiram Trevillian, George Hoke, Oliver T. Atchison, Charles F. Cochran, present incumbent.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

John Perryman, John A. Freeland, Dr. Hendricks, Frank Porter, Arnold Thomason, John Y. Hitt, T. B. Knight, David Patterson.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Dr. T. Y. Lewis, D. F. Stearns, J. K. B. Rose, D. F. Stearns, present incumbent.

TREASURERS.

Dr. B. B. Everette, elected in 1843, resigned his office in September, 1844.

John Perryman was appointed by the C. C. Court to fill the vacancy, and continued in office until 1849.

Arnold Thomason was elected in 1849, and served until 1855.

Isaac V. Waggoner was elected in 1855, and served until March, 1859, when he died, and James Lynn was appointed to fill the vacancy.

J. H. Waggoner, elected in 1861. T. M. Bushfield, elected in 1863, and served until 1871. S. W. Wright, elected in 1871. J. H. Dunscomb, elected in 1873, and served until 1877. A. E. D. Scott, elected in 1877, and is present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

Hugh Allison, died soon after election, Parnell Hamilton, D. D. Randolph, James R. Anderson, William Kirkwood, Michael D. Warren, Abraham Jones, John J. Bristow, died soon after election, Michael D. Warren, present incumbent.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Was effected in 1866. Prior to this, in the fall of 1862, the proposition was submitted to the people, but was defeated by a large majority. It was again submitted to the people at the November election 1866, and was carried by a majority of 321 votes. At this time there were but five voting precincts in the county, to wit: Sullivan, Whitley Creek, Marrowbone, Lovington and Taylor. Sullivan precinct voted largely against township organization; the other precincts, however, were mainly for it, and hence the organization was effected.

At the first meeting of the county board following the election John R. Eden, B. S. Jennings and S. P. Earp were appointed commissioners to divide the county into townships. They subdivided it into eight civil townships, namely: Sullivan, Lovington, Marrowbone, West, Taylor, Jonathan Creek, East Okaw and Whitley township. On reporting their action to the auditor of state, as the statute provides, it was found that there were three townships bearing the same name of three other townships in the state, to wit—West, Taylor and East Okaw. They were accordingly re-named as follows: West township was changed to Dora, Taylor to Lowe, and East Okaw to East Nelson.

THE FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Were elected in the spring of 1867. They were as follows: Jonathan Meeker of Sullivan, chairman; Alexander Porter, from Lovington township; Benjamin Freeman, from Jonathan Creek; James T.

Taylor, from East Nelson; William Weakley, from Dora; J. A. Freeland, Jr., from Marrowbone; Alvin Waggoner, from Whitley and Geo. W. Winn, from Lowe. The supervisors are elected every spring. From the last census, Sullivan township will, undoubtedly, soon be entitled to two supervisors.

In the writing of this chapter we have been obliged to labor under many difficulties on account of the destruction of the records in 1864. That some inaccuracies should occur with regard to dates would not be at all surprising; but we have taken much care to have all dates corroborated where information has been received by word of mouth.

CHAPTER X.

BENCH AND BAR OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



ORACE GREELEY once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging. And a great many other sensible people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said of men within the ranks of all the professions. Such men should not be criticised as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather, as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite as essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of the moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although, at times, for more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures.

None of the professions stand alone in being thus afflicted. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as reasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the mal-practice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church, with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and a corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of providence law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything; lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficent laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements earth, air, fire, and water; in a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations, and peoples it plays almost an equally important part. Indeed, so grand is the science and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles. And in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as many good men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as in any of the others, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of the law and a strict and im-

partial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of the Athenian lawgivers, was hailed as the deliverer of those people, because of his enacting laws, and enforcing them, for the prevention of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the law were severe and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an earnest desire to improve the condition of his fellow-men. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws, "Honor your parents, worship the gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of them all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, and thus replied to the sneers of his friends:

Nor wisdom's palm, nor deep-laid policy,
Can Solon boast. For when its noblest blessings
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them from him.
Where was his sense and spirit, when enclosed
He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw it?
Who to command fair Athens but one day
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
Contented on the-morrow?

What is true of one race or nation in this particular is true of all, viz., that the wisest and greatest of law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monument the Pandects and Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives.

Among the revered of modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Trenchet, Le Brun, Portalis, Rœderer, Thibaudeau, and others excites a thrill of pride for their greatness and of gratitude for their goodness.

What Englishman, or American either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal, lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest Queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers and Hardwicke, Cowper and Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell, and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield and a score of others. These are the men that form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country have we not names among the dead as sacred, and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, and all kinds of people, who more than our lawyers are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity. And among the best and truest sons of our own State, and the good counties of Shelby and Moultrie, are their lawyers, men who are capable of feeling and uttering such divine sentiments, as "With charity for all; with malice towards none."

SHELBY COUNTY.

Prior to 1835, the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois performed the duties of circuit judges. In that year, a law was enacted establishing the distinctive office of circuit judge, and dividing the state into separate judicial districts, which continued to February, 1841, when the old system was re-established, and remained in force till the adoption of the new constitution in 1848.

From 1848 to 1877, one circuit judge was elected in each judicial district of the state, and performed all the duties incumbent upon his office. In the latter year (1877), the legislature passed a law organizing appellate courts, and also enlarging the circuits by consolidating two into one, and providing for the election of three circuit judges in each of the enlarged districts.

The first judge of the circuit embracing Shelby county was Theophilus W. Smith, of the Supreme Court, whose term of office, as circuit judge, extended from 1828 to 1835. In the latter year, Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor of Illinois, presided, by request, in company with Sidney Breese.

The regular successor of Judge Smith was Sidney Breese, who presided from 1836 to 1841. Of this pure man and eminent jurist our state may justly feel proud. He was born in Oneida county, New York, July 15th, 1800, and, at the early age of eighteen, graduated, with distinction, in the full classical course, from Union College, Schenectady, New York. Soon after his graduation he immigrated to Illinois, and entered the law office of his old friend and school-fellow, Elias Kent Kane, then a resident of Kaskaskia. In 1820 young Breese was admitted to practice, and commenced his professional career at Brownsville, in Jackson county, where, in the conduct of a case before a jury, he was so unsuccessful that he resolved to abandon forever the practice of law. In 1822, however, he was appointed attorney of the second circuit, a position which for five years he filled with honor.

In 1831 he compiled Breese's Reports of the Supreme Court's decisions, the first book ever published in the state. After bearing a conspicuous part as lieutenant-colonel in the Black-Hawk war, he was in 1835 elected judge of the second circuit, which position he retained till 1841, when he was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state. In the following year he was elected for a full term to the United States Senate, upon the expiration of which he became a member (in 1850) of the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House.

In 1855 he was again elected circuit judge, and two years later, on the resignation of Chief Justice Scates, he was a second time chosen to the supreme bench, where, having filled the office of chief justice two terms, he remained till the time of his death in 1879. The following beautiful and well-merited tribute to this remarkable man is from the pen of Hon. E. B. Washburn, late Minister to France: "The reports of the Supreme Court attest his profound knowledge of the law, the ripeness of his scholarship and the peculiar grace of his diction. No judge that ever sat on the bench could touch the very heart and soul of a law-suit with more unerring certainty, and his opinions will live as long as the jurisprudence of the state shall exist."

Judge Breese was succeeded in this circuit by Samuel H. Treat, who presided over the courts in the district from 1841 to 1844. Judge Treat is a distinguished jurist of the olden type, and is at present one of the United States district judges. In 1845 Gustavus Koerner was appointed by Governor Ford to fill a vacancy in the supreme bench, and the same year performed the duties of circuit judge in this district. He was born in Frankfort, Germany, Nov. 20, 1809, and after graduating with the degree of LL D. from the celebrated University of Heidelberg, he sailed with a party of friends for America, where he arrived in 1833, and during the same year settled in Belleville, Illinois. He attended law-school at Lexington, Ky., and in 1835 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, as he had been formerly to the same court of his native land. He commenced the practice of law at Belleville and soon rose to distinction. He has filled with marked ability the several offices of legislator, lieutenant-governor, colonel, Minister to

Spain, judge of the Supreme Court, and chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. He is still a resident of Belleville, where he has a lucrative practice, and enjoys the high esteem and confidence of all his fellow-citizens, than which no greater honor could crown his declining years.

From 1847 to 1849 Judge Treat was a second time called to preside over the courts in this circuit.

From 1849 to 1873 the circuit judges and their respective terms of office were as follows: From 1849 to 1853, David Davis; from 1853 to 1862, Charles Emerson; from 1862 (May term) to 1864, Charles Constable; from 1864 to 1867, Charles Emerson; from 1867 to 1873, A. J. Gallagher.

Of these five representatives of the bench it has been impossible to obtain sufficient data for extended notices. Judge Davis was on the Supreme Court up to the time of his election to the United States Senate, of which he is still a member. Judge Emerson, was a plain, unassuming man and a matter-of-fact lawyer. He went right to the facts of a case, and few of his decisions were ever reversed. He was very kind and accommodating on the bench, especially to the younger members of the bar.

From October term, 1873, to 1876, H. M. Vandever was the judge of this judicial circuit. He is a resident of Taylorville, Ill. Judge Vandever is a man of fine natural abilities, a most excellent judge of men, untiring and aggressive, and a sound, practical lawyer. In both private and public life, and in every official capacity, he has always been found faithful to trusts reposed in him.

In 1877, under the new law, Wm. R. Welch, of Carlinville, Charles S. Zane, of Springfield, H. M. Vandever, of Taylorville, were elected judges of the enlarged district.

Judge Welch was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, Jan. 22, 1828. He received a good education in the common schools and academies of the state, afterwards graduating with the degree of A. B. from the Transylvania University at Lexington. In 1849 he entered the law department of the same institution, and in 1851 graduated bachelor of laws. He soon afterward commenced practice at Nicholasville, Ky., where he remained until 1864, when he came to Carlinville, Ill., at which place he has since resided.

He continued the practice of his profession at Carlinville until 1877, when he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, and at the expiration of his first term in 1879 was re-elected without opposition. He is a fine lawyer, a forcible and logical reasoner, and withal a man of great popularity, especially among the legal fraternity.

Judge Zane is a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he was born March 2, 1831. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native state. In 1850 he removed to Sangamon county, Ill., and in 1852 entered McKendree College, where he pursued a three-years' course of study. In 1856 he entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Conkling, and having been admitted to the bar, he opened in 1857 an office at Springfield, Ill. He afterward formed a partnership with Wm. H. Herndon, former partner of Abraham Lincoln, and did a prosperous business until 1869, when he associated himself with Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and George O. Marcy. He was a member of this firm until 1873, when he was elected circuit Judge, which office he still holds. A conscientious judge and upright man, he has the confidence and esteem of the bench and bar, as well as the public generally, throughout this portion of the state.

At the election in 1879 Judges Welch and Zane were re-elected, while Judge Vandever was succeeded by Gen. Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro', Ill. Judge Phillips was born in Montgomery county, Ill., and is a distant relative of the celebrated Wendell Philips.

He was educated at the Hillsboro' Academy, and having in early life formed a taste for the profession of law, he entered, at the age of 20, the law-office of Davis and Kingsbury, of Hillsboro, where for three years he devoted himself assiduously to preparation for his chosen profession. Having been admitted to the bar in 1860, he immediately opened an office in Hillsboro', and commenced practice. In 1861 he recruited a company for the war, and was soon afterward elected captain. His company was attached to the ninth Illinois Infantry, of which Captain Phillips was appointed major. On the 2d of December, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, took command of the regiment and retained that position until the close of its service. During his military career he had six horses shot under him, and was himself severely wounded five or six times. For distinguished services and daring valor during the war, he was, March 26, 1865, brevetted brigadier-general.

After retiring from the army he resumed the practice of law, and at the time of his election as circuit judge, was acknowledged to be one of the most able and popular lawyers in the state. Being thoroughly conversant with all branches of the law he has already, by his impartial and accurate decisions, proven himself to be one of the most accomplished judges on the bench.

. STATES ATTORNEYS.

In 1873 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the election of a states attorney in each county, instead of one in each judicial circuit, as the law had required prior to that time.

Under the old system, the states attorneys for this district were as follows:—

Wm. H. Brown, (*pro tem.*) 1830 to 1837; Josiah Fisk, 1837 to 1840; Ferris Foreman, (*pro tem.*) 1840 to 1845; Wm. H. Russell, 1845 to 1846; Harry Lee, 1846 to 1851; David B. Campbell, 1851 to 1852; David B. Campbell, 1852 to 1853; E. Rusk, 1853 to 1856; N. O. Moore, 1856 to 1858; John R. Eden, 1858 to 1861; J. P. Boyd, 1861 to 1862; Wm. G. Patterson, (*pro tem.*) 1862 to 1863; J. R. Cunningham, 1863 to 1865; D. L. Bunn, 1865 to 1869; M. B. Thompson, 1869 to 1873.

Under the new system Capt. Lloyd B. Stephenson has held the office since 1873. On November, 2, 1880, Wm. C. Kelley was elected for the ensuing term.

THE BAR.

Non-resident Lawyers.—Many were the privations and hardships that surrounded the early bar of Illinois. At that time, owing to the small amount of litigation, attorneys, in order to gain a livelihood from the practice of their profession, found it necessary to follow the court from county to county. Nevertheless, some of the most illustrious legal lights that the state has produced lived in those days. Among the distinguished men that came to practice at the Shelby county court in that early day were: Abraham Lincoln, whose name was destined to become immortal throughout the world; E. D. Baker, the Cicero of America, the gallant commander of a regiment in the Mexican war, the brilliant United States senator from Oregon, the brave general who sealed his patriotism with his life's blood at the battle of Ball's Bluff; Gen. James Shields, subsequently the hero of two wars, and United States senator from three states; U. F. Linder, witty and eloquent, eminent as a criminal lawyer and adroit politician; O. B. Ficklin, a profound lawyer, and leader in the national congress; Judge Joseph Gillespie, a distinguished lawyer and pre eminently a self-made man; Col. A. P. Field, (from 1837 to 1845) of Vandalia, who afterwards removed to New Orleans; Charles Emerson, whose sketch has been given in a former paragraph; J. R. Eden, an able man and good lawyer; A. B. Bunn, a fine criminal lawyer; Gustavus Koerner, whose sketch will be

found in the list of the circuit judges; James A. McDougal, afterwards United States senator from California; Gen. John A. McClelland, who now resides at Springfield.

Former Resident Lawyers.—Wm. A. RICHARDSON, one of the earliest members of the bar of Shelbyville, was born in Fayette county, Ky., and commenced his educational career in the log school-house at that time so common to his native state. He afterward spent three years at Walnut Hill, preparing for college. From there he was transferred to Centre College, Danville, Ky., whence shortly afterward he entered the Transylvania College, at Lexington.

Having finished his junior year, he became a student in the law office of Allen & Simpson, and was admitted to practice March, 1831. In 1831 he removed to Illinois and located at Shelbyville. During the following year he opened a law-office at Rushville, Schuyler county, whence he removed to Quincy in May, 1849. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, and met, as members of the same body, Lincoln, Douglas, Hardin, Shields, Moore, French, Baker, most of whom have become illustrious in the nation's history. In 1838 he was elected to the state senate, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war in 1846 he raised a company of men, which he as captain led to the battle of Buena Vista and other important engagements. At the expiration of his military service he returned home, and in 1847 was elected to congress, and in 1848 was re-elected by nearly one thousand majority. He continued a member of that body until 1856, when he resigned his seat to make the gubernatorial race of Illinois, in which he was defeated by only four thousand votes. He was shortly afterward appointed by President Buchanan territorial governor of Nebraska, and in 1860 was again elected to congress, and in 1863 was chosen United States senator by the legislature of Illinois. At the expiration of his term as senator in March, 1865, he returned to Quincy, where he resided until the time of his death, December 27, 1875, aged sixty-five years.

In 1835 ANTHONY THORNTON, from Kentucky, came to Shelbyville, where he became one of the prominent members of the Shelby county bar. He was chosen a member of the thirty-ninth congress from this district, and was subsequently elected one of the supreme judges of Illinois. In 1879 he removed to Decatur, where he still resides. Judge Thornton is a man of eminent legal ability, and one of the noted men of the state.*

DANIEL GREGORY practiced here from 1835 to about 1852. He was appointed by President Pierce receiver of the land office at Vandalia, where he died a few years ago. He was a fair lawyer and a man of good character.

JOHN R. EDEN came from Indiana to Shelbyville, where he practiced law a number of years. He was for several terms member of congress from this district, and always took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He is an excellent lawyer and a man of commanding influence.

ENOCH A. MCGREW, a young lawyer of great promise, died a member of this bar in 1879.

ANTHONY T. HALL, nephew and partner of Judge Thornton, came to Shelbyville in 1858, and continued the practice of law here until the time of his death in 1873. He was a young man of fine scholarly attainments, immensely popular, and possessed all the elements of a most successful lawyer.

LEWIS B. THORNTON, cousin of Judge Thornton, was for a while a resident attorney of Shelbyville. He came here from Virginia, and prior to the war of the rebellion removed to Alabama.

LEVI HIGHT practiced here between 1840 and 1850. He was a young man of fair ability and promise.

* A biography of Judge Thornton is given in another part of this work.

W. R. REED commenced the practice of law here in 1860, and soon afterward died. He was a fine business lawyer.

In 1850, MORRIS R. CHEW was a member of the Shelbyville bar, but he soon afterward retired from practice, and has since died.

In the same year, EDWARD EVY was also a practicing attorney here, but in 1852 he removed to California, where he now resides.

For the following biographical sketch of Geo. R. Wendling, formerly a prominent attorney of this place, we are indebted to the pen of another:

"MR. WENDLING was born in Shelbyville, Illinois, on the fifteenth day of January, 1845, and until his recent removal to St. Louis, lived all his life, except his years at college, in his native town. At the Chicago University, he won, at the age of eighteen, the declamation prize competed for by the entire Freshmen class, and at this early day in his career, the Chicago press predicted for him a brilliant future, notably the *Chicago Times* saying in its issue of June 29, 1864, 'he bids fair to rank high as an orator.' At home he studied a year under the private tutelage of a highly educated clergyman of the Episcopal church. He then returned to Chicago, and took the law course in the law department of the University, and returned in 1866 to his home, where he has since practiced with signal success, his profession of the law, his chief triumphs being won in that branch of the practice requiring the skill, address and powers of an advocate.

"In public life he is widely known as one of the very finest political orators in the West. He was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention which framed in 1870 the present Constitution of Illinois, and was regarded by the press of Illinois as the most brilliant orator of that body.

"In January, 1878, he was invited by a large number of the leading citizens of St. Louis to deliver a lecture at Mercantile Library Hall. He chose for his subject, 'A Reply to Ingersoll from a Secular Standpoint.' The result is known. He at once achieved a national reputation, and yielded to the very large offers made him to enter the lecture field. In that field he will doubtless remain for several years, and doubtless, too, will verify the prediction of a noted Eastern journal: 'He bids fair to become king of the American platform.'"

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

HON. SAMUEL W. MOULTON was born in Hamilton, Mass. in 1823, and after receiving a common school and academic education, he went in 1843, to Mississippi, where he remained until the fall of 1845, when he removed to Illinois.

After acquiring a legal education in law offices, he was admitted to the bar in 1847, and commenced the practice of law in Moultrie county.

In January, 1850, Mr. Moulton established his residence in Shelby county, and is still in full practice as a member of the firm of Moulton, Chafee and Headen, Shelbyville. He has always had a very large practice, and has been engaged in some of the most important cases in this part of the state. He held the office of school commissioner of Shelby county for eight years, was elected a member of the legislature in 1853, and for three successive terms. During his first term he was chairman of the committee on education, drafted and introduced the first bill for free schools in the State of Illinois.

This bill became a law. On the establishment of the board of education in 1857, Mr. Moulton was appointed one of the original trustees of the board, and has been continued in said trust until the present time, he being the only original member now remaining. For sixteen consecutive years he was president of the board, and

was one of the most active advocates of the free school system. In 1856, he was a Buchanan presidential elector, and in 1860, supported Douglas for the presidency. During the Rebellion he took strong grounds in favor of the government, and acted with the Union party. In 1872, he returned to the Democratic party. In 1864, he was elected to Congress from the state at large, by about forty thousand majority, over his competitor, Hon. J. C. Allen. On November 2, 1880, he was again elected to Congress from the fifteenth district, by a handsome majority. He has one of the finest law libraries in this part of the state; it contains all the reports of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Massachusetts, the United States and part of the reports of Ohio; also, all of East's reports; all of the American reports; all of Moak's reports; all of the United States digests; Bacon's Abridgements of Common Law, and many other miscellaneous law books.

WILLIAM CHEW was born in Martinsville Clinton county, Ohio, in 1836. He received his literary education in the classical department of the Lutheran University at Springfield, Illinois. He commenced the study of law in the office of Moulton and Chafee in the year 1868, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since continued the practice of law at Shelbyville.

WM. W. HESS was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1837, and received a common school education in the public schools near that city.

He completed his literary education at Granville, Ohio, and took a scientific course at the Dennison University. He studied law in the office of Swayne and Baber, and in 1859, entered the Cincinnati law school, graduating the same year. He commenced practice in Columbus, Ohio, and in 1866, having removed to Shelbyville, resumed practice as a member of the law firm of Hess and Stephenson. He was appointed master in chancery in 1874, and in 1876, was elected judge of the county court, which office he still holds.

WM. J. HENRY was born in Richmond county, Ohio, in 1823, and received his early education in the public schools of that state.

He studied law in an office at Millersburgh, Ohio, and in 1847, commenced practice at Worcester. After a residence of seven years in Iowa, he removed in 1860, to Shelbyville; where he continued the practice of his profession until 1873. He then removed to Danville, Illinois, where he remained until 1877, in which year he returned to Shelbyville, where he now resides, making real estate and corporation practice a specialty.

Mr. Henry has given his almost exclusive attention to corporation law, and in the management of that class of cases has been very successful. He is also the author of a work entitled 'Ecclesiastical Law and Rules of Evidence, with special reference to the Jurisprudence of the Methodist Church,' which is regarded as a standard of authority upon that subject, and has received the endorsement and been put in course of study by the Bishops of that church. In 1864, he wrote and compiled a digest of Illinois reports.

H. S. MOUSER is a native of Marion county, Ohio; he received his education in the common schools and in the Wesleyan University, from which institution he graduated in 1867. He immediately came West, and soon after entered the law office of Henry and Reed, and pursued his studies until 1869, when he was admitted to practice. He subsequently formed a partnership with W. C. Kelley, which still continues. In 1877, Mr. Mouser was elected county superintendent of schools. He is a clear, forcible reasoner, good speaker, and possesses in a high degree the elements of a successful lawyer.

LLOYD B. STEPHENSON was born in Loudoun county, Va. He received his literary and scientific education in the preparatory school of the University of Virginia, and afterwards entered the law

department of the University of Virginia, (founded by Thomas Jefferson), from which he graduated in 1861. He was a captain in the Confederate army until 1865. In 1866, he was examined and admitted to the bar in Virginia, and in the fall of the same year, having removed to Shelbyville he commenced the practice of law here in 1867. In 1872 he was elected state's attorney, which office he held until December, 1880.

HOWLAND J. HAMLIN was born 1850, in St. Lawrence county, New York. He was educated at the state normal and training school at Potsdam, and having removed to Shelby county, Illinois, studied law from 1872 to 1875, in the office of Thornton and Wendling. He was examined before the supreme court at Mt. Vernon, in June, 1875, and admitted to practice.

He practiced for a short time at Sullivan, Moultrie county, Illinois, and in 1876 removed to Shelbyville, where he is still engaged in his profession.

He is a man of fine ability and scholarly attainments. He is a forcible and vigorous speaker, and exhibits great tact in the management of his cases. He possesses in a high degree the elements of a successful lawyer.

TRUMAN E. AMES is a native of New York, having been born in that state in January, 1850.

He received his literary and scientific education in the state normal and training school at Potsdam, graduating in 1870. In 1871, he removed to Windsor, Shelby county, Illinois, where he afterward became principal of the graded school of that town. Having pursued the study of law for some time in the office of Moulton and Chafee, he, in 1875, entered the law department of the Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1877, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law at Windsor, where he remained until May 1, 1880, when he removed to Shelbyville.

J. WILLIAM LLOYD was born in Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1841. He received his early education in Sullivan Academy, Moultrie county, and in 1859 came to Shelbyville, and in 1869 commenced the study of law in the office of Thornton and Hall. In 1869, he was elected county clerk of Shelby county, which office he retained eight years. He afterwards formed a partnership with Wm. A. Cochran, in real estate, abstract and insurance business. In May, 1880, he formed a partnership with Truman E. Ames, for the general practice of law.

WM. C. KELLEY, a native of Shelby county, Illinois, received a common school education in the public schools near Shelbyville. He was afterward a student in the Shelbyville Seminary, and Kentucky University, where he completed a full course in the classics and mathematics. He studied law with Thornton and Wendling, from 1874 to 1876, when he was examined before the supreme court at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar.

In 1877 he commenced the practice of law at Shelbyville, and November 2, 1880, was elected State's attorney.

FRANK LINDLEY is a native of Indiana, and received his literary education at Hopewell Academy in that state. He commenced the study of law with Thornton & Hamlin in 1878, was examined at Springfield, June 15, 1880, and admitted to practice.

GEORGE D. CHAFEE was born in Rutland county, Vermont, in the year 1839. He received his literary education at the Lodi Academy and the State Normal School of Michigan. He entered the Michigan Law-school in the fall of 1859, graduating in law in the spring of 1861. In the same year he removed to Shelbyville, and at once commenced the practice of law. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Judge Moulton, of which firm he has since remained a member. He is recognized as a lawyer of ability.

WALTER C. HEADEN was born, 1851, in Shelbyville, Ill. His early education he received in the Shelbyville public schools, and afterwards for two years attended the State Normal High School. In 1872 he commenced the study of law in the office of Moulton & Chafee, where he remained until 1875, when he was examined and admitted to the bar. In the same year he became a member of the law firm of Moulton & Chafee, with whom he is still associated in the general practice of his profession.

THEODORE F. DOVE was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, O., and received a thorough classical education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1871. In 1874 he came to Shelbyville, Ill., and was two years superintendent of the Shelbyville schools. Prior to his location in Shelbyville he had read law in an office at Columbus, Ohio, and had been admitted to the bar in that State July 5, 1875. He was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1877, and during the same year opened a law office in Shelbyville, where he is still engaged in a general practice.

EDWARD A. COOK was born at Loudonville, Ohio, in 1850. He was educated in the seminary and public schools of Shelbyville and the district schools of Iowa. He commenced reading law in the office of Judge Henry in the year 1877, where he remained until 1879, when he was examined before the Appellate Court at Springfield, and admitted to practice. In the same year he became a partner of Judge Henry in the practice.

HENRY T. REYNOLDS was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in which state he received a general education. In 1870 he removed to Illinois, and in 1872 commenced the study of law in the office of Hess & Stephenson. In 1874 he was licensed to practice in the United States Circuit Court, and in 1880 was admitted to general practice by the Supreme Court. In 1875 he opened a law office in Shelbyville, where he has since been engaged in the prosecution of pension and bounty claims against the United States Government.

F. M. HARBAUGH was educated in the schools of Moultrie and Shelby counties. He read law in the office of S. M. Smyser, of Sullivan, Ill., and then became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, graduated in 1880, and soon after began practice at Windsor.

THOMAS T. HOLLOWAY is a Missourian by birth, though principally raised in Shelby county. He received his literary education at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, and subsequently entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and graduated from that institution in July, 1880. In November following he was admitted to practice in this state, and soon after began the practice in Shelbyville. He has been liberally educated, and is a young man of promise.

One of the young and rising members of the bar of this county is WM. B. TOWNSEND, located at Stewardson, in the southern part of the county. Mr. Townsend is a native of Canada, and came to Illinois when quite young. He was admitted to the bar about four years ago, when shortly afterward he located at Stewardson. He has made many warm friends among the people and the bar since he commenced the practice of law. He is logical in his thoughts, quick at repartee, and a close student. Time will place him in the first ranks of the profession.

R. C. TORRENCE, now practicing law in Cowden, in the south-west part of Shelby county, is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. He received his education in the common schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read law with McGrew & Mouser, of Shelbyville, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1879. He is a young man of studious habits, and bids fair to become a good lawyer. He is doing a good general practice.

If there are any attorneys whose names are not mentioned in this

chapter, it is because they have failed to furnish the publishers the required data, having been solicited to do so.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

The Bench.

When Moultrie county was first organized, it formed part of the eighth circuit, which extended from the east line of the state to the Illinois river, embracing sixteen of the central counties of the state. It afterwards formed part of the seventeenth circuit, wherein it remained until the division of the state under the present Constitution, when it was, with Champaign, Piatt and Macon, erected into the sixteenth circuit. In 1877 it was changed to the fourth circuit, as at present, which includes also the counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Douglas, Clark, Coles, Piatt, Champaign and Macon.

The first circuit judge holding court in this county was Samuel H. Treat, of the eighth circuit, and resident of Springfield, now one of the judges of the U. S. district court. David Davis of Bloomington (now United States Senator of Illinois) succeeded him. He was followed by Charles Emerson of Decatur, circuit judge of the seventeenth circuit. Then succeeded A. J. Gallagher of Decatur as judge of the sixteenth circuit. C. B. Smith of the sixteenth circuit was the next circuit judge.

In 1877 the legislature passed a law establishing an appellate court, enlarging the circuit, and providing for the election of three judges for each circuit. The judges thus elected were C. B. Smith, William E. Nelson and O. L. Davis. At the election of 1879 C. B. Smith and O. L. Davis were re-elected, while W. E. Nelson was succeeded by J. W. Wilkin.

County and Probate Courts.—The court having jurisdiction of probate matters and wills was originally known as the Probate Court, and presided over by a justice of the peace. Under the constitution of 1848 this was superseded by the county court, presided over by a county judge having a clerk and seal, and being a court of record. The following gentlemen have held this office in the respective order named: David Patterson, James Elder, Joseph E. Eden, Arnold Thomason and J. Meeker, the last named being the present county judge.

STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

DAVID B. CAMPBELL, of Springfield, was the first public prosecutor in Moultrie country. He was an able criminal lawyer, a powerful advocate, and one of the most efficient state's attorneys the county ever had. He served from 1839 until 1852. He was succeeded by Elam Rust, who was elected in 1853, and served until 1856. John R. Eden, from 1857 to 1860; James P. Boyd, from 1861 to 1864; D. L. Bunn, from 1865 to 1868; M. B. Thompson, from 1869 to 1872; C. C. Clark, from 1873 to 1880. W. H. Shinn was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Owing to the small amount of litigation in each county in earlier times, it was both necessary and profitable for the lawyers to follow the judge around the circuit from one county seat to another. For a number of years after Moultrie county was organized, the leading talent of the neighboring counties practiced at this court. Foremost among these were Abraham Lincoln, U. F. Linder, R. J. Oglesby, Judge Gallagher, David Davis, J. M. Davis, O. B. Ficklin, Charles Emerson, Samuel W. Moulton, Judge Henry, Anthony Thornton, late judge of the supreme court, and others.

FORMER RESIDENT-MEMBERS OF THIS BAR.

R. J. OGLESBY, who has since become major-general in the army, governor of the state of Illinois, and U. S. Senator, resided here,

and practiced law for a period prior to the Mexican war. He is a man of fine abilities, and distinguished as an able orator.

HON. S. W. MOULTON, the present congressman from this district, practiced law in Moultrie county for several years before his removal to Shelbyville. (A sketch of this gentleman may be seen in the article on the Bar of Shelby county.)

J. WILSON ROSS practiced law here from 1846 to 1853 or 1854, when he died. He was a good lawyer, and did a fair business.

JAMES E. TANDY was practicing law here in 1853, but having the misfortune to kill a man, retired suddenly from the county about that time.

J. W. WHEAT left before the Mexican war. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary talent.

THOMAS M. BARBER came here from Pennsylvania in 1852, removed back to his native state in 1854, where he died.

MAJOR ROBERT MCWILLIAMS practiced law in Sullivan during a part of 1855 and '56—removed to Litchfield, Ill., where he now enjoys a lucrative practice. He is a man of fine culture, pleasing address, and sound knowledge of the law.

J. B. TITUS practiced law here from 1862 to 1863, and is still a resident of Sullivan, but no longer in practice.

I. J. MOUSER came to this county in 1871, and practiced in partnership with his brother, A. C. Mouser. He left for Dakota territory in 1880. Mr. Mouser was a man of good legal attainments.

M. R. DAVIDSON was admitted to the bar in 1877, and located at Lovington the same year, but removed to Monticello in 1879.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE MOULTRIE COUNTY BAR.

It is neither necessary nor advisable to bestow fulsome praise upon those gentlemen who at the present time are practicing the profession of the law in this county. We therefore give a brief sketch of each member of the bar, specifying as far as is practicable their respective qualifications. The practice is not sufficiently extensive to permit any individual making a specialty of any particular branch of the profession. It comprises, however, men of experience and ability, men who have associated professionally with the brightest legal talent the state of Illinois has produced, while some of the younger members have the ambition and promise which bespeak for them success in the near future in the profession they have chosen.

JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan, the oldest practitioner here, was born in Kentucky, but at an early age removed to Rush county, Indiana, and received his education in the common schools of that place; he afterwards read law in the office of Bigger and Logan. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1852, at which time he came to Illinois and settled temporarily in Shelby county. On his removal to Sullivan in 1853, began the practice of his profession, was elected states attorney for the seventeenth judicial district, which position he filled most efficiently from 1857 to 1860, and which at first comprised nine counties, but was reduced to six before the expiration of his term of office. In 1862 he was elected to congress from the seventh district, serving one term; in 1868 was the Democratic nominee for Governor of the state but was defeated; in 1872 was elected to congress from the fifteenth district, which position he retained for three successive terms. Mr. Eden excels as an advocate, and is an able and successful lawyer.

A. B. LEE is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Stewart county of that state, came to this county at an early date, and assisted in the organization of Moultrie County. Mr. Lee obtained a fair education in the schools here and for ten years, viz. from 1844 to 1854, taught school and studied law, at which time he was also justice of the peace and constable. During the late civil war

Mr. Lee was in the army for four years, and was successful in raising two companies, and assisted in raising a third in this county, for which services he held three commissions as captain, and was also a veteran in the war with Mexico. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and has continued the practice since that time, with the exception of the period above mentioned. Mr. Lee has become, by diligent study, well versed in the intricacies of his profession, and has considerable practice in the criminal and chancery branches of the business. He is a social gentleman, and replete with anecdote concerning some of the earlier members of the bar.

J. M. MEEKER, the present efficient county judge, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and in the common schools of that state acquired the rudiments of an education, which was continued in Moultrie county after his arrival here in 1847. He at first followed the business of a blacksmith, and during his leisure hours perused Blackstone, and by diligent study and hard work qualified himself to practice law; was made justice of the peace in 1857 and admitted to the bar in 1858; held the office of deputy circuit clerk from 1862 to 1874; in 1864 was candidate for states attorney but was defeated by L. Bunn. In 1870 was elected to the legislature, and was elected to his present position of county judge in 1877. Mr. Meeker is a good and prosperous lawyer.

W. G. PATTERSON, born in Ireland in 1829, removed to Canada when ten years of age and went through a collegiate course at Toronto, afterwards a course of civil engineering at the polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y. In 1847 and 1848 was engaged as draughtsman by the H. R. R. R., subsequently assisted in the surveys of Missouri, Pacific, O. and M., and North Missouri Railroads. Edited the *Charleston Courier*, Coles county, this state, in 1856, and studied law with U. F. Linder; afterwards engaged in the study and practice of law in the office of S. W. Moulton, Shelbyville, from 1857 to 1861, having been admitted to the bar in 1857. Mr. Patterson commenced the practice of law in Sullivan, this county, in 1861, which practice he still continues. He is a lawyer of good scholarly attainments.

A. P. GREENE, a native of Carrol county, Ohio, attended school at the Manual Labor University, Athens, Ohio, in 1853, and in 1857 the Damascus Academy, Columbiana, Ohio, working his way through both of these institutions by the proceeds of his own industry. After completing his studies at the last named institution, he returned home and undertook the management of his father's farm, joined the war in 1862 and participated in many of the battles of the Potomac after that date; remained in the war until its close, and was breveted captain. He graduated in the law department of the Michigan University in 1867, and was admitted to the bar in Chicago the same year; came to Sullivan in 1867, and succeeded W. M. Stanley as editor of the *Moultrie Banner*, (afterwards *Okaw Republican*) in partnership with J. F. Hughes, carrying on the practice of law in the meantime; was appointed United States assistant assessor from 1868 to 1870, until the special license tax was abolished. Appointed Master in Chancery in 1874, which position he yet holds. Was one of the delegates (known as the 306) to State and National Convention, held at Chicago, June, 1880. Mr. Greene is a pleasant, social gentleman, a good judge of the law, an accurate and successful lawyer.

C. C. CLARKE is a native of Huntsburg, Ohio. Receiving the rudiments of an education in the public schools, he afterwards attended the Ohio Union and State Law College, at Cleveland, where he was graduated. Was admitted to the bar in September, 1869, and settled the following year in Sullivan, where he has since carried on most successfully the practice of his profession. In 1872 was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he retained for eight

years, the term expiring December, 1880. In 1872 he formed a partnership with John R. Eden, which partnership still continues. Mr. Clarke is a good lawyer, and enjoys with his associate an excellent practice.

A. C. MOUSER, from Marion county, Ohio, attended first the common schools of that place; afterwards the Ohio Wesleyan University, entering the latter in 1861 and graduating in 1866 as A. B. and M. A. in 1869, afterwards studied law with O. Bone and H. T. Vanfleet, of Marion county; was admitted to the bar in 1871 and came to Shelbyville, this state, the same year. Removed to Sullivan in the fall of 1871, where he engaged in the practice of the law and real estate business, in partnership with his brother, J. J. Mouser, the latter in 1880 leaving to practice the profession in Dakota Territory. Mr. Mouser is an intelligent gentleman and a good lawyer.

T. B. STRINGFIELD, born in Farmington, Mo., but removing shortly afterwards to Knoxville, Tennessee, obtained his education at the Strawberry Plains College, (near that place,) under the auspices of the Methodist Denomination. He came to Illinois and was engaged in stock raising, near Bloomington, from 1865 to 1872; from 1872 to 1874 read law in the office of Lodge and Huston, at Monticello, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in September, 1874. In January, 1875, he came to Moultrie county and began the practice of law with his former preceptor, Lodge, having considerable railroad business to attend to. In 1877, he was elected police magistrate, which position he yet holds—prefers the preparation of cases (for which he is better adapted) to pleading; and has a fair share of the collecting, real estate and chancery practice to attend to. Mr. Stringfield is a close student, and an unassuming business man.

S. M. SMYSER is a native of this county, and received his education in the common schools here; began reading law in the office of J. Meeker in 1875, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. Formed a partnership the same year with W. H. Shinn, which, however, was dissolved the year following. Mr. Smyser now continues the practice on his own account, and occupies the same office with his former preceptor, J. M. Meeker. In 1877 he was elected city attorney, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of J. C. Stanley, which position he yet fills. Mr. Smyser has considerable ability in the preparation of cases, which branch of the profession he, in consequence, naturally prefers. He is social in disposition, and devotes his best energies and attention to business.

JOHN H. BAKER was born in this county, and attended the common schools here; in the fall of 1875 attended the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, remaining there two years, and, graduating, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and for a short period afterwards, was in the law office of Hamilton and Rice, of Springfield, in which city he contemplates, at no distant date, continuing the practice. On December 25th, 1878, he entered into partnership with J. M. Meeker, with whom he continued to practice until August, 1880, Mr. B. at that time disposing of his interest therein, and is now practicing upon his own account. He is upright, studious and bright, and has acquired a good knowledge of the law. He is quite a young man yet, and has a good prospect before him.

W. H. SHINN is a native of Pike county, Ill. He attended the common schools of that county, until sixteen years of age. Afterwards went through a course of study at McKendree College during 1867 and 1868. He afterwards attended school at Mattoon, reading law in the meantime with James W. Craig, of that place, was admitted to the bar January 1st, 1877, at which time he began the practice of law in Sullivan. Was appointed prosecuting attorney for Moultrie county in 1880. Mr. Shinn bids fair to become a prominent man in his profession.

F. M. McGRUDER was born in Ohio, and received his education in Illinois. Read law for a short period with A. P. Greene in Sullivan, also with W. H. Shinn. Completed his studies in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Mr. McGruder is now in practice in Sullivan.

HENRY M. MINOR, of Lovington, was born in Moultrie county, five miles north-west of Sullivan. In 1844 attended the district schools here; afterwards in Oldham county, Ky. During the years 1866 and 1867 attended college at Eureka, Ill., but did not graduate. Removed to La Beth county, Kansas, in 1867, and in 1868 was there elected county judge; returning again to Moultrie county in 1870. He read law with Robert T. Cassell, of Eureka, during 1874-5-6, and was admitted by the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, Ill., June 8th, 1876, and began the practice in partnership with Walter Bennett, at Eureka. In 1876 he removed to Lovington, and was in partnership there with M. R. Davidson from 1877 to 1878. He prefers criminal practice, and is successful before a jury.

W. G. COCHRAN, of Lovington, whose native state is Ohio, came to Moultrie county in 1849, and received his education in the schools of this county. Read law with H. M. Minor, of Lovington, and was admitted to the bar in June 1879, after which time he was in partnership with Mr. Minor for one year. Mr. Cochran is yet a young man in his profession, but has the energy and ambition necessary to success.

CAPTAIN B. F. LOVING, of Dalton City, was born in Tennessee. Read law in the office of Wm. G. Patterson, of Sullivan, and began the practice of his profession here in 1872. He served three and a-half years in the late civil war, and was commissioned captain of company G of the 8th Tennessee Infantry—Union army. Mr. Loving was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1880.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER—THE OKAW BANNER—OKAW PATRIOT—BANNER—SHELBY COUNTY LEADER—SHELBY FREEMAN—SHELBY COUNTY UNION—SHELBYVILLE UNION—COMMERCIAL—WINDSOR HERALD—MOAWEQUA REGISTER—DEMOCRAT—ILLUSTRATED BAPTIST—INDEPENDENT—WINDSOR SENTINEL—DOLLAR SENTINEL—WINDSOR GAZETTE—STEWARTSON ENTERPRISE—GREENBACK HERALD—OUR APIARY—SULLIVAN EXPRESS—SULLIVAN PROGRESS—MOULTRIE COUNTY UNION BANNER—OKAW REPUBLICAN—SULLIVAN PLAINDEALER—MOULTRIE COUNTY CHRONICLE—SULLIVAN JOURNAL—SULLIVAN DEMOCRAT—LOVINGTON INDEX—LOVINGTON FREE PRESS—LOVINGTON ENTERPRISE.



HE Press, the great luminary of liberty, is the handmaid of progress. It heralds its doings and makes known its discoveries. It is its advance-courier, whose coming is eagerly looked for, and whose arrival is hailed with joy as it brings tidings of its latest achievement. The press prepares the way, and calls mankind to witness the approach and procession of the triumphal car of progress as it passes on down through the vale of the future. When the car of progress stops, the press will cease, and the intellectual and mental world will go down in darkness. The press is progress, and progress the press.

So intimately are they related and their interests interwoven that one cannot exist without the other. Progress made no advancement against the strong tides of ignorance and vice in the barbaric past until it called to its aid the press. In it, is found its greatest discovery, its most valuable aid, and the true philosopher's stone. The history of this great industry dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes and in the following manner: Laurentius Coster, a native of Haerlem, Holland, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his carvings in a piece of paper and lay down to sleep. While men sleep progress moves, and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon, to him simple, strange and suggestive. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his handiwork had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconded during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the enterprise on a secure financial basis. Several years later the partnership was dissolved because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city to join his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, his servant and a most ingenious printer. Schoeffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the types from these matrices, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage.

These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor. Coster's discovery of wood blocks or plates, on which the pages to be printed, were engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schoeffer's improvement, casting the type by means of matrices, was made about 1456.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure was supplied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn, and the sheet removed. Improvements were made upon these crude beginnings from time to time, until the hand-presses now in use are models of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814 steam was first supplied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam-printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvement in presses alone, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated the clumsy machine of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed modern printing-offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power-presses, a continuous sheet, and issuing therefrom as newspapers ready for the carrier or express.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art, from its humble origin in Haerlem through all successive stages to the present, and to classify its products. For near a thousand years, previous to its introduction, mankind had been sur-

rounded by the densest ignorance the world has ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the masterpieces of Grecian and Roman sculpture and architecture. Attila, the "Scourge of God," at the head of a vast Tartar horde from Asiatic steppes had traversed the Roman empire, spreading dismay and disaster, till checked at the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library after declaring that if its volumes agreed with the Koran they were needless, if they conflicted they were pernicious. During this period feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, had unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice at arms; amusements were popular only as they contributed to martial prowess; and poetry, in the main, was but a minstrel's doggerel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight, or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. From the fall of Rome there had been but little talent or time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics scattered here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed the hand which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn baser metals into gold. Superstition, priestcraft, and thirst for material renown moulded public acts and private training. Piety was best shown in pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre. When the dust-stained devotees became objects of Turkish contempt and persecution all Europe rushed to the rescue.

While war destroys and demoralizes, not unfrequently it prepares the way for beneficent reformation. The Crusades broke the power of feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprise, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Grecian empire, and brought about Magna Charta and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished, and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determined the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Wycliffe translated the Bible into the English vernacular. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of the soil, loom, and fishery. Mental darkness can make no long-continued stand against such enterprise; and enterprise—another name for progress—will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquest and discoveries the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual ferment when Coster set up his printing-office in Haerlem, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization, and progress of the present with the superstition, semi-barbarism, and stagnation of the middle ages. Printing is rolling back vice, ignorance, and degradation, is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans, in the time of the emperors, had periodicals, notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These *acta diurna* (daily events) were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In 1663 the *Public Intelligencer* was published in London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24th, 1704. It was a half-sheet twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the post-master, was the publisher. The *Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly* at Philadelphia December 22, 1719. In 1776 the number of newspapers published in the colonies was thirty-seven; in 1828 the number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than eight thousand newspapers are supported by our people.

Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events, for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies, and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of interviews with famous journalists, touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study, specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it; for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers, and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of Shelby and Moultrie counties we are indebted to Hon. Anthony Thornton, John W. Johnson, W. A. Cochran, W. M. Wright, Charles E. Woodward, J. H. Waggoner, Dr. B. B. Everett, Judge J. E. Eden, T. M. Bushfield, and to the members of the press generally, who have aided and given information which has enabled us to trace the somewhat indistinct history of the press from its first appearance in Shelby county in 1842 down to the present time.

Previous to the establishing of a newspaper in these counties, the people were dependent upon the St. Louis and Springfield papers for their information from the outside world.

SHELBY COUNTY.

The first journalistic venture within the borders of Shelby county was made by W. W. Bishop. He brought a press to Shelbyville in 1842, and issued

THE OKAW.

It made its first appearance in July, in the year above mentioned. It continued at irregular intervals until 1845, when its publication ceased. Its owner removed to Charleston, Illinois, and upon the breaking out of the Mexican war entered the service. At the close of the war he returned to Coles county, and was elected county judge, and died while in office. During the time that Bishop had

the office in Shelbyville, there was published and issued from the office

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER,

a monthly publication. It was edited by Joseph C. Duncan. It is remembered by the older citizens, as an extremely neat and well edited paper. Mr. Duncan was a man of scholastic attainments, but was not adapted to the rude beginnings of pioneer journalism in Illinois. He published a few numbers, and then the *Prairie Flower* ceased to bloom and spread its fragrance around upon a community who were then more exercised in clearing, and opening up a new country than in reading well-written and scholarly articles upon abstruse subjects. Mr. Duncan removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, and failed. In the year 1849 he followed the stream of emigration to California, where in later years he attained some prominence as a banker. When last heard from he was still a resident of the "Golden State."

After Bishop removed to Charleston, James Shoaff, a printer, well known to Illinois journalists, was his successor. The date of Mr. Shoaff's connection with the newspaper business of Shelby county is somewhat indistinct, but was between the years 1846 and 1848. From the latter time until 1852, there was no paper published in the county. In the year last named, D. M. Cantrill and W. A. Cochran purchased the old ILLINOIS GLOBE office, of Jacob I. Brown, of Charleston, Illinois, and brought it to Shelbyville, and on the 31st of July, 1852, issued the first number of

THE SHELBYVILLE BANNER.

This was the first permanent office established in the county, and has continued from that time to the present, under various names, and managements. The *Banner* was a six-column folio, neatly printed, and ably edited. It was democratic in tone, and vigorously advocated the claims of Pierce and King for the presidency, and Joel A. Matteson for governor. The firm of Cantrill & Cochran continued until the seventh number, when Cochran sold out his interest. Cantrill continued the publication until the winter of 1852-3, when William A. Harrison took possession of the office by virtue of a chattel mortgage. The office was closed up, and remained closed until 1854, when it was sold to Theophilis Short. He resuscitated the *Banner*, and continued its issue until October, 1855, when P. L. Shutt purchased the office. He continued until September 15th, 1858, when John W. Johnson purchased the press and materials. He changed the name of the paper to

THE OKAW PATRIOT.

The *Banner*, under Mr. Shutt's administration, was an independent paper. When Mr. Johnson changed the name, he also changed its tone, and during his connection with it, it was an ardent supporter of the Douglas wing of the democracy. He also enlarged it to a seven-column folio. Mr. Johnson continued editor and publisher of the *Patriot* until February 14th, 1860, when he sold the office to Hon. Anthony Thornton. On the 17th of December, 1859, Mr. Shutt commenced the publication of a small three-column paper, called

THE BANNER.

Its publication was continued for eight numbers, when it was consolidated with the *Patriot* on the same date that the latter paper was purchased by Thornton. The *Patriot* was continued, with Shutt as manager and Thornton as editor, until August, 1860, when the latter retired, and Shutt became editor and sole proprietor. Mr. Thornton's connection with the press of Shelby county as a writer upon political and other subjects, has extended through a long period of years. He was the warm friend of newspaper enter-

prises, and gave it friendly encouragement and substantial aid. He is a ready writer, and master of a clear and polished diction, and his articles upon political subjects always show a thorough knowledge of the issues of the day. Mr. Shutt continued the *Patriot* until the latter part of July, 1863, when the publication ceased. In August of the same year, a number of the prominent and leading democrats of Shelby county formed themselves into a joint stock company, and purchased the office of Shutt, and placed it in charge of H. H. Coolidge as editor, and W. A. Trower as manager, and on the 20th of September, 1863, was issued the first number of

THE SHELBY COUNTY LEADER.

Coolidge retired from the editorial management in the latter part of December of the same year. At the same time Mr. Trower purchased the office of the stock company and continued sole editor and proprietor until July, 1865, when he sold a half interest to Rufus Summerlin. On the 15th of August following, Summerlin bought the remaining interest, and soon after sold a half interest to George R. Wendling. This firm changed the name from the *Leader* to

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS TIMES.

Wendling remained in the *Times* for nearly one year, when he sold to W. W. Hess and L. B. Stephenson. They disposed of their interest to Dr. E. E. Waggoner in October, 1867. The firm of Summerlin and Waggoner continued until 1868, when Waggoner retired. Mr. Summerlin then changed the name back to

THE SHELBY COUNTY LEADER,

which name it retains at the present. Mr. Summerlin continued as editor and publisher until March 9th, 1871, when the office was sold to W. A. Trower. On the 1st of January, 1873, Mr. Trower sold a half interest to W. B. Marshutz, who remained one of the proprietors until April 1st, 1875, when he sold out to Trower. Since the latter date Mr. Trower has been editor and publisher. When he purchased the office in 1871 he changed the form from a nine column folio to a seven column quarto. It was afterwards changed back to its original form. In August, 1878, it was a six column quarto, and on the 1st of February, 1880, changed back to a nine column folio, which form it still retains. The *Leader* has always been democratic in politics, and the recognized organ of the party in Shelby county. It is edited with more than average ability, and exerts a large influence in forming political sentiment in the Fifteenth Congressional District. Mr. Trower is a practical printer, although he never served a regular apprenticeship at the trade, but his long connection with the printing business makes him proficient and well posted in the "Art preservative."

THE SHELBY FREEMAN

was first issued in August 1860 by Eli Chittenden, a practical printer, who brought an office from Pana to Shelbyville. The *Freeman* was designed to represent the republican party in the county. Its publication was continued until the spring of 1861, when it ceased. Chittenden was a reasonably good printer, but was not adapted to editorial work in the stirring times of 1861. The paper under his management lingered along and in a feeble way represented the wishes and ideas of the young and aggressive republican party.

THE COMMERCIAL

Was printed in the office of *The Shelby County Leader*. Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued in the first week of January, 1863. J. William Lloyd and George R. Wendling were the editors and proprietors. It was intended mainly as an advertising medium for their own private busi-

ness, although it faithfully chronicled local and passing events. It was quarto in form. Its publication ceased in the winter of 1868.

After the suspension of the *Freeman* in 1861, the republican party of Shelby county were without an organ, until 1863, when John W. Johnson purchased the presses and material of the *Freeman* office and started

THE SHELBY COUNTY UNION.

The first issue was May 9th, 1863. On the 4th of July, 1864, he sold a half interest to John A. Young. The firm continued until February 13th, 1865, when Johnson sold his remaining interest to Young. The latter published the *Union* for a short time, when Richard Couch became the owner. Couch sold a half interest to P. T. Martin, March 2d, 1867. On the 22d of June, 1867, they changed the form from a seven to an eight column folio. Couch remained in the *Union* until July 27th, 1867, when he sold out and Mr. Martin became sole editor and publisher, and so remained until March 2d, 1871, when his brother, E. H. Martin, who had been local editor, became part owner. The firm of Martin Bros. continued until August 1st, 1872, when H. L. Martin, another brother, came into the firm. On the 11th of December, 1873, P. T. Martin sold out to the remaining brothers, who continued the *Union* until December 24th, 1874, when H. L. Martin became the owner and publisher. He has continued the publication without interruption to the present time. On the 18th of December, 1873, the words "Shelby county" were dropped out, and the word "Shelbyville" substituted, since which time it has been known as

THE SHELBYVILLE UNION.

The *Union*, since its first establishment, has been the organ of the republican party in the county, and one of the potential journals in central Illinois. Under the management of its founder, J. W. Johnson, it at once took front rank as one of the fearless, uncompromising republican journals of this Congressional District. This character it has maintained through all subsequent changes and administrations. It is typographically neat, ably edited, and is a credit to the country journalism of Illinois.

THE WINDSOR HERALD

Was started by R. M. Carr, publisher of the *Gazette*, Pana, Illinois, in June, 1871. It was continued for one year, when the office was purchased by A. M. Anderson and removed to Moawequa, in Shelby county, and from the office was issued

THE MOAWEQUA REGISTER.

The first number was issued in June, 1872. Mr. Anderson continued the *Register* until December, 1875, when it was sold to Arnold Hughes, ten of the prominent and responsible men of Moawequa becoming sureties for the payment of the purchase money. Hughes published the paper for two years, when it ceased, and the office passed into the hands of its citizen owners. The *Register* did not make its appearance again until March 7th, 1878, when T. M. Hughes purchased the office and began again its publication, which has continued to the present. The *Register* was changed from a folio to a five column quarto March 13th, 1879. It started as an independent paper. It is now a democratic journal. The *Register* office also prints

THE ILLUSTRATED BAPTIST.

A four-column quarto. A publication devoted to the interests of the Baptist church organization. The first issue was July, 1879. It is a neat publication, and shows superior typographical skill.

THE SHELBY COUNTY INDEPENDENT.

The press and material of the above-named paper were purchased of the Cincinnati type foundry. Vol. I., No. 1, made its appearance August 6th, 1874. Dr. E. E. Waggoner and J. William Lloyde were the editors and proprietors. The political complexion and platform of the paper is best explained in the editor's salutory to the public. We make the following extracts: "In appearing before the good people of this county at this time as editors of *The Shelby County Independent*, custom requires us to say something about the course we expect to pursue in conducting our new paper, and we comply by saying that we expect to make the *Independent*, as its name implies, a thoroughly independent local newspaper, free to endorse whatsoever we may think right, or condemn whatsoever we may think wrong, in whomsoever, or whatsoever party found. We expect to stand firmly by the fundamental doctrines of this republic that 'governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed;' that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people; that 'the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.' We are in favor of taxing government bonds when in the hands of individuals or corporations, just the same as other property is taxed. We are in favor of paying off the national debt in strict accordance with the contract creating the debt; we are opposed to a protective tariff, to the national banking system, to all monopolies, to all classes of legislation, bribery and corruption. This paper is owned and controlled by the two individuals whose names appear at the proper place as editors and proprietors, and no other person has one dollar of pecuniary interest in it."

The partnership of Waggoner & Lloyde continued until July 15, 1875, when Waggoner became sole owner and editor of the paper. On the 13th of October, 1876, the name was changed from the *Independent* to

THE SHELBYVILLE DEMOCRAT.

When the change was effected, editorial mention was made of it as follows: "Believing that at least one of the three or four democratic newspapers published in this county ought to bear the family name, we this week send this paper out to its many readers and friends as *The Shelbyville Democrat*, and hope they may be pleased with its new name." When first issued, the paper was a nine-column folio, and continued that form until Oct. 17, 1878, when it was changed to a six column quarto. The *Democrat*, under Mr. Waggoner's management, has grown into an influential journal, and one of the leading newspapers of central Illinois. As a writer, he is clear, ready and forcible. His articles upon political subjects show a thorough knowledge, and are strong and aggressive.

THE WINDSOR SENTINEL.

The office of the *Sentinel* was purchased by A. M. Anderson, of Joseph Prior of Clinton, Ills., and removed to Windsor. The first issue was May 25th, 1876. Mr. Anderson continued the publication until the 7th of January, 1877, when the office passed back into the hands of Prior's friends, and was by them removed to Paris in Edgar county, Illinois. In January of the same year Mr. Anderson purchased an office in Assumption, Ills., belonging to R. M. Carr, and removed it to Windsor, and on the 1st of March following, resumed the publication of the *Sentinel*. The name was afterwards changed to

THE DOLLAR SENTINEL.

It was continued until August, 1879, when it was sold to the

Herald Printing Company of Shelbyville, and removed to that city. The *Sentinel* started out as an independent newspaper, but was afterward converted, and espoused the Greenback cause and Fiat theories.

THE WINDSOR GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* started out a diminutive advertising medium. Its projectors were the Warden Bros. The first issue was May 28th, 1878. J. L. Warden assumed entire control soon after its establishment. It grew the first year from a small sheet to a five-column folio, which form it retained until December 25th, 1879, when it was enlarged to a seven-column folio. It is independent in politics, and devoted to home news. Mr. Warden has demonstrated his ability to give the people of Windsor and vicinity a newspaper of which they may well be proud, and to whose support they can graciously contribute. The office is fitted up with a power press and a full stock of latest varieties of type, and is in every way well equipped to do all manner of printing usually done in country offices.

THE STEWARDSON ENTERPRISE.

The *Enterprise* office was leased of C. M. King of Altamont, Effingham county, by M. A. Bates, and brought to Stewardson. He issued the first number June 7th, 1878. He continued the paper for one year, when A. M. Anderson and H. Martin purchased it. Three months later Anderson sold to C. D. Shumard. June 13th, 1879, Shumard retired, and W. B. Townsend took his interest. The firm, under this new arrangement, was known as H. Martin & Co. They continued until Oct. 8th, 1879, when the firm changed to E. L. Vadakin & Co. On the 8th of December, 1879, A. M. Anderson purchased the office, and has remained editor and proprietor to the present. The *Enterprise* is a six-column folio, and has a healthy circulation. Mr. Anderson is a practical printer, and a newspaper writer of more than average ability.

The latest aspirant for journalistic honors in Shelby county is

THE GREENBACK HERALD.

The office of the *Sentinel*, at Windsor, was purchased by a stock company, composed of the influential members of the Greenback party in Shelby county, and by them removed to Shelbyville. They placed Messrs. Stuart & Cook in editorial charge. They issued the first number October 18, 1879, and have continued its publication to the present. The *Herald* is the recognized organ of the Greenback party in Shelby county, and under the management of Messrs. Stuart & Cook, both of whom are practical printers, it has taken a prominent stand among the Greenback papers of the state.

OUR APIARY

Is the name of a monthly publication devoted to bee culture. It has a large circulation throughout the county. J. W. Johnson and E. Homrighouse are the editors and proprietors. The first number was issued in June, 1879.

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT

Was the first paper published in the thriving village of Tower Hill. It was partially started as a campaign paper. First issue was August 20, 1880, M. A. Bates editor and proprietor. It is a five-column quarto in form. The material and presses are new. On November 15, 1880, Mr. Bates sold the paper to Jacob Swallow, of Pana. Mr. S. is also publisher of the *Pana Palladium*, and is a thorough newspaper man. Under Mr. Swallow's management the *True Democrat* will be run as an independent paper.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

The first newspaper published within the borders of what is now known as Moultrie county was

THE SULLIVAN EXPRESS.

The press and material was purchased of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, brought to Sullivan, and the first number issued September 12, 1857. James D. Moudy was the editor and publisher. A copy of the paper now before us shows that the *Express* received a liberal support from the business men of Sullivan, as there were twelve columns of home advertisements soon after its first issue. In politics it was independent. Mr. Moudy purchased the office, paying part cash and giving his note for the balance, and notwithstanding the evidences of its prosperity shown on its pages, collections were bad and money scarce, and at the end of six months he found himself unable to meet the deferred payments. The office then passed into the hands of J. H. Waggoner and B. B. Haydon, they assuming the indebtedness. These gentlemen took charge of the *Express* February 19, 1858. Both were practical printers. The firm of Waggoner & Haydon was of short duration, and continued until April 9, 1858, when its interests passed into the hands of E. E. Waggoner. The firm of J. H. & E. E. Waggoner continued until October 8, 1858, when E. E. Waggoner became editor and publisher. He conducted the *Express* into the democratic camp, and it became the organ of the Douglas wing of the democracy. We may here add, that through the different changes, names, ownerships and administrations from that time to the present, the paper has been democratic in tone, and the recognized organ of the party in this section of the country. Mr. Waggoner continued the publication until February 11, 1859, when he sold out to J. H. & I. V. Waggoner. His reasons for disposing of the office are best told in his valedictory, in which he says:

"Dear Readers—I have sold my entire interest in the *Sullivan Express* office to J. H. & I. V. Waggoner. The reason I did so was, you would not pay your little bills, and I am too poor to publish a newspaper without receiving some remuneration. You will please pay to my successors fifteen hundred dollars, the amount of your indebtedness to this office, and oblige your obedient servant,
"NED WAGGONER."

The latter firm continued until March 18, 1859, when I. V. Waggoner died, and J. H. became sole owner and editor. In November of the same year John R. Eden became the political editor of the *Express*. During his connection he gave the paper prominence among the journals of Central Illinois, and made for himself a reputation as a strong and vigorous writer of political articles. J. H. Waggoner piloted the management of the *Express* through the shoals of financial difficulties and hard times up to July 12, 1860, when F. M. Waggoner, another brother, lent a helping hand. Together they continued the publication until November 1 of the same year, when they announced through its columns that they would close the office for a short time, in order to give their undivided attention to the collection of money due the office. The proposed collections were a failure, and the office remained closed until the type foundry at Cincinnati took possession of the office and sold it to Alfred N. Smyser. He continued the publication until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in the United States service and entered the army. The office then passed into the hands of the Perryman brothers, James D., George and Tobe Perryman. They continued the *Express* at irregular intervals, (and for a time it ceased entirely) until 1856, when Richard Couch brought a small

office from Shelbyville to Sullivan, and it and the *Express* were consolidated.

On the 20th of the same month Messrs. Couch and Perryman commenced the publication of

THE SULLIVAN DEMOCRAT,

a seven column paper, folio form. It was Democratic in politics. The publication was continued until January 1869, when Thomas M. Bushfield took possession of the office by virtue of the chattel mortgage that he held upon the presses and material. He continued the publication of the paper and changed the name to

THE SULLIVAN PROGRESS,

which name it still retains. While Bushfield was the proprietor of the paper W. H. Smyser was editor and foreman of the office. On the 6th of December, 1869, Bushfield sold the paper to P. L. Shutt. Under his management the *Progress* began for the first time to be self-supporting.

Mr. Shutt continued the *Progress* until November 27th, 1873, when he sold it to W. H. Smyser and W. J. Mize, who have continued its publication to the present. When Messrs. Smyser and Mize purchased the paper it was an eight column folio, patent, which form it continued until August 12th 1875, when it was all printed at home. On the 21st of February, 1878, it was reduced to a seven column folio, set in light-faced brevier and nonpareil type, and all advertisements set in nonpareil caps. The *Progress*, under the management and editorial control of the firm, has taken front rank in country journalism in the state of Illinois. It is a model of typographical neatness. The artistic and elegant designs and forms of advertisements as set up in the *Progress* are the admiration of the fraternity wherever the paper is known. As newspaper managers Messrs. Smyser and Mize have demonstrated their ability to run a newspaper and make it a financial success, and at the same time furnish their constituency a journal of which they may well be proud. These enterprising gentlemen have also established an office in Champaign, Illinois, and are editors and proprietors of the *Times*, a live Democratic newspaper, that is the organ of the party in the Fourteenth Congressional District, as the *Progress* is of the Fifteenth. Both are experienced men at either the case or in the sanctum, and have in addition, energy, enterprise, and industry the necessary requisites for success in any business.

The first effort of the members of the Republican party in Moultrie county to establish a paper that would be an exponent of their principles, was made in 1863, and originated with W. M. Stanley, the veteran newspaper man, now of the *Union*, Champaign, Illinois. He was the prime mover, and succeeded in organizing a joint stock company composed of the best and most influential members of the party in the county. They purchased the office in Chicago, and solicited W. A. Ballard to take charge of it as editor and manager. The first issue of

THE MOULTRIE COUNTY UNION BANNER

occurred July 20th, 1863. It was a seven column folio, neatly printed and soundly republican in its tone. Mr. Ballard continued the publication for nearly one year, when he was deposed, and W. M. Stanley appointed his successor. The latter gentleman continued the management for the company for a short time, when he purchased the office and became editor and proprietor, and continued the publication until April 3d, 1867, when he sold it to A. P. Greene and J. F. Hughes. These gentlemen changed the name to

THE OKAW REPUBLICAN,

and continued one year, when Mr. Hughes withdrew from the firm and Mr. Greene remained editor and proprietor until in February, 1870, when he sold the office and it was removed from the county. Under Mr. Greene's management the *Republican* was intensely radical. Its readers were never left in doubt as to its editor's position upon any question of public interest. He was a strong and aggressive writer, and in ability considerably above the average.

THE SULLIVAN PLAINDEALER.

The material of the above named office was purchased of the St. Louis type foundry. It was well selected, and per consequence the *Plaindealer* was typographically neat. The first number was issued December 18th, 1872, B. B. and C. W. Everett, editors and proprietors. It was an eight column folio, and Republican in politics. Financially it was a losing enterprise. The publication was continued until May 15th, 1874, when the office was closed. It remained closed some time, when it was traded to P. W. Shutt for residence property in Shelbyville. Shutt removed the office to Paris, Illinois, where it is now known as the *Times* office.

THE MOULTRIE COUNTY CHRONICLE.

In 1874 Cicero V. Walls, now of the *Newman Independent*, Douglas county, Illinois, brought an office from Tuscola to Sullivan and commenced the publication of the *Chronicle*. The first issue was October 9th, 1874. He continued the paper for eleven weeks when its publication ceased, Mr. Walls being convinced that the *Chronicle* would not receive sufficient patronage to justify its continuance. He shipped the material to Arcola, and from thence to Newman.

The *Chronicle* was brought to Moultrie county and designed as a publication in the interest of the "Farmers' Movement," but the "movement" being irresponsive and not materializing to the extent desired by its too sanguine and mistaken supporter, it was shipped back as stated above.

After the decease of both the *Plaindealer* and *Chronicle*, the Republican party was without an organ until December, 1875, when W. A. Chapman brought an office from Tuscola to Sullivan, and on the 18th of the month and year above named issued the first number of

THE SULLIVAN JOURNAL.

It was a seven column folio. Chapman continued the publication until May 13th, 1876, when he sold to A. S. Lindsay and J. W. Rohr. On the 19th of August, J. T. Williams became editor, and Rohr retired. That arrangement continued until the 2d of September, 1876, when Mr. Lindsay sold the *Journal* to W. G. Cambredge, of Tama city, Iowa. On the 9th of the same month, Mr. Cambredge enlarged the paper to an eight column folio. He continued the publication until April 6th, 1877, when he sold to T. L. Mc Grath and J. C. Stanley. Mr. Mc Grath sold his interest on May 4th of the same year to W. M. Stanley. The partnership of W. M. Stanley and Son continued until March 22d, 1878, when J. C. Stanley became the editor and owner of the paper. He published the *Journal* until April 28th, 1880, when he sold the office to Fred. T. Magruder and James R. Sedgwick. On the 28th of July, 1880, these gentlemen reduced the paper from an eight to a seven column folio in form. The *Journal* is neatly printed and ably edited, and exerts considerable influence in this congressional district. Both of the proprietors are young men, and yet upon the threshold of editorial and newspaper experience, but from evidences already given we have no doubt that they will in time take front rank in the journalism of the state.

The first newspaper published in the village of Lovington was

THE LOVINGTON INDEX.

The office was brought to the village from Farmer City, De Witt county, Illinois. D. C. Whetzell was the editor and proprietor. The first issue was in the latter part of October, 1875. Whetzell continued the *Index* until April, 1876, when the office passed back into the possession of W. C. Devore, to whom it originally belonged. The latter gentleman changed the name to

THE LOVINGTON FREE PRESS,

and continued the publication for several years, when it was suspended and office removed to Farmer City. The people of Lovington were without a newspaper until the 26th of November, 1879, when Benjamin Biddlecome brought an office from Danville, and established

THE LOVINGTON ENTERPRISE.

It was an independent paper, devoted to home interest. It was a seven column folio, neatly printed, and was a spicy paper, containing all the home news and whatever was of interest to its readers. When the paper was first brought to Lovington, W. J. Priest was associated with Mr. Biddlecome in the publication. He remained until February 18th, 1880, when he retired and W. S. Tobey took his place. In July of the same year, the heading was changed to the *Weekly Enterprise*, and the paper was made a five column quarto of eight pages. The firm of Biddlecome and Tobey still continues, and from the evidences of prosperity and industry plainly observable around the office we have no doubt that the *Enterprise* is destined to be one of the prominent institutions and industries of Lovington.

The history of the Press of Shelby and Moultrie counties has been briefly traced. There have been but comparatively few failures, and it is fairly representative of the business growth of both counties. No industry can show a better record or less failures, or number more enthusiastic or patient workers. The influence and character of the press have grown with the material wealth, and intellectual growth of those they have represented. The number of newspaper enterprises organized, and now in existence in the counties and the character of their support, shows well for the liberality of their citizens, and it further shows the power and appreciation of printers' ink and editor's pen when used for the advancement of the intellectual growth of the people, and the material wealth of the country. We boldly and truthfully say, that to the press more than to any other industry, belongs the honor and credit of building up and making known to the outside world the wealth of soil, advantages of agriculture, excellent schools, business growth, and moral tone of the people of Shelby and Moultrie counties. It is the press that spreads these advantages before the world and invites emigration within its borders. As before said, the press is progress, and progress is the press.



CHAPTER XII.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE STATE—ITS GROWTH, RESOURCES, AND MANAGEMENT.

BY PROF. C. L. HOWARD.*



THE educational history of few even of the older States is more rich, more varied, or more instructive than the educational history of Illinois, and especially that part of it relating to the development and growth of her system of common schools. A complete sketch would not be wanting in interest, from first to last, to any one at all in sympathy with that force which has been rightly denominated the "chief defence of nations;" a brief outline of its rise and extent, however, is all that is admissible in this connection.

The present school system may, in one sense, be said to date from 1825; but it was not till the adoption of the School Law of 1855, that the influences born of democratic institutions and the efforts of the most public-spirited among the early settlers took shape, and secured to the youth of the state for all generations to come, the inestimable privileges of a free and common system of elementary schools. The idea of popular education with reference to the territory embraced in the state, was entertained long before the formation of the territorial government of the same. Article III. of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government," enjoined that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The general government proceeded to "encourage" the principle enjoined upon the incipient commonwealth, by embracing in the act of Congress adopted April 18th, 1818, "to enable, the people of Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government," a proposition subject to certain conditions, to grant to the state,—
"1. The section numbered sixteen in every township for the use of the inhabitants of such township for school purposes; 2. Three per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state, one-sixth part of which should be exclusively bestowed upon a college or university; 3. One entire township, to be designated by the President of the United States, which should be vested in the legislature of the state, to be appropriated solely to the use of a seminary of learning."

These grants with the conditions imposed, were accepted by the convention which met at Kaskaskia, in July, 1818, for the purpose of framing the organic law for the government of the new state, and on the 26th of August, an ordinance was adopted declaring this acceptance to be the act of the people of the state of Illinois, "not to be revoked without the consent of the United States." The first Governor of the State, SHADRACH BOND, a man of noble qualities and remarkable abilities, in his address to the first General Assembly, at the time of its convening and of his inauguration, called

* We have seen fit to publish both Articles on the early school law of the state, as compiled by the gentlemen whose names head these Articles, believing them to possess sufficient merit for perusal.

attention to the educational interests of the state, provision for which had been so generously made by the bounty of the general government, and recommended that steps be taken for the appointment or election of trustees in each township sufficiently populated, with authority to lease for a limited period, the section reserved for school purposes, requiring them to appropriate the income arising therefrom to such use in the manner to be prescribed by law.

proper management will create a fund sufficiently large to educate the children of the state to the remotest period of time."

During the second session of the General Assembly, which began on the first Monday in January, 1819, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Governor, made at the opening of the previous session, a bill calculated to carry out the desired objects was prepared and introduced. This bill, entitled "An Act relating to lands



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

He urged the inexpediency of an early disposal of these lands, believing that if they were properly leased and cared for, they would be rendered productive, and when the time should arrive at which it might be advisable to sell them, they would be extensively improved, and of great value. He declared that "These donations, together with the three per cent. upon the net proceeds from the sale of the public lands, appropriated for similar purposes, with

reserved for the use of schools, was readily acted upon by both houses, and approved March 21, 1819; it provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each county, of three trustees in each township, who were authorized to lay out section sixteen in their respective townships, into lots of not less than forty nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school pur-

poses. Had the spirit of the Governor's recommendation been as closely adhered to in subsequent legislation and in local management, until the lands became valuable, the public fund in nearly every township in the state would at the present time be sufficient to support the schools without taxation, and our educational interests would have a permanent endowment which would secure an independence of the influence of local caprice, and of the embarrassing conditions due to periods of financial depression.

From the passage of this act, the first contemplating provision for public education, little more was attempted until 1825. In this year, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor COLES, the General Assembly passed an act "providing for the establishment of free schools." The act premised that "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of learning always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours, to encourage and extend the improvement of the intellectual energies of the whole." This bill was prepared by Senator Duncan, of Jackson county, and was very complete. Common schools, open to every class of *white* citizens, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, were to be established in every county of the state. The power to form districts, which should contain not less than fifteen families each, was conferred upon the county commissioners' courts, on petition of a majority of the legal voters resident in the contemplated districts. The affairs of each district were to be managed by a board of trustees and other officers. The trustees were authorized to levy a tax for the support of schools, "either in cash or good merchantable produce, at cash price," not exceeding one-half of one per cent., nor amounting to more than ten dollars per year for any one person. The state appropriated annually two per cent. of the money received into the treasury, five-sixths of this being added to the interest on the state school fund, and the amount distributed among the counties in proportion to the number of *white* inhabitants under twenty-one years of age. The counties distributed to the districts, but no district was to receive a part of this fund unless it had maintained a school for three months during the year for which the distribution was made.

This law met with violent opposition from several quarters. There were not wanting those who objected to common schools on the ground of principle; prejudice inspired the hostility of others. The "right to tax one individual for the benefit of another" was denied, and the legality of the state appropriation was called in question. The result was the act became inoperative, and was virtually annulled by a general act passed in 1827, which repealed the fifteen family clause, and made local taxation for the support of schools optional with individuals to be taxed. For several years little more was attempted in the way of establishing a permanent system of common schools, though occasional acts were passed by the legislature bearing upon the subject. In 1828 the sale of the township school-lands and the seminary township was authorized; the proceeds of the sale of the latter and the three per cent. fund being borrowed by the state to pay current expenses. The grounds on which this sacrifice was made, and the state at the same time placed under a needless obligation, with the means by which it was brought about, are matters of record and must forever stand as a

disgraceful reminder of the demagoguism which prevailed in the first decades of the state's political history. In 1835, the county fund, arising from the surplus funds in the hands of the county commissioners, and in 1837, the surplus revenue fund, distributed to the states by the general government, were added to the free school fund. An amendatory act passed in 1837 provided for the incorporation of the townships, and increased the number of trustees to five, with supervisory authority over the schools. In this law appears the first requirement for the examination of teachers; a certificate of qualification signed by the trustees being necessary to enable them to be paid out of the school funds. The branches to be included in the examination were not indicated. In 1841, a complete revision of the school law was made. The number of trustees was reduced to three; the system of county commissioners was confirmed; each township was to have as many schools as the inhabitants desired; but local taxation continued to be optional; schedules were to be kept and returned to township treasurers by teachers, who were paid semi annually, viz. on the second Monday in January and July. Teachers were to be examined by trustees on the branches required to be taught—generally only the elements of "the three R.'s"

Though the cause of popular education languished in all these years, its friends continued the struggle in its behalf. The principle had taken firm root in the public mind, and continued to grow and gain strength. In 1833, the first educational convention held in the state met at Vandalia. A second was held at the same place the following year. Thirty counties were represented by about sixty delegates, among whom were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, the latter serving as secretary of the convention. An address to the people and a memorial to the legislature were adopted. These resulted in several important changes in the previous school laws. In 1837 the first educational periodical in the state was started at Jacksonville. It lived a useful life of one year.

In 1843, an unsuccessful attempt was made to secure the establishment of the office of state superintendent of schools. Petitions were circulated for signatures; lectures were delivered upon the need and practicability of thorough supervision. Notwithstanding this failure, it was thought by many that the time was ripe for pushing the proposed measure, and that a convention of the right men should be called to prepare a plan for a system of common schools which might be recommended with confidence to the next General Assembly. A suggestion to that effect, made by John S. Wright, in the educational column of his paper, *The Prairie Farmer*, resulted in the meeting of such a convention at Peoria, October 9th, 1844. A plan for a school-system was drawn up, and an able memorial addressed to the legislature. Mr. Wright, who was secretary of the convention, explained and advocated the proposed bill before the legislative committees. The result was a complete revision of the school law in 1845, and the passage of an act making the secretary of state, then the Hon. Thompson Campbell, *ex-officio* state superintendent of schools, the county commissioners *ex-officio* superintendents of common schools in their respective counties, and authorizing district taxation for school purposes upon a favorable majority vote. This law was little more efficient than those that had preceded it. The school-officers, receiving no compensation, neglected their duties or were not qualified to discharge them; the people were generally indifferent, or, refusing to tax themselves under the law, contributed to make it a dead letter.

Matters were not much improved until 1853. In this year the General Assembly passed a bill introduced by the chairman of the committee on education, Hon. S. W. Moulton, of Shelby county, making the office of state superintendent a separate one, to be filled

by appointment by the governor until the general election in 1855, and biennially by election thereafter. The bill also directed the superintendent who should be appointed to frame a bill for the unification of the school system of the state. Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed the first state superintendent of public instruction, and had the honor of preparing a bill, which, meeting with ready acceptance by the legislature, was adopted as a law, Feb. 15th, 1858.

This system, the first that really made the schools free by providing for a sufficient state and local tax for their support, constitutes the body of the present system. Important modifications have been made from time to time, particularly in 1872 and 1879. The management of the system is in the hands of a board of three directors, one elected each year for three years for each district; a board of trustees elected in the same manner, with a treasurer whom they appoint biennially, for each township; a county superintendent, elected for four years, for each county; and a state superintendent, elected for four years. The following is the list of state superintendents: Ninian W. Edwards, appointed in 1854; W. H. Powell, 1857-9; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-5; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; S. M. Etter, 1875-9; James P. Slade, 1879—.

The sources from which the common school and other public educational revenue is derived, are as follows: the three per cent. fund, surplus revenue, seminary fund, county fund, township fund, fines and forfeitures, the state appropriation of \$1,000,000, annually, and the district tax fund.

In 1878, there were 12,286 free public schools, in which were enrolled 706,753 pupils, taught by 22,292 teachers, and costing \$7,526,109.26.

On petition of fifty qualified voters, boards of trustees are authorized to establish township high-schools. Provision is made for boards of education with special powers, in districts having two thousand or more inhabitants.

To provide for the education of teachers, the state normal university was established in 1857, the southern Illinois normal in 1869, and county normal schools were authorized the same year.

Such, in brief, is the school-system of the state. Founded upon the principle that the property of the state is responsible for the education of the youth of the state, and its schools being absolutely free, it is a just source of public pride, and must continue to be the first means for securing the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the commonwealth.

SHELBY COUNTY.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

In character and influence the early schools of Shelby were not unlike those of others of the older counties of the state. Among the early settlers there were many who desired for their children better educational privileges than they themselves had enjoyed, and especially were those who had immigrated from the eastern states, or had had opportunities for knowing something of the influence of the schools in those states, in sympathy with the growing idea that the youth of a community should be educated to a certain extent to enable them to stand in proper relation to society, and that the state is in duty bound to provide the means for securing to each individual such advantages for intellectual training as will prepare him for the duties of citizenship. There were not wanting those who opposed this idea on general principles, arguing that there must always be two classes in a community, one of which, as a laboring class, has no need of, and no time for

acquiring mental culture, which would unfit them for the duties in their sphere in life, and make them discontented with their surroundings. But native shrewdness readily discovered the advantage which "a little learning" gives one in his relations with his fellows, and came to believe "the dangerous thing" something in no small degree worth seeking. This, and the "divine discontent," the moving spirit in every step of progress, tended to make among the sturdy pioneers many warm friends of education and earnest advocates of schools. As a result, almost with the first settlement of the county, schools were established, and always in a neighborhood as soon as a sufficient number of scholars could be gathered.

Though these early schools might not show very favorably in comparison with those of the present day, and though the old-style schoolmaster who ruled therein may have possessed scarce a smattering of the accomplishments now required at the hands of the aspirant for pedagogic honors, still they had their mission and fulfilled it, and, it may be, were more fully appreciated than better schools and teachers would have been.

The average old-style schoolmaster could hardly be called a professional, in the sense in which the term is understood at the present day, though he could boast of large experience running through many "winters," and was an expert wielder of the ferule and hazel switch. He was generally an individual whose fitness for the position he assumed was attested by the fact that he had never succeeded at anything else, and for whom dame Nature had done little, and culture nothing at all. Still there were among the earlier teachers, and those who were in the ranks forty or more years ago, many men of genuine worth, who, if not very liberally educated, were possessed of much good sense, and who did much to cultivate that regard for thorough mental acquisition which has resulted in a heartier appreciation of the superior privileges of to-day. Many of these old teachers of Shelby county are kindly remembered by those who were boys and girls in the "thirties and forties." Now and then a college man, by some hap or mishap, found his place among them; and a genius was not uncommon. A graduate of Yale, who had local reputation as a poet, but whose name and rhymes are both forgotten, is remembered to have successfully taught the young idea in the wilds of Okaw. Many remember to have seen the suowy head of Moses Story in the rural districts a quarter of a century after he finished the first school taught in the county; and tell of John Price, the Greens, Addison Smith, who astonished the rustics by teaching that the earth is round; Squire R. Davis who, after years of absence, returned to the county to teach his new-found method for solving arithmetical problems—by straight-line analysis,—which has since been re-discovered, and a score of others.

The first school-houses erected in the county were built of logs, generally unhewn, chinked and daubed, and provided with a capacious fire-place at one end, and sometimes in both. The earth was often the only floor, though split logs, or puncheons, usually did duty instead of plank. Some, built only for use in summer for the benefit of the smaller children, were without windows, the open door and the cracks between the logs serving to admit the needed light. Greased paper was often used for windows instead of glass. The furniture was of the rudest character, generally such as a man at all expert with an ax could readily split from the body of a tree. A rough shelf along one side of the room served as a desk for writing purposes, while a split log, supported upon pins, answered for a seat. Later, the square-built structures, many of which still stand in weather-beaten old age, with furniture of sawed lumber afforded greater comfort and convenience; but the prevailing style was rough and uncouth. A rude desk set against two or

more sides of the room, with a seat to correspond before it, accommodated the larger scholars, while the smaller were ranged with their feet dangling several inches above the floor, on lower seats in front. The individual plan of instruction was the one generally followed. There are older boys and girls still living who readily recall pictures of those early schools in session. The daily routine may have begun with the older pupils or the highest class, who were called to recite by the master's: "Rise; manners; take your seats." And then they read in turn in a monotonous, expressionless way, in what they called "the school tone." This done, there were more "manners," the class turned and swung their feet over the seat towards the wall, and were ready for writing, in which exercise they filled the pages of their copy-books, made from plain foolscap, with imitations of the copies "set" by the teacher. Then followed the time for "ciphering," which, like the writing, took much of the master's attention, requiring him to have frequent recourse to the manuscript book in his desk, where all the "sums" in the arithmetic were wrought out or copied from the book of some old schoolmaster. In the meantime the second class had its turn at "the three R's," and so on, until the youngest had "said his letters" from the old blue spelling-book, at the point of the master's knife, when the same routine was begun over again. Frequently the school had an interval for loud study, especially in the preparation of spelling lessons; at such times the quantity of enthusiasm knew no limit, and it might be considered a poor school that could not make itself heard a furlong at least. These earlier schools gradually gave way to better, that prepared the way for those of the present day.

The first school-house built in the county was erected as early as 1821 in Cold Spring township, and in it was probably taught the first school. It was a neat log building with puncheon floor, and stood near where Vanwinkle settled, now the Horstman place, near the cold spring. The first school in it was taught by Moses Story, who was a popular teacher in the county up to about 1850. The second school in regard to which any information can be obtained, and the first in Shelbyville township, was taught in the old log court-house, which stood a short distance south-east of where the present structure is located, in 1827, by Joseph Oliver, who served as postmaster at the same time, for want of better accommodations, keeping the mail in the crown of his hat. It is reported that a school-house was built near the old court-house about 1830, but this is no doubt a mistake; and it is quite certain that no building was put up in Shelbyville, exclusively for school purposes, till the erection of the Academy in 1854. The old court-house was used as a school-house for many years; here John Perryman taught in 1831, and Addison Smith years after; Charles E. Woodward occupied it in 1841. In the village there was generally a school of some kind, but none others of sufficient importance to leave any trace until the return of Squire Davis with his new arithmetic, and the coming of William Fling, who taught several years in the old Christian Church. The first school in that part of Shelbyville township east of the river was taught by Daniel J. Green, in a small log cabin near where the old Log church built by the Predestinarian Baptists stood before its removal to its present site, in 1831. The late Elder Bushrod W. Henry, taught in the same house in 1833. S. R. Davis taught where Oak Grove Chapel now stands, in 1838.

The second school house in the county, was built in 1832, in Richland township, near where the town hall now stands. It was a small, round hickory log building, having greased paper windows. William Robinson and James Rouse were the first teachers.

John Price taught the first school in Ash Grove township, in an empty cabin on his place; the second was taught in a cabin belong-

ing to A. G. Frazer, by Younger Green, a one-armed man, who afterwards taught the first school in the first school-house, a small log building which stood on the south-east corner of section 4, and which was used for several years without a floor.

The first school-house built in the north-western part of the county, stood near the centre of section 12, in Flat Branch township; the first teacher was David Simon, the second was J. C. Rodman. This school being centrally located was largely attended by pupils from surrounding townships. A small log school-house was built just north of where the village of Moawequa now stands, in 1836. The old "Elm School House," on section 34 in Rural township, was built in 1845. "Old Hickory," a small log cabin, standing near the centre of section 3, was probably the first school-house erected in Tower Hill township. Charles McCabe was among the first teachers. The first in Oconee was a hewed log building, erected in 1838, near where the Hinton school-house now stands. The first in Holland township was built on section 29, near the Daniel Gallagher place, about 1845. S. R. Davis and John Fleming taught in the township in 1837-8. The first school in Big Spring township was taught in an empty house on John Spain's place. This house was used for school purposes for several years. Thomas Bell was one of the first teachers. The first school-house in Windsor township was built in 1835, near Ben. Bruce's place, on Upper Sand Creek, and the first school was taught by S. R. Davis the same year, and other early teachers were Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Sarah Clay, and the daughters of Addison Smith.

By 1850 all the townships had been organized, and the management of local affairs turned over to the boards of trustees and directors. Schools, supported in part by voluntary tax or subscription, and the public fund, had become more common, but there was little in the way of systematic effort to maintain schools previous to the passage of the free school law of 1855; after this date they began to improve, until at the present day they compare very favorably with those of neighboring counties, their progress being noticeable particularly in the more rational methods of instruction, the continually rising standard of the qualifications of teachers, nearly one half of whom are now females. School-houses, many of them of tasteful architecture and finish, are numerous enough to place school privileges next door to every home in the county. School furniture has become a marvel of neatness and comfort.

In 1880, there were reported in the county 150 school districts, having 6 log, 135 frame, and 9 brick school-houses. There were employed in the schools 122 male, and 108 female teachers. Out of 10,721 persons in the county under 21 and over six years of age, there were enrolled in the schools 4,319 male and 4,109 female pupils. The total expenses of the schools for the year ending June 30th, 1880, was \$47,363.36, of which \$33,335.07 was raised by district tax.

The total value of the property used for schools in the county is \$120,000. The amount of the township fund belonging to the several townships is \$51,953; Penn township having the largest amount \$7,010, the income from which is almost sufficient to support the schools. Moawequa comes next with \$5,927; Windsor has the smallest fund, it being only \$670. This fund is in the hands of the several township treasurers, by whom it is kept loaned upon proper real and personal security. The list of township treasurers with their post-office address is as follows:—

9, 1.....	M. S. Kimball.....	Oconee.
10, 1.....	L. L. Gale.....	"
9, 2.....	John Adams.....	Beck's Creek.
10, 2.....	Wm. Corley.....	Lakewood.
11, 2.....	H. K. Baines.....	Tower Hill.

12, 2	W. E. Killam	Tower Hill.
13, 2	Joseph Duncan	Moawequa.
14, 2	B. McHenry	"
9, 3	L. G. Torrence	Cowden.
10, 3	Samuel Roland	Shelbyville.
11, 3	Andrew Roessler	"
12, 3	Reuben Roessler	"
13, 3	Isaac Longenback	"
14, 3	Hiram Johnson	Moawequa.
9, 4	E. K. Parkhurst	Beecher City.
10, 4	Henry H. Allen	Shelbyville.
11, 4	Burrell Roberts	"
12, 4	James Dazey	"
13, 4	Skelton Birkett	Todd's Point.
9, 5	M. Bernhard	Shumway.
10, 5	Isaac S. Wilkinson	Stewardson.
11, 5	S. C. Russell	Windsor.
12, 5	L. S. Baldwin	"
9, 6	Christian Bigler	Sigel.
10, 6	J. C. Holloway	Neoga.
11, 6	G. W. Cross	"
12, 6	S. L. Warden	Windsor.

There are in the county five graded schools, that at Shelbyville being the most important. It is controlled by a board of education consisting of six members, under a special charter obtained in 1869. It succeeded Shelby seminary in its work and influence, and is justly considered one of the most thorough and efficient schools in the state. Seven classes have been graduated from its high school. In 1879-80, 723 pupils were enrolled, and twelve teachers, including the superintendent, employed. The beautiful building in which the school was taught, was erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$50,000.

The first Teachers' Institute held in the county was convened in Shelbyville in the summer of 1875, by John Stapleton, county superintendent, who was assisted by Professors Dove of the city schools, and McCormic and De Garmo of the State Normal University. Four others have since been held. The teachers of the county have no organization.

One of the most important of the agencies in bringing the common schools up to the present fair state of efficiency is the county superintendency. It is as easy to show the need of thorough and intelligent supervision in the management of a system of schools as in the conduct of other extensive and important enterprises. Facts might be adduced to demonstrate the value of such supervision; and any one who will examine into the work of the superintendent of schools of this county during the last few years, must conclude that the office is one of great importance, to be filled by no ordinary individual, and in regard to which a most liberal policy should be held.

Joseph Oliver was appointed the first school commissioner in 1831, and held the office, with several others, until 1841, when he was succeeded by Edward Evey. The latter was succeeded in 1853 by Hon. S. W. Moulton, who, in the twenty years following, probably exerted as much influence in bringing about favorable legislation in regard to public education, as any other man in the state. Mr. Moulton was succeeded in 1861 by Samuel King, who served four years. In 1865, the title of the office was changed to county superintendent of schools, and the term extended to four years. Anthony T. Hall was elected in this year, and held the office until his death in the autumn of 1872, when E. A. McGrew was appointed to complete the unexpired term. John Stapleton was elected in 1873, and succeeded in 1877 by the present incumbent, Homer S. Mouser.

Though the schools are not as good as they might be under more favorable conditions, they are better than they ever were before. That the whole system of common schools is still very imperfect, no one affects to doubt; it is like a vast machine whose parts are sus-

ceptible of ceaseless improvements. But the whole tendency is evidently to constant and valuable progress. It is firmly fixed in the hearts of the people, as is shown by their fostering care, and so long as it continues to grow and flourish the country is safe.

An attempt was made to establish a permanent school of higher grade in Shelbyville previous to 1840, and several in the years following, but no decisive action was taken until after 1850. In 1853, through the influence of a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Rev. George Fisher, Rev. John Selby, C. C. Scovill, J. D. Bruster, and others, an organization, with a Board of Trustees, was effected, and the erection of a building undertaken for the accommodation of such a school as the needs of the community and the vicinity seemed to demand. Money was raised by subscription for building purposes, and late in the autumn of that year, the foundations of the "old seminary" were laid, with the expectation that it would be ready for occupation early the following spring. The position of principal at a salary of \$75 per month was offered to S. W. Moulton, who had settled in Shelbyville three years before. It was declined by him and the Board of Trustees, after some search for the right man for the place, were so fortunate as to secure the services of Professor Charles W. Jerome, then teaching in Danville Seminary, in this State.

The building was not ready for the accommodation of the school at the time appointed, and the school was opened in the old Methodist Church, which stood on N. Morgan St., where the residence of W. W. Hess now stands, with Mr. Jerome as principal and Mr. R. M. Bell as assistant. It is believed that about seventy pupils were in attendance the first day. At the end of a few weeks the upper rooms of the new building had been made ready for use; to these the school removed, and continued through the first session of twenty weeks, closing with a two days' examination, the result of which was entirely satisfactory to patrons, pupils, and teachers. This was followed by the first exhibition, at the opening of which an appropriate address was delivered by Hon. S. W. Moulton.

The thoroughness of the work of the teachers, and the fitness they displayed for the positions they occupied, fixed the school in the hearts of the community. Its prospects had improved from the beginning; more than one hundred pupils had been enrolled during the first term, and the increasing demand upon its capacities necessitated enlarged facilities. During the vacation it was extensively advertised as "Shelby Male and Female Academy," with preparatory, academic, and scientific and classical departments. Rev. C. C. Burroughs was employed as preceptor and teacher of mathematics, for the ensuing year, Mr. Bell continuing in charge of the preparatory department. The school opened for the fall and winter term October 4th, 1854, with an increased attendance, and an enthusiastic working spirit which characterized it throughout its existence. The number of students for the year reached 156. At the end of the second session Mr. Bell retired from the corps of teachers, Jasper L. Douthit taking his place.

At the opening of the next year, 1855-6, in consequence of the increasing popularity of the school, an assistant was added for the preparatory department, and a music teacher, Miss Olivia A. Smith. The corps of teachers for the year was, C. W. Jerome, principal, and teacher of mental and moral science; C. C. Burroughs, preceptor, and teacher of mathematics and natural science; Miss Olivia A. Smith, teacher of instrumental music; Jasper L. Douthit, teacher in the preparatory department, with Berkey Myers, assistant. The enrollment for the year, according to the "First Annual Catalogue of Shelby Male and Female Academy," was 122 males and 100 females, of whom 29 were in the scientific and classical course.

With the close of the year 1855-6, feeling that the severity of the labors incident to the position which he had assumed with many misgivings two and a half years before, was too great for his physical strength, Mr. Jerome tendered his resignation. It was reluctantly accepted by the Board of Trustees, and Parker M. McFarland, A. M., was elected to fill the vacancy, with some other changes in the subordinate department.

The following year, 1857-8, the school opened with excellent prospects and larger attendance. Rev. W. H. Webster came from Danville to fill the place of Mr. Mace, resigned; and Miss Eugenia A. Morrison, of Delaware, that of Miss Arnold. Miss Ann E. Rhoads took charge of the preparatory department, with Miss Minnie Graham and Jacob C. Miller as assistants. Judson A. Roundy taught vocal music. The enrollment for the year was 277, of whom 90 were in the higher grades.

With the opening of the next year, 1858-9, some important changes were made in the management of the institution, one of which was the establishment of a young ladies' department, under the control of Miss Margaret E. Osbond, preceptress, who should, also, have charge of the mathematical department.

During the vacation Mr. Jerome and Miss Morrison were married, Mrs. Jerome continuing as teacher of instrumental music until the final close of the institution. At the opening of the school year of 1859-60, Miss Mary Osbond took charge of the preparatory department; and, when her sister returned east the following July, in consequence of the illness of their mother, she assumed the duties of preceptress in full.

For the two years following we find no definite records; but the school continued in its noble work, with ever increasing influence, yet had not been without its difficulties; but notwithstanding every obstacle that had opposed its progress, the school had grown, and made its genial and wholesome power widely felt. Its reputation was not simply a local one, but brought many students from a considerable distance.

At the close of the year 1861-2, Mr. Jerome retired a second time from the school,—now to enter the army. In the meantime the school was continued under the control of several teachers. Among them were Prof. Thos. Easterday, A. M. Hess, D. W. Jacoby, and Rev. G. A. Pollock. But at best it was not *seminary*, as it had been known before, for there was no Jerome at the head of it.

On the return of Mr. Jerome, he was promptly re-elected principal of the institution, and continued at its head until its close. Mr. Parkhurst T. Martin, afterwards editor of the *Shelbyville Union*, and now of Danville, Ill., was chosen preceptor, and Miss Ione S. Daniels placed in charge of the preparatory classes. The attendance was not so great as in former years, partly on account of the greater efficiency of the public schools of the city, and partly on account of the establishment of Okaw Seminary under the patronage of some of the disaffected friends of the older institution. But in the character of its work it adopted its former high standard, and with hosts of friends, went on in the glorious labor which it seemed peculiarly fitted to perform.

The year 1867-8 was begun September 11th, with Mr. James M. North occupying the position of preceptor, and Mrs. Anna Headen and Martha G. Kerr in the preparatory department which they had had charge of the previous year. The school opened for its last year September 9th, 1868, the corps of teachers remaining the same, except that the place resigned by Mr. North was filled by Miss Mary A. Hall. The year was one of usual success, and closed with the old-time public examinations and exhibition. The establishment in the city of a system of public schools with a high-school

that could take the place of the seminary, prepared the way for its discontinuance, and left Mr. Jerome to accept a position in another field of labor. He therefore tendered to the Board of Trustees his resignation, which was accepted—and so ended the direct work of the institution which for fifteen years had afforded the youth of Shelbyville and vicinity almost the only means for securing an education. Its mission was accomplished. The seminary property was transferred to the Board of Education of the Shelbyville graded school, in consideration of its assuming and paying the indebtedness thereon, amounting to between \$600 and \$700.

No one can estimate the value of the work, or the extent of the influence of the old seminary, or "seminary," as it used to be called, Dr. Webster, to the contrary, notwithstanding, though in many respects it was unpretentious, as compared with similar institutions. It never spoiled itself by trying to be a college. Its patrons speak of it with pride, and its children cherish the memory of the old days spent there as the happiest in their lives. Its walls may crumble and decay, but long will it live in the hearts of those who knew and loved it.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

BY D. F. STEARNS, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

To give a brief and concise history of the schools and school-interests of Moultrie county, is the object of this chapter. But such a history would be incomplete without giving a synopsis, at least, of the rise and progress of the free school system in the state of Illinois.

The state has encouraged and nurtured education since her admission into the union. The present school-system dates from January 15th, 1825. Illinois was admitted as a state in 1818, and the act of admission contains the following stipulations imposed by Congress: "Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the act entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state in the union on equal footing with the original states, passed the 13th of April, 1818,' have offered to this convention, for the free acceptance or rejection, the following propositions, which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz.: 1. The section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other land equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools. 2. That all salt springs within such state shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, and the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of said state shall direct: *Provided*, the legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time. 3. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz.: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress, in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. 4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which will be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

From the above, it will be seen with what care and jealousy the general government guarded the school-interests of the new-formed states. These grants and conditions were accepted by the convention which assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the new state. Hon. Shadrach Bond, a man of marked ability, was elected first governor of Illinois. In his inaugural address to the general assembly, he called their special attention to the educational interests of the state in the following forcible language: "The subject of education, the means for which have been so amply provided by the bounty of the general government, cannot fail to engross your serious attention. It would be well to provide for the appointment or election of trustees in each township sufficiently populated, and empower them to lease, for a limited period, the section of land reserved and granted for the use of schools within the same, requiring them to appropriate the rents arising therefrom to such use and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The townships of land which have been granted to the state for the use of a seminary of learning, cannot, it is believed, be so disposed of at present as to authorize the passage of a law to commence the undertaking; but at least a part of them may be leased, and the rents arising therefrom may be laid up or vested in some productive fund as a secure deposit to be hereafter appropriated to the object to which the grants were made; such a course will render those lands productive, and when the period shall arrive at which it may be advisable to sell them, they will be extensively improved and of great value. These donations, together with the three per cent. upon the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the state, which have been appropriated for similar purposes, with proper arrangements, will create a fund sufficiently large to educate the children of the state to the remotest period of time. It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our country, to watch over this interesting subject. No employment can be more engaging than that of husbanding those resources which will spread through all classes of our fellow-citizens the means of wisdom and of knowledge, which in the freedom of our institutions will make the child of the poorest parent a useful member of society and an ornament to his country."

The first general assembly was too much engrossed with other matters of state to give this portion of the governor's message the attention it deserved; but at its second session, it took cognizance of the recommendations contained in his first message, and a bill was passed by both houses, and approved by the governor, March 2d, 1819. It provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each and every county, of three trustees in each township, who were within six months after appointment authorized to employ a surveyor, who should lay out section sixteen in each township into lots, not containing less than forty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school-purposes. As this law was general in its tenor, it was sufficient to protect and throw around these school lands a proper safeguard; and had the recommendations of the governor and the provisions of the law been adhered to until the lands became valuable, the public fund in nearly every township in the state would be to-day sufficient to maintain our public schools without special taxation. Unwise counsel prevailed somewhere, and the most of this munificent gift of the general government has been largely sacrificed.

From 1819 to 1825 but few changes were made in the school-law. Although the changes were few and unimportant, there was a decided, growing sentiment favorable to the free-school system; and in 1825 the general assembly passed an act providing for the estab-

lishment and maintenance of public schools. In the preamble to this act, the following patriotic sentiment was expressed: "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness. It is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole."

This act is unquestionably the foundation-stone of the present free-school system in the State of Illinois. The act was mandatory, as will be seen from the language of the statute in the following passage: "There shall be established a common school or schools in each of the counties of this state, which shall be open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." It also provided for the election in each district of the following officers: Three trustees, one treasurer, one clerk, one assessor and one collector. The trustees were empowered to perform many of the functions now performed by the county superintendents, such as examining of teachers, visiting schools, reporting to the county commissioners, etc. Some of the provisions of the law of 1825 were repealed by the act of 1827, creating a general law of the state relating to the common schools; but no material changes were made until 1841, when the legislature made a complete revision of the school law, and approved February 26, 1841.

Among the changes of this act are the following provisions: Each township could have as many schools as the inhabitants of such township desired; the people of every organized district were required to meet and elect from their number three trustees, and to agree upon the plan and manner of conducting the school. These trustees or directors were vested with power to execute the plan adopted, and were required to visit and superintend the schools. This law was the first that required schedules to be kept by the teachers and returned to the township treasurers. It also required a teacher to pass an examination for a certificate to teach. The board of trustees was required to perform this duty, or appoint a board of examiners for the purpose. The law did not mention the branches to be taught, nor did it specify the branches in which the teacher should be examined, but required that the certificate, when issued, should enumerate the branches in which he was qualified to teach.

In 1845 another revision of the school-law was made, and many new and important features were incorporated in it. The secretary of state was by virtue of his office created state superintendent of schools. Among his various duties the statute provided that he should counsel with experienced teachers, relating to the latest and most approved methods of conducting the common-schools; he was required to advise the school commissioners as to the best manner of managing the schools; of constructing school-houses, and procuring competent teachers; to recommend the best text-books, charts, maps etc., and to bring about a uniformity of the same. Under this law, whose duties were those of secretary of state, the first state superintendent was the Hon. Thomas Campbell, who made a very efficient and useful officer. Many of the suggestions given by him in his report to the governor could be used with profit to our school system of to-day.

The duties of the secretary of state confined him almost entirely

to his office as the state developed, and the demands for a special officer to discharge the duties of this department became a necessity. Hence, in 1854, the legislature passed a law making the office of state superintendent of public instruction a separate one. The duties to be performed were similar to those under the act of 1845. It was provided to fill the office by appointment of the governor until after the election in 1855, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

The Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed the first state superintendent under this law, and the first to have the honor of framing a bill for the unification of the school system of the state. Again, in 1872, there was another general revision of the school law, since which time there have been but few important changes made. Of this last revision, I should do this history great injustice without the mention of the name of Hon. Newton Bateman, who has no superior in this country as an educator or friend to the free-school system. Our legislators, in the above revision, which caused our school system to rank with the best in the land, gave the greatest heed to his judgment and counsel.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there have been five marked epochs in the school history of Illinois—1825, 1841, 1845, 1854 and 1872. In the main we have a most excellent free-school system in our state; but there are changes in the law that should be made, and which would prove wholesome to all concerned. I have special reference to the want of clearness in the language of the statute. The school law, above all others, should be the plainest in all its details, and so well arranged as to be intelligible to all who are able to read.

The permanent school fund of the state comprises: 1st, the school fund proper, being three per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, one-sixth part excepted; 2d, the college fund, consisting of the above one-sixth part; 3d, the surplus revenue derived from the distribution in 1836 of the surplus revenue of the United States; 4th, the seminary fund, derived from sales of lands granted to the state by the general government; 5th, county funds created by the legislature in 1835; 6th, township funds arising from the sale of public lands granted by congress for common-school purposes.

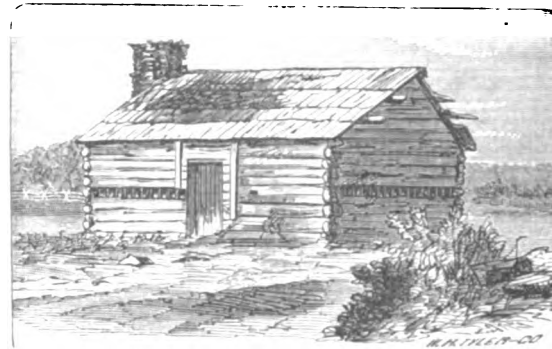
The total income for school purposes in 1878, (at this writing I have not received the superintendent's report of 1880) from these funds and the current school funds, was \$9,634,727.81. The total amount of expenditures in the same year was \$7,526,109.26, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,108,618.55. From this showing it will be seen that the state is far from being impoverished so far as its school finances are concerned.

In giving a correct school history of Moultrie county, the writer of this article is obliged to labor under many disadvantages, as a portion of the records belonging to this department were destroyed by fire when the court-house burned in 1864. Much of the data and other matters of record, that might have been found from information on file, have to be gleaned by word of mouth from those who figured most prominently in those days, and can give the most reliable history concerning the same. It will not be surprising, then, if some errors should be found in this chapter.

From the best information we have, the first school taught in what is now Moultrie county was conducted by Mrs. Mary Hostetler, in the year 1832. The house was situated on the farm of Hilera Rhodes, in Lovington township. In structure it was a double log-cabin, the private property of Mr. Solomon Hostetler, and served the double purpose of residence and school-room. Mrs. Hostetler taught the school, and did her house-work as the duties of the school-room would permit. We can imagine the nervousness of the housekeeper as she was hearing the last prosy

spelling-lesson, to catch a smell of the scorching dinner-pot in the next room. In these times of steam and telegraph all over the continent, how many are there that have any conception of the difficulties and embarrassments that our parents had to undergo in order to get even the most meagre education?

The next term of school was taught by Mr. John Allen, in the fall of 1834. The school-house was situated on what is now Col. Clore's farm, about a half mile west of the village of Lovington. As this house has a history, and was a fair sample in size and structure of the early school-houses in this county, it would, perhaps, be appropriate here to give a detailed description of it.



In construction, it was of rough logs, just as they were hauled from the timber. The roof was made of short boards or staves, about four feet in length; while the crevices between the logs were stopped up in a rude manner, by filling in what was called chinking, and well daubed in with mud.

This particular house had a very aristocratic chimney, for its day, as it was constructed of mud and sticks. I say aristocratic, for there were many that made no further pretensions than having only a hole in the roof to answer this purpose, with part of the house fenced off for fire-place and chimney. To some, this may seem overdrawn; but the writer of this article has the best of evidence from some of our old settlers, that such was really the case. The floor was made of logs split in two in the middle, and placed side by side, with the split side up. Such a constructed stable-flooding was called a puncheon floor. The benches were made by boring two holes in each end of a puncheon, and driving in rude pegs.



The desks were no better. They were constructed by driving pegs into holes bored into the logs in the sides of the house, and the everlasting slab or puncheon served the purpose of a desk. The house was lighted with a window that extended the whole length of the building. This was done in the artistic manner of cutting out one log.

Prominent among others, who taught in this school-house, were John W. Tyler, Charlotte Emerson, and Hiram Hersey. This, it must be borne in mind, was prior to the organization of Moultrie county. This portion of the county then belonged to Macon county. The first election for county officers, after the Organic Act was passed, creating Moultrie from the counties of Shelby and Macon, was held in this school-house. John H. Kellar was the teacher, and the school was dismissed for the purpose of holding the election in the building.

Among the teachers who taught in this county as early as 1843, or soon after the county was organized, I find the following: Wm. G. Hayden taught in a log house, situated in Whitley creek township, in the fall of 1843, the year in which the county was organized.

James S. Freeland taught a school in what is now known as the Nazworthy district, in the same year. "Uncle" Jimmy Camfield was one of his pupils. It was there that he learned his a b c's. He was then in the 44th year of his age; and tradition tells us that he was one of the most difficult pupils to manage that Mr. Freeland had to contend with. Not that he was malicious or mean in any way, but he could not restrain his risibilities when watching the pranks of the younger pupils. He had a keen sense for the ridiculous, and at every thing done or enacted by the small fry, he would burst out into a loud guffaw.

Judge Thomason taught a school in the south-western part of Sullivan township, as early as 1844. A. B. Lee in 1844, and in 1845, W. R. Lee, brother of A. B. Lee; but I think he might have taught prior to county organization. Miss Sarah Hibbard, afterward Mrs. Ambrose Meeker, was one of the first who taught in Sullivan township after the county was organized. Oliver C. Denslow, Thomas Haney, H. Y. Kellar, James Steele, and Frank Porter were also among the early teachers.

Times have materially changed since then, and so have the customs and sports of the school youth of that day. If you would desire to hear told, with all the dramatic effect the subject demands, of "barring-out," and rabbit-hunts of those early school days, get some old gray-headed pioneer to relate to you his experience. He can do the subject justice; I cannot. Those old customs, however, are now nearly obsolete.

There was no uniformity of school text-books in those times. Pupils were sent to school with such books as the family happened to have on hand. For readers, they used histories, biographies of prominent men, etc. Some read in the Testament, as it was the only book the family possessed. The old "blue back," Webster's spelling book, was then in its prime, and was mainly used. The geographies were principally Olney's and Woodbridge's series. Kirkham's and Smith's grammars, Pike's and Smiley's arithmetics completed the list of the school-books of those days.

The first school-house built in Sullivan township, was a small frame structure, and was situated on the lot west of where the Christian church now stands. Years afterwards, it was moved to the open lots just across the street, west of the present residence of Andy Shortess, and used for a stable. To-day, I passed by there to see if any of the old relic was still standing; but alas, it had gone with the things that were.

There has been but one private school institution built in the county. That is the old brick structure that is still standing on the hill in the south-eastern part of the city of Sullivan. It was built by James S. Freeland in 1851. Mr. Freeland conducted a very successful academic school in this building until his death, which occurred in 1856. Some years afterward it fell into the hands of Elder N. S. Bastion. After some active effort on the part of Mr. Bastion, the school again revived, and had a successful season of about five years, when its old walls again relapsed into silence. It still stands as a monument of the efforts of one who labored hard to benefit his race.

From the foregoing, it will be seen with what disadvantages the early settlers of this part of the country had to contend; and, to show the progress that has been made within a few years, I will append a synopsis of a report of the condition of the common schools that was made to the State superintendent in the year 1860, and

13

also the statistics of the same items made in 1880. I would like to go further back than 1860, but there is no report on file in the office of the county superintendent, which reaches farther back than the one above mentioned.

For the year ending October 1st, 1860, the following report is made :

Whole number of schools in the county.....	33
“ “ “ pupils attending.....	1,383
“ “ “ “ under 21 yrs. of age.....	3,506
Number of frame school-houses in county.....	25
“ “ brick “ “ “	none
“ “ log “ “ “	5
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$27.72
“ “ “ “ female “	\$19.75

The following is gleaned from the School Superintendent's Report made for the school year ending June 30th, 1880 :

Whole number of schools in the county.....	82
" " " pupils attending.....	3,942
" " " " under 21 yrs. of age.....	7,439
Number of frame school-houses in county.....	77
Whole number of brick school-houses in county.....	4
" " " log " "	1
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$37.78
" " " " female "	\$34.33

From this showing, it may be readily seen with what rapid strides the county has increased in population, and has progressed in its educational interests. In two decades, it has more than doubled in population, and nearly trebled its number of school-houses. Nearly all of our school-houses are now supplied with the latest and most approved furniture. In the above report for 1880, it will be seen that one log house was mentioned in the report; but at this writing, the old log structure has been replaced by a neat frame building that does credit to the patrons of the district; so that to-day, Moultrie county is left without a relic of the good old days of log cabins and puncheon floors.

The manner of teaching has kept pace with the school-houses, and other school belongings; and I believe it can be truthfully said, that at this writing, Moultrie county has as wide-awake and as competent a corps of teachers as the Mississippi valley affords.

The first normal Institute, held in the county, was conducted by D. F. Stearns in the summer of 1872. It was held in the old brick school-house in the eastern part of the township of Sullivan; and continued for six weeks, with an attendance of 32 members; since which time there has been, with but one or two exceptions, an annual normal institute held in the county. Prominent among the educators have been Profs. Boltwood, of Princeton, and Wilkison of Buda. The former conducted the session of 1876, and the latter of 1877. This was under the administration of Superintendent J. K. P. Rose. These sessions were well attended, and there was much good done in the county. The present county superintendent has conducted the institutes for the last three years. The last year, 1880, he was ably aided by Prof. Cokenower, the principal of the Sullivan graded schools. These terms were well represented by the teachers of the county, nearly three-fourths of those teaching in the county being in attendance.

The following are the examination questions in arithmetic, history, geography, and grammar that were used at the close of the normal institute which closed September 3d, 1880:

ARITHMETIC.

1. Bought a section of government land for \$1.25 an acre. I sold the north $\frac{1}{4}$ of the north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ for \$2.00 an acre; the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of the south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ at \$2.50 an acre; the west $\frac{1}{4}$ of the

south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ at \$1.50 an acre; the south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of the south-west $\frac{1}{4}$ at \$2.75 an acre; the south-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ at \$3.00 an acre. I afterward sold the remainder of the section at \$1.00 an acre. What is my gain or loss?

2. A field in the form of a right-angle triangle contains 60 acres. The perpendicular side is 100 rods in length. What is the length of the hypotenuse?

3. Define a concrete number; an abstract number; a multiple of a number; a decimal scale. What denomination must the product of two factors be?

4. In a building there are 200 joists 10x3 inches. There are 12,000 board feet in them. What is the length of a joist?

5. Reduce to its simplest form: $\frac{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 5}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 24} \div \frac{\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 6}{7}$.

6. A barrel of flour cost \$9.90. When made into bread the bread weighed 25 per cent. more than the flour. If the bread be sold at 7 cents a pound, what per cent. profit is made?

7. A note for \$2.40, drawing 8 per cent. interest, dated April 20, 1879, payable in six months from date, was discounted in bank August 25, 1879, at 1 per cent. a month. What were the proceeds?

8. Find the value of x in the following:

$$7.5 : 18 :: x \text{ oz.} : 7\frac{1}{2} \text{ oz.}$$

9. What is the depth of a cubical cistern that holds two hundred barrels of water?

10. How many board feet in a piece of timber 30 feet long, the greater end being 15 inches square, and that of the less 12 inches?

HISTORY.

1. What was the length of the following wars: French and Indian; Revolution; Second war with England; War with Mexico; Great Civil War?

2. State causes of each of the above wars.

3. Give a brief sketch of the life of President Lincoln.

4. What are the three great compromises of the constitution of the United States?

5. Give a brief history of the state of Illinois.

6. Name three powers prohibited to Congress. How are United States Senators elected?

7. What was the "Omnibus Bill," or compromise measures of 1850?

8. Give the names of the celebrated foreigners who fought for the United States.

9. How was Washington's first cabinet organized?

10. State five leading events in United States history since the assassination of Lincoln.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name and define the different departments into which geography is divided.

2. Define delta, estuary, avalanche, glacier, plateau.

3. Name five proofs that the earth is round.

4. Draw an outline map of the State of Illinois. Locate principal rivers and five leading cities.

5. What is the theory of the origin of mountains? What evidences have we of the heated interior of the earth?

6. Name five of the chief exports and imports of the United States. Give in their order five of its chief seaports.

7. Which countries of Europe are empires? Which are republics? Which are kingdoms?

8. Trace the fortieth parallel of north latitude around the world.

9. Name the countries of Asia and the capitals of each.

10. From what parts of the United States does the most wheat come? Maize? Cotton? Tobacco? Provisions? Petroleum? Coal? Copper? Silver? Lead?

GRAMMAR.

1. Define a primitive, derivative, and a compound word. Write an example of each, and place the index of accent over the proper syllable.

2. Correct the following verse in every particular, and tell what measure it is:

No eye beheld when william plunged
young edmund into the stream
no human ear but williams heard
young edmunds drowning scream.

3. Write the plural of the following nouns: Chimney, salmon, cheese, stratum, cupful. (a) Write possessive, singular, and plural of lady, it, one, deer, thief.

4. Tabulate the noun.

5. Compare round, well, narrow, beautiful. Write principal parts of done, set, ought, lain.

6. Write synopsis of the verb sit.

7. Write a sentence containing an adverbial clause of the third class; one containing a subject clause; one containing a relative clause. Underscore said clauses.

8. How are sentences contracted; what is the object of contraction?

9. Write a simple sentence, then expand it without changing its meaning, to complex, thence to compound.

10. Analyze the following sentence and parse the words in small capitals: "Wheat is two DOLLARS a BUSHEL."

At the close of this examination, over 75 per cent. of those in attendance passed the required per centum, viz.: eighty per cent. The above is only a part of the examination required. Those desiring first-grade certificates, of course, had also to pass a rigid examination in the sciences, and the theory and art of teaching.

A Teachers' Association is conducted monthly, and is productive of much good to the educational interests of the county.

Most of the school land was sold prior to county organization, and for years there have been but forty acres unsold. This land was situated in township 13, range 6. On the 29th of September, 1880, this remaining vestige of school land was sold by the county superintendent to B. H. Jackson for the sum of \$9.00 per acre.

The first county school commissioners (as they were then called) were appointed by the county commissioners' court.

The following is a list of the names of school commissioners and county superintendents in the order of their election:

John Perryman, John A. Freeland, S. W. Moulton, Dr. Hendricks, Arnold Thomason, Frank Porter, John Y. Hytt, A. L. Kellar, P. B. Knight, David Patterson, T. Y. Lewis, D. F. Stearns, J. K. P. Rose, D. F. Stearns, present incumbent.

The following are the present township treasurers in the county:

Skelton Birkett,	township 13,	range 4.
G. W. Walker,	" 14,	" 4.
T. E. Mayes,	" 15,	" 4.
L. S. Baldwin,	" 12,	" 5.
Wm. Elder,	" 13,	" 5.
Ezekiel Hull,	" 14,	" 5.
Julius Bicknell,	" 15,	" 5.
S. L. Warden,	" 12,	" 6.
Wm. Kliver,	" 13,	" 6.
John L. Powell,	" 14,	" 6.
Kasper Bolinger,	" 15,	" 6.

I have thus briefly sketched the school history of Moultrie county. Its progress is almost unprecedented in any record the State can produce. It is fervently to be hoped that the county will take no backward step in the cause of free schools, and that they will ever be fostered and encouraged by the people to the last generation.

CHAPTER XIII.

PATRIOTISM OF SHELBY AND MOULTRIE COUNTIES.



N relating a few of the incidents of the Black Hawk War, and before entering into detail of the causes and results of it, we give our readers a brief sketch of the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those sanguinary campaigns. Macuta Mahietah, is the Indian name for Black Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd, and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock River, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable, the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with

that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of the state. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to an Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * In a few days Black-Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31-'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April.

Among those who enlisted from Shelby county in Captain Daniel Price's and Captain Peter Warren's companies were the following persons: William Price, Elijah Biggs, John Cochran, jr., Green Frazier, John Perdew, Nathan Curry, A. G. Frazer, Abner Poe, David Elliott, John Simpson, Samuel Parks, Samuel Rankin, Levi Casey, John Green, Charles Welch, Thomas Hall, Jordan Ball, Thomas Scribner, Joseph McClain, John Hall, William Green, James Whosong, William Templeton, William Sherrell, L. Moseley. Capt. Daniel Price was one of the early settlers of Ash Grove township; and Captain Peter Warren was a resident of the Sand Creek settlement—he was better known as Colonel Warren, having been a colonel of militia prior to his becoming a citizen of Shelby county; he was also subsequently a brigadier-general of militia. The soldiers from Shelby county did good service in the campaigns against Black-Hawk.

The following are the names of those who have lived in Moultrie county, that served in the Black-Hawk war: William Snyder,

Wesley W. Smith, John Hill, Edward Woolen, James O. Ward, Andrew Scott, and James M. Greer.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where General Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a Major-General, and he was paid accordingly. His presence did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's Run, a small sluggish stream; in the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and his warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's Run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was in a measure demoralizing to the entire force; undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light, on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by daylight despatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation; over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin river, but he subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green Bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Missis-

issippi and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country out of which, a few years afterwards, the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the war with Mexico in 1846-47, Illinois furnished six regiments of men as follows: First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris Forman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James Collins; Sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. Newby.

As the records have not yet been transcribed from the War Department at Washington, we have had to rely solely on the facts furnished by those now living in the counties of Shelby and Moultrie who served in the war.

Shelby county furnished company B, under command of Capt. James Freeman. This company formed a part of the third regiment under Col. Forman. We subjoin the roster of the officers and men from this county: James Freeman, captain; W. L. McNeil, second lieutenant; David Evey, third lieutenant; John Casey, first sergeant; N. Corley, third sergeant; Orville Robertson, fourth sergeant; William Price, first corporal; Michael Halbrook, second corporal (died in the service); L. F. Doyle, third corporal.

Privates.—Arthur Bankson, Benton Beck, James Chatham, Franklin Chatham, Jones Clair, Granville W. Delap, William Griffith, Abraham Gorden, Claybourn Hooper, Joseph Hooper, E. Lang, Samuel Matney, Jackson Massey, George W. McKenzie, Henry Phelps, John Row (wounded at battle of Cerro Gordo), Josiah O. Riley, Hardin Smith, Benjamin Walden, Laben Warren, William Smith, Lewis Scribner, David Vanwinckle, Adolphus Banning, William H. Jackson, Washington Fanning, David Truitt, Nelson Farlow, Aaron Barker, James Brannon, John Barnes, Jesse I. Reed, Abel Jackson, Stephen Ring, B. T. Webb, John Corbin, Howell Smith. The following members of company "B" died while in the service: Michael Halbrook, John Cook, Solomon Pierce, John Myers, James Goodwin, Elijah Conner, Andrew Henderson, William Killam, Washington Moore, John Jayne, Alexander Dixon, James Curry, Calvin Williams, and Fred. Closson. Members of Company B, who have died since their return from the war as remembered, by the old settlers, are as follows: Lemuel A. Rankin, second sergeant; Enoch Vanwinckle, fourth corporal; James Freeman, captain; Eli Hooper, first lieutenant. Joseph Armstrong, William Renfro, Benjamin Gorden, John Mosley, Leonard Matney, Walter Matney, Quintin Henderson, Hezekiah Massey, Samuel Bolajack, B. F. Chew, James B. Storey, John Daniel, Joseph G. Harris, Josiah Phelps, Solomon Norman, W. H. Tetrick, Jesse Mulligan, Lawson Dixon, James Wade, Levi Wheat, George W. Templeton, Martin Couch, Clark Banning, Henry J.

Beck, Luther Turner, Sabin C. Stanwood, James Jones, James Brown, and Stephen White, who was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. The company started out of Shelbyville June 22d, 1846; went to Alton in wagons; was there mustered into the service, and became a part of the third regiment.

Soon after being mustered into the U. S. service, the regiment was joined to Shields' brigade, and was then transported by steamer to New Orleans, where they disembarked, and camped on the historic battle-ground of 1812, and after a stay of three weeks, were taken by transports to Brazos Santiago, Texas; thence marched to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and went into quarters at Camp Patterson, where almost the entire regiment was attacked by measles. Those fit for duty were ordered to Camargo, where they performed garrison duty for some months. The regiment subsequently marched from Camargo to Tampico, a distance of over three hundred miles. They commenced their march in November, 1846, and passed both Christmas and New Year's on the desolate route. They were constantly harassed by guerillas, who infested the country. Gen. Taylor had ordered the regiments on the Rio Grande to push on to Virleria, while he with his command followed the base of the San Nevada mountains. Taylor's intention was to go by way of Barbara Pass, thence south to San Louis Potosi, and strike for the heart of the enemy's country. Gen. Scott, however, countermanded the orders, and changed the plan of the campaign. Taylor was ordered back to Monterey, and Shields' brigade to Tampico, when they embarked for Vera Cruz, in the siege and capture of which they participated. They then proceeded to Cerro Gordo, a distance of about forty miles, driving the enemy before them; and when, after a severe engagement, they defeated the enemy, pursued him some distance, and encamped on Gen. Santa Anna's march. During the engagement the third and fourth regiments distinguished themselves for bravery and valiant conduct. Their term of service expiring, they were ordered back to New Orleans, where they were honorably discharged. Their ranks were very much depleted by the hard services and tedious marches in the broiling sun incident to the campaigns in which they participated.

Company "G" of Col. Edward W. Newby's regiment was partially enlisted in Shelby county. We give the names of such as were residents of this county:

Roster of Company G.—Rely Madison, first lieutenant; Simon Lundy, second lieutenant; O. P. Helton, corporal; Joab Kelley, corporal (died in the service); Mason B. Kelley, corporal (died in the service); Mitchel T. Brewster, corporal. *Privates.*—W. A. Clements, Joseph Evey, William Corbin, Samuel Craig, Thomas Dobbs, James Wadkins, Elias Corbin, James Wilson; Harvey Tresner died in the service; John Tresner, John Davenport, Noble J. Brand, Dudley Hopper, Lewis M. Clark (died in the service), and Joseph Moore.

The above men were conveyed to Alton in wagons, and after being mustered, were transported by steamer up the Missouri river to Fort Leavenworth, remaining there a short time, and then marched across the country to Santa Fe, New Mexico; thence subsequently moved on to the Rio Grande. This regiment was employed most of the time in garrison and skirmishing duty, and was in the service about nineteen months. Samuel Sexson, now living in Ash Grove township, was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was in Company A, third regiment Indiana volunteers, under command of the celebrated Col. Jim Lane.

MOULTRIE COUNTY MEN IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

There was a company organized in Moultrie county, for the

Mexican war, in 1846; but it was not received, or mustered, as the call was full. The officers were James Vaughan, captain; Robert Hall, first lieutenant; John J. Hayden, second lieutenant. The following parties enlisted in companies organized in adjoining counties, and served in the war: James Turner, A. B. Lee, Templeton Souther, John Arrahood, Seymour Whitbeck, George and John Case, Wm. P. Corbin, Wm. A. Watson, M. A. Baggett, Ford Scott, James T. Taylor, Peter P. Miller, John W. Wheat, Ephraim Merritt, William McClain, O. C. Martin, Esquire Thomas Smith, and John Fisher died in the service.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

It is not the object of this chapter to give a history of the great Rebellion, nor even a synopsis of it, but to chronicle the names of the heroes who so gallantly took their lives in their hands, and offered their all upon the altars established by their forefathers for the enjoyment and liberty of coming generations. How well they have performed their work, present and future historians will record. Our nation has withstood the shock of four great wars: the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and lastly, the great Civil war, whose rise, progress, and result is yet fresh in the minds of most every American citizen. This chapter would indeed be incomplete if it did not contain the noble and patriotic names of the sons of Shelby and Moultrie, who so readily responded to their country's call. But few counties in the state have cause to feel prouder of their patriotic record than these. Their citizens not only responded liberally with their best men, but contributed largely with money and means toward the suppression of the Rebellion.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY—COL. JOHN COOK'S REGIMENT.

The Seventh Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the state of Illinois, under the first call of the president for three months troops. The Eighth Illinois claims the same honor. The seventh was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25th, 1861, by Capt. John Pope, U. S. A. Was sent to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, and Mound City. Was re-organized and mustered in for three years July 25th. It did duty in Missouri and went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Ky. The only member of this regiment from Shelby county was Samuel W. Shannon, who was a member of company A. Subsequently companies A. and B. were consolidated. Shannon was discharged at Fort Holt, Kentucky, Dec. 3rd, 1861. This regiment won considerable distinction during its term of service. It did valiant service at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and numerous minor engagements. They performed noble service under Sherman, and were in the battles around Atlanta, and with him on his memorable march to the sea. A complete history of this historical regiment, "The battles, sieges and fortunes it has passed," has been written by D. Leib Ambrose, and published at Springfield, Illinois. At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 9th of July, 1865, it was mustered out, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 12th, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

This regiment was organized on the 25th of April, 1861, for the three months' service, Col. Og'esby commanding. During its three months' service it was stationed at Cairo, Illinois, and at the expiration of the term was mustered out. On July 25th, 1861, the regiment was re-organized for three years' service. In October following the regiment was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri. On February 2d, 1862, embarked for Tennessee River and took part in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson; also took part in the

siege of Corinth. On the 12th of May, 1863, at the battle of Raymond, this regiment did distinguished service. On the 14th of May, took part in the capture of Jackson, and on the sixteenth, the hard-fought battle of Champion Hill. May 22, was foremost in the assault on Fort Hill. The Eighth formed a part of the command of Gen. Sherman in the Meridian campaign, and sustained its part of skirmishing and fatigue. The regiment re-enlisted under general order No. 191, 1863, and was veteranized March 24th, 1864, when it was sent to Camp Butler for veteran furlough; returning, it was consolidated June 21, 1864. The eighth was constantly on the move, either engaged in general battles or skirmishing. The regiment participated in the campaign against Mobile and Fort Blakely, and at the investment of Fort Blakely did gallant service. During its term of service this command was in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas, and was mustered out May 4th, 1866, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived May 13, 1866. The following persons, in this regiment, were from Shelby County:

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three Years' Service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Recruits.

Cook, John.
Harper, Allison, transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 15, 1863.
Drafted and Substitute Recruits.
Archibald, Israel, discharged Sept. 25, '65, ex. of term.
Black, Joseph, sub., mustered out Sept. 25, 1865.
Boswell, Leander, died hos., Shreveport, La., July 6, '65.

NINTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Springfield for three months' service, was mustered in, April 28th, 1861, and ordered to Cairo, where it remained during the three months' service, in a brigade commanded by Gen. Prentiss. On the 26th of July, 1861, the Ninth was mustered into the service for three years. Most of the time the regiment formed a part of Gen. C. A. Smith's division; Gen. Jesse J. Phillips was for a time colonel of this regiment. The record of the old Ninth glitters with its brilliant and gallant achievements on many a closely contested field. It participated in one hundred and ten engagements. The regiment was for a time mounted. The bravery and daring displayed by the officers and men of the 9th regiment was equalled by few other organizations during the war. Probably the most important battles and campaigns in which it took an active part were Forts Henry and Donaldson, Shiloh, Siege and battle of Corinth, Jackson, Tenn., Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, and Sherman's march to the sea.

It was mustered out July 9th, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 12th, 1865, where final payment and discharge was made.

It would require a volume to speak in fitting terms of the prowess and bravery displayed, and the fortitude and heroism exhibited by the members of the ninth regiment. We find a few names appear in it from Shelby county.

NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Ralph, George, discharged Oct. 8th, 1862; wounds.
Sharrock, James, died Jan. 12, 1862.
Sharrock, John, discharged July 31, 1862; disability.
Sharrock, D. L., mustered out Sept. 2, 1864.
Simmons, A. D., discharged Dec. 12, 1862; disability.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Springfield, and mustered into the service April 30th, 1861, for three months. July 30th following the regiment re-enlisted for three years. During its term of service the

11th had four colonels. The first was Col. Wm. H. L. Wallace, the second was Thos. E. G. Ransom. These two were subsequently promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. The third Colonel was Garrett Nevins. He was killed in battle near Vicksburg, May 23d, 1863. The fourth Colonel was James H. Coats. And he was made a brevet Brigadier-General. Its field operations were principally with the army of the Cumberland. Only a few names from Shelby county appear in it.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Mercer, Peter P., discharged Nov. 18, 1862; wounds.
Manuel, William, deserted Jan. 29, 1863.
Stoners, Oliver P., discharged Sept. 5, 1864.
Wilkinson, Jacob, died Nov. 10, 1862.

The muster rolls of the following companies in the fifteenth, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-sixth and thirty-first regiments Illinois Infantry, exhibit a few names of persons from Shelby county.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."

Privates.

Fegan, Christopher, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Garner, William, " " Dec. 25, 1864.
Rafsynder, C., " " Sept. 16, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT. (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Corporals.

John F. Gregory, Prom. 1st Sergt. transf. to V. R. C.
James R. Sellers, re-enlisted as veteran.

TWENTY-THIRD (CONSOLIDATED) INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."

Private.

Fox, John, deserted March 17, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Privates.

Hughes, Louis L., transf. to marine brigade.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

(UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.)

Recruits.

Doyle, Benjamin F. Stewart, Samuel.
Doyle, Harvey A. P. Verner, Thomas.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was first called into service for thirty days, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It rendezvoused at Jacksonville, Ill., and was mustered into the service of the State for thirty days on the 4th of May, 1861. On the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. The regiment remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, until the latter part of June. Shelby county was well represented in this regiment; her men formed a part of six companies, viz., Companies B, G, H, F, I, and K, and two enlisted men from Moultrie county. Colonels John M. Palmer and Cyrus Hall were the commanders of this regiment at different times. Col. Hall was from Shelbyville. In the latter part of June the regiment proceeded to Quincy; thence to Missouri. It was with Fremont on his campaign to Springfield, after Price. Returned and wintered at Otterville. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Fort Donaldson, reaching that place the day subsequent to its

surrender. Palmer was promoted Brigadier General, and Major Hall, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, originally Captain of one of the companies, had been promoted Colonel. From Donaldson the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where, embarking on transports, it went up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, where it first smelt powder in the bloody battles of the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. The loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged, and regimental colors were pierced with forty-two bullets. General Veatch, commanding the brigade, in his official report of the battle, employs the following language: "Col. Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines, and closed the struggle of that memorable day." It took an active part in the siege of Corinth; thence to Memphis; thence to Bolivar, Tenn.

October 4, 1862, the Fourth Division, under Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, to relieve the beleaguered garrison; but Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had pushed the enemy, and they met the retreating rebels at the village of Matamora, on the Hatchie river. The Fourteenth Illinois, in the eight hours' fight, sustained its high reputation. After a march into Northern Mississippi, under McPherson, it went into winter quarters at Lafayette, Tenn. It was at Vicksburg, and the expedition at Jackson. After arduous marches to Natchez, thence across to Har-

risonburg, and captured Fort Beauregard. After the return a large portion re-enlisted as veterans. After enjoyment of veteran furlough, it formed a part of the advance on Atlanta. Here it was consolidated with the Fifteenth into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion." In October, 1864, when Gen. Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed, and many of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville. Those who were not captured were mounted, and acted as scouts on the march to the sea. At Goldsborough, N. C., in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued. The two regiments were filled up, and Col. Hall was again put in command of the Fourteenth. After the capitulation of Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington, and on May 24, took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. Then it proceeded by rail and river to Louisville; thence by river to Fort Leavenworth; thence to Fort Kearney and back. Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, September 16, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Ill., September 22, 1865, where it received payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who have belonged to this regiment was 1980; and aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480. During its term of service the regiment marched 4490, traveled by rail 2330 and by river 4490 miles, making an aggregate of 11,310 miles.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (*Three years' service.*)

(These men are from Shelby county.)

Colonels.

Cyrus Hall, mustered out at Consolidation. Re-entered Col. 144th Reg.

First Assistant Surgeon.

N. F. Chaffee, Assist. Surg. Vet. Battalion.

Second Assistant Surgeon.

Moses C. Drake. Promoted First As't Sur. 15th Reg.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major.

Henry M. Peden. Promoted First Lieut. Company G.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "B."

Captain.

Dudley C. Smith. Resigned May 8, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

George A. Poteet. Promoted Major 115th Regiment.

Henry Harbbaugh. Mustered out at Consolidation.

Second Lieutenant.

Malcolm H. Copeland. Promoted Captain Co. A.

Sergeant.

James J. Durfee.

Corporals.

Eli F. Crittenden. Discharged March 27, 1863, disability.

Eleazer Slocum, discharged June 18, 1863, disability.

James Dugan.

Charles S. Woodward, discharged Feb. 1862, disability.

Samuel Huson, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Musician.

John W. Bugh.

Privates.

Anderson, Jesse.

Baker, Daniel D., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Baker, George.

Burns, Cass, re-enlisted as veteran.

Beck, John.

Bacon, Martin E., died of wounds April 18, 1862.

Bradley, Wm. M. See Co. A, Vet. Bat.

Bechtel, Frederick, disch'd for prom'n Oct. 21, 1862.

Clark, Jas. W., disch'd Sept. 26, 1862; disability.

Conrad, John, D. M.

Conrad, Charles A., re-enlisted as veteran.

Collins, Hiram.

Day, Thomas, discharged Oct. 21, 1862; disability.

Dill, John.

Davis, John S., re-enlisted as veteran.

Frost, James A., died April 21, 1862, of wounds.

Fagan, Richard, died March 17, 1863.

Graham, Morgan H., died of wounds, Sept. 3, 1863.

Grady, Patrick.

Harshey, Samuel, died Sept. 18, 1862.

Hartman, Henry, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Holton, Frederick.

Hopkins, Wm., discharged Oct. —, 1862; disability.

Hadley, Levi F.

Hoppe, Julius.

Kripner, John, re-enlisted as veteran.

Keisner, John, re-enlisted as veteran.

Knight, Elza F.

Kepsha, George L.

Kelly, Miles C., died May, 1862.

Keiffer, Cornelius W., re-enlisted as veteran.

Lantz, Isaac S.

Lyons, Richard.

Laughlin Wm. W., disch'd June 26, 1862; disability.

Livingston, Alexander.

Low, George E.

Martin, Thaddeus K.

Milligan, Beverly W.

Milligan, David Y., disch'd July 30, 1862; wounds.

Munger, Augustus W., killed at Shiloh, Ap. 6, 1862.

Miller, Charles E.

Mars, Simon.

Murphy John, re-enlisted as veteran.

Neal, John H., disch'd March 29, 1862; disability.

Parker, Lewis B.

Phelps, William G., disch'd Feb. 1, 1862; disability.

Prentice, Wm. S., disch'd Jan. 25, 1862; disability.

Quinlivan, John.

Rhodenhauser, Lewis, disch'd Nov. 7, 1862; disability.

Richardson, William S., re-enlisted as veteran.

Richardson, John, discharged Sept. 29, 1862; wounds.

Robins, William N.

Reid, Joseph, M. O., May 25, 1864, trans. to V. R. C.

Robnitz, Amos, discharged Feb. 1, 1863; disability.

Robinson, Elam H.

Roberts, Henry, re-enlisted as veteran.

Steen, Daniel R., discharged July 16, 1862; wounds.

Spicer, John.

Shields, Jacob.

Shaw, James H., re-enlisted as veteran.

Schoen, Henry, discharged Nov. 10, 1863; disability.

Sherlock, Andrew W.

Underwood, Reuben.

Underwood, John M., disch'd Nov. 7, 1862; wounds.

Unger, Henry.

Vanderpool, James C.

Wright, John Q.

Woodling, Max.

Wells, James, re-enlisted as veteran.

Weiman, Philip.

Williams, John E., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Veterans transferred to Co. A Vet. Battalion.

Bradley, Wm. M., corp'l. disch'd July 17, '65; disability.

Burrus, Carr, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Conrad, Charles A., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Keiffer, Cornelius, mustered out July 15, 1865.

Murphy, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "G."

First Sergeant.

Frederick Steinly, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Blythe, William T.

Elam, Wm. Thos., prom'd corp'l. killed Shiloh, Ap. 6, 62.

Stephens, Wm. O., discharged Sept. 28, 1862; wounds.

Stine, Absalom.

Veteran.

Campbell, Henry M. See Veteran Battalion.

Recruits.

Danley, Joseph, discharged Oct. 10, 1862; wounds.

Ridgeway, Richard C., disch'd Jan. 29, 1863; wounds.

Recruit unassigned.

Baker, Roberts.

Richardson, Wm. S., detached service, mustered out.

Roberts, Henry, mustered out, Sept. 16th, 1865.

Wells, James H., killed at Big Shanty, Oct. 3, 1865.

Recruits.

Andes, William, died May 1st, 1865.

Fegan, Christopher, mustered out, Sept. 16, 1865.

Garner, William T., " " Dec. 25, 1864.

Haines, Isaac, discharged Jan. 24, 1863; disability.

Karr, Matthew R.

Peacock, Adonijah, on detached serv., mustered out.

Peck, George O., discharged Feb. 1, 1863; disability.

Raferugdon, Charles, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

Thompson, Edwin, died.

Waugh, Samuel, re-enlisted as veteran.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "F."

First Lieutenants.

C. W. Keiffer, mustered out as a priv., July 16, 1865.

Sergeants.

Campbell, Henry C., mustered out, Sept. 16, 1865.

Recruit.

Henderson, Alexander.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "I," (re-organized).

Captain.

Phillip J. Saylor, resigned July 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Brown, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin J. Puckett, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Nimrod T. While, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Sergeants.

Joseph D. Nichols, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

John H. Cocanover, " " 16, 1865.

John Kesler, died June 19, 1865.

George Davidson, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Corporals.

James H. Ferguson, deserted June 26, 1865.

Leven N. Williams, must'd out Sept. 16, '65; private.

John Knight, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Howard W. Walker, deserted June 26, 1865.

Samuel Bowman.

John Hull, deserted July 24, 1865.

Robert F. Graham, deserted twice.

John Oliver, discharged July 18, 1865.

Musician.

Ephraim J. Fruigier, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Privates.

Addis, Thomas, mustered.

Banning, Henry, absent, sick at muster out.

Banning, Alexander, " " " "

Bobzien, Frederick, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Beasler, Dimmett, " " " 16, 1865.

Bugh, John B., discharged July 18, 1865.

Banning, Joseph T., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Burns, Dickerson, died April 2, 1865.

Billings, Dempsey M., mustered out June 13, 1865.

Brotherton, Wash G., deserted June 26, 1865.

Burrus, Job H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Burrus, James W., " " " 16, '65, corp'l.

Cline, Kensey V.

Compton, Thomas, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Clark, Charles, " " Aug. 8, 1865.

Crow, Lorenzo D., discharged June 17, 1865.

Cline, Joseph, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

Cassidy, William C., deserted July 24, 1865.

Collier, Hiram M., " " June 26, 1865.

Davis, Josiah, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Dille, Aaron, (pro'd Capt.) must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

Evans, Joseph, mustered out June 2, 1865.

Gillett, Arunap, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Ghem, Peter, deserted July 25, 1865.

Goolshy, William, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Hadwin, John, sick at muster out.

Huntington, Adelbert, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Hall, James M., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Hogan, James M. A., deserted July 20, 1865.

Hapner, David F., mustered out June 19, 1865.

Igo, Sylvester, deserted June 25, 1865.

Jones, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Johnson, John H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Johnson, John, deserted June 26, 1865.

Jones, Josiah, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

King, Isaac, (pro. corporal) mustered Sept. 16, 1865.

Kesler, Isaac.

Mahary, James, deserted June 26, 1865.

McCoy, John, deserted June 17, 1865.

Myers, Samuel F., discharged May 23, 1865.

Morrissey, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Nigh, Benjamin.

Niece, John, deserted twice.

Perkins, Andrew J., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Phelps, John, deserted June 26, 1865.

Roberts, Francis M., absent, sick at must. out of reg.

Raibourne, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Rossier, Francis J., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Robertson, Henry, deserted June 26, 1865.

Sphar, Jasper William, absent, sick at muster out.

Smart, Allen T., (pro. corp'l) absent, sick at must. out.

Selby, Benjamin F., mustered out Aug. 11, 1865.

Selby, William B., died June 8, 1865.

Templeton, Alexander, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Tilley, George W., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Vail, Francis S., sick at muster out of regiment.

Wilmington, Milton, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Whitesides, Samuel R.

Whittington, William C., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Waters, David M., " " " " "

Yates, Emerson, deserted June 26, 1865.

Yates, Robert, absent without leave.

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K," (reorganized).**Captain.*

Parkhurst T. Martin, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Elam H. Robinson, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Marshall B. Martin, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

First Sergeant.

M. B. Martin, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Andrew J. Conley, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Noah W. Lane, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

John W. Carson, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Corporals.

James B. Selby, deserted Aug. —, 1865.

Travis D. Draper, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Colmady P. Roberts, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Alfred H. Perryman, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

William J. Banning, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

John Barrett, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

William H. Teitrich, discharged July 17, 1865.

Archibald Moore, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, Westly, deserted June 26, 1865.

Atterberry, Willis, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Bricker, Louis, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Bradley, Simeon, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Barr, Cyrus, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865, as corporal.

Ball, George T., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Brayles, Westley G., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Bayl, Charles C., mustered out July 10, 1865.

Bailey, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Brazil, William J., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Cochran, Levi C., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Corbett, W. A., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Chambers, Henry W., deserted June 15, 1865.

Carler, Henry, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Cramer, Wayne, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Dowell, Martin S., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Davidson, Washington, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Gettings, Mathias C., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Gravatt, Charles P., died March 18, 1865.

Hill, John M., discharged July 17, 1865.

Harman, William, deserted Aug. —, 1865.

Jornagin, Joseph R., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Jones, Richard R., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Logus, William, sick at muster out.

Lockheart, Thomas, deserted July 23, 1865.

McDaniel, William H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Morehead, Reuben E., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Morehead, William H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Moore, William G., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Morehead, Thomas E., died March 21, 1865.

Newbill, William, died March 18, 1865.

Orear, James, discharged May 30, 1865.

Plowman, Daniel, July 17, 1865.

Rise, Lewis, deserted July 10, 1865.

Spurgeon, James H., died April 16, 1865.

Slater, James F., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

St. Clair, William F., deserted June 26, 1865.

Trout, Abram, deserted June 26, 1865.

Torrance, David H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Worley, John H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Wade, John W., deserted July 12, 1865.

Recruits.

Davidson, William, deserted June 23, 1865.

Dunlap, Matthew, deserted July 23, 1865.

Rider, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Webb, William F., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

(These two men are from Moultrie county.)

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."**Sergeant.*

Jerome J. Hinds, wounded; discharged Aug. 11, 1862.

Private.

Morgan, Allen H., discharged Feb. 28, '62; disability.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. (Consolidated.)

Of this regiment, company H was from Moultrie county; we append to the conclusion of this article a roster of the same. The 18th Regiment was organized under the "Ten-regiment Act," at Anna, Illinois, and mustered into the state's service, for thirty days, by Capt. U. S. Grant, May 16, 1861; mustered into the United States service May 28, 1861, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A.; ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., on the 24th of June following. August 7, moved on Cairo and Fulton road, to protect bridges; returned the 17th; 27th moved to Mound City; thence to Cairo and Bloomfield, Mo., and on the 10th of January, 1862, returned and moved down the Mississippi to Fort Jefferson. Reconnoitered the enemy's position at Columbus, Ky., and on the 20th of January returned to Cairo. February 2d embarked for Fort Henry, and arrived after the enemy had been driven out by the gunboats; on

the 11th in the First Brigade, Col. R. J. Oglesby commanding. Was engaged in the three days' battle at Fort Donaldson, where the regiment lost 50 killed and 150 wounded. It must be remembered that company H was not then in the service.

The old original 18th took part in several of the most important battles of the war; and as company H from Moultrie county was not mustered as a part of this regiment until March 18, 1865, it therefore did not participate in the more important early battles of the war. Company H was among the seven companies of one year's recruits, assigned to the regiment in March, 1865. After December, 1863, the regiment served in the department of Arkansas, commanded by Gen. Steele, being stationed principally at Pine Bluff, Duval Bluff, and Little Rock, and was engaged in numerous campaigns and expeditions. Was mustered out December 16, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark.; arrived at Camp Butler December 31, 1865, where payment and discharge was made.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captain.

Lee, Alsey B., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Hiatt, George, resigned July 12, 1865.

Purvis, George W., mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Goben, Charles H., resigned June 6, 1865.

Eakin, John A., mustered out as serg't, Dec. 13, '65.

First Sergeant.

Purvis, George W., promoted 1st lieut.

Sergeants.

Eskridge, Joseph F., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Powell, Sam'l H., died at Little Rock, June 30, 1865.

Cooley, Wm. J., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Corporals.

Brackney, Allen, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Miller, John, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Mulhollen, Samuel, died at Camp Butler, Mich 26, '65.

Rogers, James H. C., died at Little Rock, May 6, '65.

Bragg, Robert, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Hagermann, Hiram, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Birchfield, L. B.

Privates.

Bentley, Joseph A., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Bragg, Elisha N., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Bragg, Nathan, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Brooks, Geo. M., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Bland, John A., mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

Cain, Henry, must'd out Dec. 16, 1865, as sergeant.

Carner, Nathan, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Carr, Alexander, absent, sick at muster out.

Cates, James P., mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

Cook, Wm. J., died at Little Rock, May 24, 1865.

Chezem, John C., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Craig, James L., died at Memphis, April 4, 1865.

Cardwell, Hezekiah, deserted Sept. 15, 1865.

Ekin, John A., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865, as serg't.

Evans, Henry J., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Ethridge, Wm. B., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Foster, Joseph H., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Francisco, Wm. H., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Grant, James, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Gunnert, Chas., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 9, 1865.

Hancock, Samuel J., deserted Oct. 2, 1865.

Hayden, Benj. B., deserted Oct. 2, 1865.

Hastings, Azariah S., died at Little Rock, May 19, '65.

Hide, W. H., died at Camp Butler.

Haynes, Geo. A., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Hann, Jonathan, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Hancock, Bailes, died at Little Rock, June 18, 1865.

Hoggart, John, deserted Sept 13, 1865.

Idall, Lewis D., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Ingle, John L., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Jones, Jacob, must'd out Dec. 16, 1865, as corpora

Kennedy, Benjamin, mustered out May 11, 1865.

Leatherman, Dan'l W., died at Memphis Mar. 30, '65.

Massey, David, mustered out, June 11, 1865.

Munson, Reuben J., disch'd July 2d, 1865; disability.

Manzey, Wm. H., absent; sick at muster out.

Orcuth, Adolphus, must'd out Dec. 16, 1865, as corp'l.

Penwell, John C., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Piatt, John A., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Peter, Zachariah, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Quincy, John L., mustered out July 22, 1865.

Richardson, Chas. L. absent; sick at muster out.

Rogers, David E., deserted April 8, 1865.

Riggin, James L., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Rodgers, Jacob O., deserted April 8, 1865.

Reeves, John, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Roberts, Andrew J., deserted, Sept. 18, 1865.

Shortess, Andrew B., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Stanlerfer, William, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Standerfer, Andy, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Stanlerfer, James, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Summers, William, absent; sick at muster out.

Spicer, Achilles, on detached service at muster out.

Sentel, Franklin B., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Standerfer, Job, died at Little Rock, July 8, 1865.

Sicafus, William, died at Memphis, April 4, 1865.

Smith, Wm. C., mustered out May 18, 1865.

Siler, Wm. R., mustered out May 29, 1865.

Thompson, Geo. E., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Underwood, Jerry M., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Vaughn, Wm. T., deserted, Sept. 18, 1865.

West, Israel, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Wheeler, Thomas O., died at home April 3, 1865.

Williams, Henry H., died at Memphis April 11, 1865.

Workman Elias, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Shelby county was represented by one man in Company "E" in this Regiment.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E." (Three years service.)

Morris, Manon, mustered out May 11, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

This regiment was organized at Mattoon, Ill., on the 9th of May, 1861, and on the 15th of May it was mustered into the state service for 30 days, by Capt. U. S. Grant, and June 28th, it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., and Governor Yates appointed Capt. Grant colonel of the regiment. In the 2d regt. Shelby county furnished a few men of companies A, C and K, and Moultrie county had representatives in companies B, E and H; company E was made up almost entirely of volunteers from Moultrie county. After the regiment was sworn into service, it was ordered to rendezvous at Quincy, Ill., and on the 3d of July it started on its march from Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill., the next day a dispatch came countermanding the above order, and on the 4th of July, 1861, the regiment started for Mo. On the 21st of October it participated in the battle of Fredericktown, and returned to Irontown, Mo., where it remained until January 29, 1862. Marched with Gen. Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Arkansas, where it was ordered to Corinth, via Cape Girardeau. The regiment operated a portion of the time in skirmishing in the neighborhood of Corinth, Farington and Holly Springs. When on the 14th of August, 1862, it was ordered to join Gen. Buell's army in Tennessee, marched via Eastport, Miss., Columbia, Tenn., Florence, Alabama, Franklin, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Louisville, Sept. 27, 1862. The 21st took a leading part in the battles of Perryville and Chaplin Hill. When the army marched from Nashville, Dec. 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the

2d brigade, 1st division, 20th army corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap. On the 30th of December, in connection with the 15th Wisconsin, 38th Illinois, and 101st Ohio regts. it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the celebrated Washington (rebel) Light Artillery, 12 Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of rebel infantry. In the battle of Murfreesboro it lost more men than any other regiment engaged. The 21st was with Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. This regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, where it lost 238 officers and men.

On the 6th of August, 1861, Col. Grant was commissioned Brigadier General, and at the same date Lieut. Col. J. W. S. Alexander became Col. of the regiment. On the last day of the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, Col. Alexander was killed, and Lieut. Col. McMackin being wounded, Capt. C. K. Knight took command of the regiment. After the battle of Chickamauga this regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Alabama, until some time in December, 1863. Thence proceeded to Texas and was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 16, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler Jan. 18, 1866, where payment and discharge was made. The history of the gallant Twenty-first adds additional lustre to the patriotism of Illinois, and well did the brave men who went out from Moultrie and Shelby counties do their part.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."

Recruits.

Aneals, F. A. trans. from 115, M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.

Bright, Geo. W., transf. 115, disch. June 30, '65, dis.

Hanson, James, transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

Hilderbrand, S. N., trsf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

May, James, transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

May, Wm. C., transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

Reed, James, transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

Reynolds, Wm. J., transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

Sharrack, F. M., transf. from 115 M. O., Dec. 16, '65.

14

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Privates.

Hobson, F., transf. from Co. "K" M. O., Feb. 8, '65.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."

Privates.

Collins, Michael, must. out July 5, 1864.

Haley, Michael, mustered out July 6, 1864.

Recruits.

Hobson, S., transf. from Co. "C" M. O., Feb. 8, '65.

The above men in companies A, C, and K, were from Shelby county.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MOULTRIE COUNTY MEN.

Adjutant.

Charles B. Steel, resigned July 20, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Erastus Mack, vet., promoted 1st Lieut. Co. B.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."

Captains.

John Love, resigned Feb. 17, 1863.

John A. Freeland, must. out July 5th, 1865.

George W. Lynn, must. out Dec. 16, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Erastus, Mack, must. out Dec. 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Benjamin F. Davis, resigned Feb. 17, 1863.
James Fruit, must. out (as sergeant) Dec. 16, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Robert S. Crowder, killed at Chick'ga Sept. 20, '63.
John W. Nazworthy, must. out June 30, 1864.

Corporals.

William Million, vet. deserted June 10, 1864.
Elijah F. Green, must. out June 27, 1864.
Joseph H. McGuire, must. out Dec. 16, '65, as Sergt.
James A. Fruit, must. out Dec. 16, '65, as 1st Sergt.
James M. Moore, must. out July 5, 1864.
Enoch, Walker, mustered out July 5, 1864.
Samuel Brooks, mustered out July 5, 1864.
Samuel Boggs, mustered out July 5, 1864, as Sergt.

Musicians.

George K. Jenkins.
David P. Clark died May 16, 1863.

Wagoner.

Calvin W. Whitbrook, died May 1, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, James A., mustered out July 5, 1864.
Adams, Thomas J., died Dec. 19, 1863, pris. of war.
Aukens, Israel, trans. to V. R. C., March 12, 1864.
Abbott, John N., mustered out Aug. 16, 1864.
Ashmore, Andrew N., died Sept. 23, 1863, wounds.
Black, Jas. H., died at And'ville prison July 3, '64.
Bone, Andrew M. S. C., Feb. 10, 1863.
Bone, Andrew K., discharged March 3 '63, disability.
Bone, William T., disch'd June 20, 1863.
Bone, George W., vet., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Beggs, Charles C., disch'd Dec. 11, 1861, disability.
Bean, Robert, vet., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Bankson, William L., trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.
Burg, Peter died Oct. 5, 1863; wounds.
Baker, George W. mustered out March 1, 1865.
Baker, Henry C., mustered out July 5, 1864.
Brown, Jefferson, vet., must. out Dec. 16, '65, as Corp.
Brown, William, trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863.
Cofe, Peter, vet., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Davis, James P., died Sept. 9, 1861.
Freeland, Alex., vet., must. out Dec. 16, '63, as Sergt.
Farrel, Thomas, vet., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Goulden, John, vet., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Gregg, Simeon, mustered out July 5, 1864.
Hawley, Henry, deserted March 9th, 1863.
Hoskins, William H., mustered out May 6, 1865.
Hoskins, Perry, mustered out May 6, 1865.
Hill, Moses, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
Hill, Martileous, mustered out July 5, 1865.
Hill, James, mustered out June 30, 1864.
Hines, John E., mustered out July 5, 1864.
Hiller, Gottlieb, killed at Stone River, Dec. 30, '62.
Hayse, John L., mustered out July 5, 1865.
Huffman, M. H., trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863.
Haster, Barney M., disch'd Jan. 19, 1862, disability.
Knight, Joel, killed at Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862.
Kainey, Silas, deserted March 9, 1863.
Kent, Robert, discharged Feb. 13, 1863; disability.
Keneday, William B., died Oct. 21, 1863.

Keneday, Fincas, disch'd Oct. 17, 1863; disability.
Kuck, John, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Lynn, William A., mustered out Aug. 29, '65; disab.
Lansden, Thomas, discharged May 26, '63, disability.
Mack, Erastus, vet., promoted 1st Lieut.
Minor, Edwin, mustered out July 5, 1864.
McClure, William, D. C., mustered out July 5, '64.
McReynolds, John H., must. out July 5, '64, as Corp.
Mitchell, Anderson, vet. must. out Dec. 16, 1865, Corp.
Mitchell, James A., vet. must. out Dec. 16, 1865, Sergt.
McPheeters, Addison W., trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1st, '63.
McDowell, George, mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Nash, Alfred, mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Norris, Ezekiel, vet., must. out Aug. 21st, 1865.
Nazworthy, James H., mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Pemble, John, discharged Feb. 16th, 1863, disability.
Ray, Morgan, discharged April 30th, 1863.
Smith, Thomas, vet., mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
Sherwood, George W., died Oct. 16th, 1863, wounds.
Strayhorne, Thomas, died Jan. 25th, 1863, wounds.
Shipman, Charles, disch'd Feb. 24th, 1862, disability.
Tribue, Joseph, disch'd Jan. 19th, 1862, disability.
Tribue, David, died Aug. 31st, 1861.
Terrill, John, deserted June 3d, 1864.
Thompson, William H., must. out July 5th, 1864.
Warren, Samuel, mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Wilbourn, John, vet., disch'd July 19th, 1865, w'nds.
Wilson, Andrew M., trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade.
Wilson, Henry H., trans. to Miss. Marine Brigade.

Veterans.

Million, William, deserted June 10th, 1864.
McGuire, Joseph H., must. out Dec. 16th, '65 as Sergt.

Recruits.

Bennett, Richard B. mustered out Dec. 8th, 1864.
Beck, Christopher, mustered out June 21st, 1865.
Bathe, James, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
Davis, Samuel T., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Everett, Charles, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Fred, Ezra, mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Hall, James R., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Jones, William B., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Kennedy, Patrick, mustered out May 6, 1865.
Lansdon, J. A., died in prison at Atlanta, Feb. 2, '63.
Lansdon, Joseph M., disch'd Mar. 23, '64; wounds.
Lynn, Andrew J., died Jan. 5, 1863; wounds.
Lee, James R., mustered out Dec. 16, '65, as Corp.
McGuire, Estine, mustered out July 5, 1864.
Reese, John B., mustered out Sept. 14, 1864.
Reese, Charles S., mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Williams, James, deserted May 30, 1865.

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."**Corporals.*

Joseph H. Pitman, mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Leonidas G. Archer, mustered out July 5th, 1864.
Charles L. Batson, vet. must. out Dec. 16th, 1865.

Recruits.

Clancellor, J. Wesley, mustered out Dec. 16th, 1865.
The following soldiers were from Moultrie county.

*TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.**(Three years' service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."**Private.*

Turner, Geo. W., discharged July 10, 1862, as sergt.

*THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.**(Three years' service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."**Private.*

Huber, David L., discharged Dec. 15, 1861; disability

*FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.**(Three years' service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "A."**Privates.*

Seniell, Michael, vet., must. out Aug. 8, '65; prisoner.
York, Troyet, vet., kil'd at Franklin, Tenn. Nov. 30, '64.

Veterans.

Cornwell, William H., must. out Sept. 25, '65; sergt.
Douglas, William, must. out Sept. 25, '65; as sergeant.

*SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.**(Three years' service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."**Privates.*

Gordon, John, deserted July 1, 1862.
Hanson, Christian, vet. Corporal, died Pine Bluffs
Sept. 25, 1864.
Hill, James, discharged June 25, 1862.
Sweet, Marion, died at Anna, Ill., April 24, 1862.

*SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.**(Three years' service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."**Privates.*

Ewing, Robert C., transferred to 70, Ill.
Ferguson, John D., transferred to 70, Ill.

*ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT. (One year service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."**Private.*

Creager, Thomas H., must. out Jan. 16, 1866; corp'l.

*ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT. (One year service).**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."**Private.*

James Hoge, mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."**Musician*

Orlando B. Thornton, must. out Sept. 18, '65, as priv.

Privates.

Brin, John, mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Briley, James, mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Hardwick, Jordan E., mustered June 19, 1865.
Mandlin, James E., mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Tully, Joseph T., mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY—COL. JOHN LOGAN'S REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized by Col. John Logan, at Camp Butler, Illinois, and mustered into the United States service December 31st, 1861. The term of service was three years. Of this regiment a large portion of company E, and a few recruits of company I, were recruited in Shelby county. Alfred C. Campbell, of Moawequa, was the first captain of company E. The history of this regiment adds new lustre to the patriotism of Shelby county. We give in these pages a few of the more important events in the history of the memorable Thirty-second.

January 28th, 1862, the command was ordered to Cairo; February 2d, ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., and on the 8th February, proceeded up Tennessee river; 9th, arrived at Fort Henry; 23d, joined First Brigade, Col. I. C. Pugh commanding; Fourth Division, Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding. Proceeded to Pittsburg

Landing, and on the 17th camped two miles from the Landing. It bore a distinguished and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, losing forty killed, and two hundred wounded. Was engaged in the advance on Corinth. On the 5th of October, 1862, fought the battle of Metamora. This regiment did good service here; seven killed and five wounded. On the 8th of November, in a forced march southward from La Grange, surprised and captured over one hundred rebel cavalry at Lamar, and routed the enemy. After many hard marches, part of the time being on short rations, in March, 1863, they moved to Memphis, and remained until May 11th, when they moved to Young's Point. On the 15th joined the division ten miles below Vicksburg. Thence to Grand Gulf, where they were detained a few days as a garrison. June 12th, the post was abandoned, and the regiment joined the division on the lines around Vicksburg; engaged in the

siege until June 27th, when Col. Logan, with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and one section of Artillery, was ordered to command the post at Warrenton, which was the extreme left of the line. Rejoined brigade on July 4th, and on the 5th marched with Sherman's army toward Jackson—a very trying march. After hard service and skirmishing, and the capture of a battery of nine pieces of artillery, on January 3d, 1864, moved to Vicksburg, where it was mustered as a Veteran organization. Received furlough, March 16th, and on April 28th, re-assembled at Camp Butler, Illinois, and moved to Bird's Point, Mo. May 8th, started for Clifton, Tenn., arriving there on the 15th of the same month, and on the seventeenth moved forward, via Pulaski, Tenn.; Huntsville and Decatur, Ala.; Rome and Kingston, Ga., joined General Sherman's army at Ackworth, June 11th, and the next day, June 12th, 1864, participated in the siege of Kenesaw Mountain. The Seventeenth corps occupied the left of the line, and the Thirty-second Regiment occupied the exposed position on the advance July 2d. Was transferred to right of line, on the 4th and 5th, and on the 5th, when the Fourteenth division assaulted the enemy's works, the Thirty-second was the first to plant its colors on the works. July 18th, the regiment was transferred to the First brigade, and Col. Logan took command of the brigade. While guarding supplies at Marietta, a party of fifty men, under Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, while foraging, after a spirited resistance, were captured, only nine escaping. On the 3d, the enemy

attacked the line near Kenesaw Mountain, and killed and captured twelve men. The regiment remained near Marietta until the "march to the sea" began, when, on Nov. 13th, it moved from that place, and from Atlanta, Nov. 15th, 1864. In the siege of Savannah Capt. Lawson and four men were wounded. The regiment here suffered greatly from lack of food. Remained in camp in Savannah, Ga., until January 5th, 1865, when it embarked at Thunderbolt for Beaufort, S. C., disembarked 7th, and remained until February 1st. On Feb. 3d, the division under command of Gen. Giles A. Smith, waded the Salkahatchie river, two miles wide and from two to five feet deep, and ice cold; and after a brief half hour's skirmishing on the opposite bank, compelled the enemy to evacuate their strong line of defence. The regiment was at this time in the Third brigade, Gen. Belknap commanding. Col. Logan was absent during these two campaigns, on court-martial duty, at Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Rider, afterward Lieut.-Colonel, commanded the regiment. The Thirty-second took part in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865. Thence to Parkersburg, Va.; thence to Louisville; thence moved westward, via St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, arriving August 13th. Returned to Fort Leavenworth Sept 2d. September 16th, mustered out there, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It traveled while in the United States' service, 11,000 miles, and its record makes glorious a page of the history of the State.

ROSTER OF COMPANIES "E" AND "I," THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeant.

Ayers, Nathan C., prisoner of war at muster out.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E." DATE OF MUSTER, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

Captains.

Campbell, Alfred C., mustered out Jan. 4, 1865.
Middleton, Wm. H., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Campbell, Jeremiah, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Campbell, John P., mustered out April 2, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Middleton, W. H. (promoted).

First Sergeant.

Clements, J. B., wounded at Shiloh; died Ap. 13, '62.

Sergeant.

Campbell, John P. (promoted 2d lieutenant).

Corporals.

Brothers, Campbell, re-enlisted as veteran.
Brothers, Joseph, wounded at Shiloh; died Ap. 20, '62.
Brothers, Jeremiah, re-enlisted as veteran.
Sykes, Henry, re-enlisted as veteran.

Privates.

Ayers, Nathan C. (promoted commissary sergeant).
Briggs, John, died at Hamburg, Tenn., June 1, '62.
Brothers, Alfred, died at Memphis, April 20, 1863.
Crooks, James H., mustered out June 3, 1863.
Dare, Woolsey, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1862.
Downs, Eli A., re-enlisted as veteran.
Daniels, Wm. H., died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 21, '62.
Doolin, Daniel J., re-enlisted as veteran.
Doolin, Alfred M., discharged Dec. 17, '62; disability.
Herron, Geo. W., died at St. Louis, April 5, 1862.
Hettencoffer, George, died at St. Louis July 13, '62.
Middleton, Wm. H., re-enlisted as veteran.
McIntire, Duncan, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Morris, John W., killed at Metamora, Tenn., Oct. 5, '62.
McCarty, Samuel, re-enlisted as veteran.
McMahan, Dennis, re-enlisted as veteran.
Miller, Francis, deserted, Dec. 22, 1861.
Nichols, David D., re-enlisted as veteran.
O'Brien, Michael, re-enlisted; must'd out Sept. 16, '65.
Rice, Etheridge, missing in action at Shiloh.
Stock, John B., died at St. Louis, Ap. 11, '62; wounds.
Schwab, Jacob, re-enlisted; mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Smith, Robert, transferred to R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.
Smith, George, deserted June 2, 1862.

Veterans.

Downs, Eli A., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
McMahan, Dennis, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

McCarty, Samuel H., deserted July 27, 1865.
Nichols, David, died at Nashville, Dec. 29, 1864.
Sykes, Henry, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Recruits.

Bell, Henry G., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Beverly, Daniel R., deserted July 27, 1865.
Cull, Francis, deserted June 31, 1865.
De Witt, Joseph A., deserted June 21, 1865.
Elliott, James W., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Ferguson, Edwin, deserted June 21, 1865.
Hensley, Robert, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Huffman, John, discharged Feb. 11, 1865; disability.
Huffman, Jacob, mustered out July 26, 1865.
Little, Wm. R., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
McAnly, Patrick H., deserted June 22, 1865.
Palmer, Laban, absent; sick at muster out in 1865.
Peel, John, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Pearson, John E., disch'd May 3, 1865; disability.
Richardson, John W., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Waller, John E., mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.
Wilson, Calvin B., mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

(Drafted and Substituted Recruits.)

Fear, Absalom, mustered out June 14, 1865.
Howard, Eugene, (sub'te) mustered out Sept. 16, '65.
Reider, Benj. F., absent; sick at muster out.
Reid, Phillip, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY

Was organized in Decatur July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President; on the 23d of same month it was accepted by the secretary of war, as Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers; on the 4th of August left Decatur, and the next day arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; thence to Marine Hospital, St. Louis. Eight companies were there mustered into the United States service; aggregate strength of regiment, 793. On 15th September transported by railroad to Jefferson City, Mo.; next to Otterville; marched to Sedalia, and found Gen. Siegel's advance on Springfield, arriving there the 26th; moved from Springfield to Rolla; returned to Springfield, Mo., Feb. 13, 1862. March 5, retired from Cross Hollows to Pea Ridge, in which latter engagement Col. G. A. Smith was severely wounded. The 35th Regiment also took part in the pursuit of Price. The main battles in which this

regiment was engaged were: Rocky-faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Mud Creek, Kenesaw, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, at which last battle the 35th lost, in killed, and wounded and missing, eight commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty men. Went into the action with eighteen commissioned officers and two hundred and eighty-one enlisted men. After the battle, the command proceeded to Chattanooga, and on the 25th of November took part in the storming and capture of Mission Ridge. The flag of this regiment was carried in advance of the men to within twenty steps of the rebel works on the crest. In this engagement the regiment's losses were: killed, six men; wounded, two commissioned officers and forty-six men. From May 7 to August 26, took part in the Atlanta campaign. Total losses in killed, wounded and missing in that campaign were: six commissioned officers and one hundred and eighteen men. Went into camp at Chattanooga

on the 27th of August, and on the 31st of the same month started for Springfield, Illinois; did some skirmishing on the road, and on September 27th, 1864, was at Springfield mustered out of the service, and received pay and discharge. Their ranks were seriously decimated by the hardships and privations of war. This was one of the bravest regiments that went from the grand old Prairie State; and in the many perilous engagements

in which it took a part, the sons of Shelby county showed their heroism and courage, and covered themselves with glory. The Shelby county men formed a part of five companies comprising this regiment, viz.: companies B, D, C, F, and K. Company C was almost entirely from this county, both officers and men, as the appended roster will show.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Non-commissioned Staff.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Principal Musician.

Conrad, George, discharged; incompetency.

Second Class Musician.

Hoover, Jacob.

Third Class Musicians.

Conrad, William J.

Conrad, Geo. J. promoted drum-major.

Healen, Thomas B., discharged Dec. 29, 1861.

Trimble, John F.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Second Lieutenant.

Smith, Benj. F., resigned Oct. 11, 1864.

Sergeant.

Morrison, Geo., killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

Corporal.

Bayles, James, must'd out Sept. 27, 1864; wounded.

Privates.

Banhart, George, mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Buel, Wallace, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Buel, Louis W., transferred to V. R. C.

Buel, Edwin, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Carman, Elijah, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, '62.

Cady, Patrick, absent at muster out; wounded.

Calahan, A., must'd out Ap. 22, '65; wounded; corp.

Freeman, Richard, deserted Oct. 1, 1862.

Fitzgerald, Richard, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Lees, William, mustered out Sept. 27, '64; wounded.

Woodward, William, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Wright, Jas. W., wounded and capt'd at Chickamauga.

Whitefield, Geo., transfe'd to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.

Veteran.

Nice, William, transferred to 59th Infantry.

Recruits.

Roberts, Duncan Y., transferred to 59th Infantry.

Thorne, David M., corporal, died at Chattanooga.

Walker, Abraham, absent at muster out; wounded.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."

Captains.

Williams, James F. dismissed Feb. 22, 1863.

Williams, Lewis H., term expired Sept. 27, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Truman, C. Lapham, resigned.

Fisher, Otto, term expired Sept. 27, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Nigh, Jesse, discharged July 5, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Whitehead, Onisimus W., trans. to Miss'pi mar. brig.

Sergeants.

Carson, John W., mustered out as private.

Christy, William, died at St. Louis, Nov. 18, 1861.

Robertson, Oville, disch'd Oct. 13, 1862; disability.

Corporals.

Florence, John C., deserted April 12, 1862.

Aldridge, Henry, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Sandford, Andrew J., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Williams, James P., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Hart, James V. K., died Sept. 14, 1864.

Devor, David H., 1st sergt., must'd out Sept. 27, '64.

Mahan, Wm. H., died at Rolla, Mo., Mar. 18, 1862.

Matties, Marcus, deserted Nov. 9, 1862.

Musicians.

Wagner, Jerome B., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Phillips, Jacob, transferred to 54th Infantry.

Wagoner.

Williams, Chas. B., sergt., died on march, Nov. 19, '62.

Privates.

Allsman, Wm. P., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Burns, Thomas, died at St. Louis Oct. 13, 1861.

Baning, John K., died at St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1861.

Brandon, Allen W., disch'd Oct. 15, 1862; disability.

Brandon, Wm. C., died at St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1861.

Barrett, Adolphus G., must'd out Sept. 27, '64; w'nd.

Carson, John C., died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1861.

Carr, John L., trans. to 4th U. S. Cav. Dec. 3, 1862.

Cannaly, Ro't. L., killed, Fickett's Mills, May 27, '64.

Crocker, Perry A., disch'd April 7, 1864; wounds.

Crocker, John W., discharged; disability.

Carlisle, Geo. B., disch'd Dec. 10, 1861; disability.

Crutchfield, John, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Cross, John W., killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Dille, Geo. W., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

Duckett, Isaac, died Dec. 12, 1863; wounds.

Dean, Leonard, T., disch'd Feb. 16, 1864; disability.

Evans, Laban, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Edgar, Abraham, corporal, killed at Chickamauga.

Fletcher, Benj., disch'd Oct. 28, 1861; disability.

Francis, James, died at St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1861.

Fisher, Otto, prom'd sergt., 1st sergt. and 1st lieut.

Getz, Barney, trans. to 4th U. S. Cav. Dec. 3, 1862.

Getz, Emanuel, discharged for disability.

Glaseo, William, disch'd Sept. 28, 1864; disability.

Given, Aaron, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Garret, Francis M., trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 22, 1864.

Hacker, Richard, died in Missouri March 12, 1862.

Hooper, Charles, must'd out Sept. 27, 1864; wounds.

Harris, William, must'd out Sept. 27, 1864; wounds.

Hanon, James, disch'd June 30, 1862; disability.

Hanon, Andrew J., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Hanon, John H., died at St. Louis Dec. 22, 1861.

Hays, Daniel, trans. to U. S. Cav. Sept. 3, 1862.

Hall, Wm. R., died at Cassville, Ap. 22, '62; wounds.

Harding, John H., disch'd at Louisville, Ky.; disability.

Horsman, Joel T., must'd out as sergt. Sept. 27, '64.

Inman, John, must'd out as corp'l Sept. 27, 1864.

Immel, Jacob, killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Jackson, Wm. H., killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.

Jones, Ambrose, disch'd Oct. 10, 1861; disability.

Jones, Benj. W., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Kirlin, Aba, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Moor, Archibald, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Matthew, Perry D., disch'd Mar. 15, '63; disability.

McKee, Joseph, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, '63.

Mansfield, John B., died at St. Louis Nov. 17, 1861.

Murphy, Matthew, died at Nashville, Jan. 18, 1863.

Oliver, Elbridge A., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 10, '63.

Prentice, Owen F., disch'd June 9, 1864; disability.

Petty, Harvey D., must'd out Sept. 27, '64; wounded.

Finkley, Neri T., discharged; disability.

Ralph, Amasa, hospital, Camp Yates, Ill.; wounded.

Riley, Wm., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864; wounded.

Sordon, Wm. B., disch'd Feb. 27, 1862; disability.

Shanks, Peter, died at St. Louis.

Smith, Alex'r., corp'l, must'd out Sept. 27, '64; w'nd.

Shields, John, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Shields, Harvey, died in Missouri, Nov. 13, 1861.

Short, Ferdinand E., trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 26, '62.

Spears, Chas., corp'l, disch'd Aug. 8, '63; disability.

Sullivan, Jas. R., corp'l, must'd out Sept. 3, '64; w'nd.

Scranton, Henry, died at Nashville, June 10, 1863.

Sanford, Levi, must'd out Sept. 27, '64; wounded.

Smith, Zebadec, must'd out Sept. 27, '64; wounded.

Shanks, John, disch'd Nov. 19, 1862; disability.

Tomlinson, Thos. L., disch'd Jan. 23, '63; disability.

Torrence, Lewis G., sergt. com. in 1st U. S. C. I.

Tetrick, Daniel H., disch'd May 18, 1862; disability.

Watson, John J., must'd out Sept. 27, 1864; wounded.

Wood, Samuel F. M., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Whitesides, Samuel R., promoted corporal in V. R. C.

Recruits.

Brownback, John B.

Bowman, Samuel, transferred to 54th Ill.

Flain, Michael, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 15, 1863.

Horsman, Eli J., transferred to 59th Ill.

Heiden, William L.

Hoffman, Robert M.

Hopper, Uriah, trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

Levitt, James P., sergt., mustered out Feb. 24, 1865.

Levitt, Thos. W., sergt., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Levitt, L. J., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Lockhart, Wm. H., trans. to 59th Ill. Inf.

Madden, Jacob S., must'd out Sept. 27, 1864.

Mitchell, Edward, trans. to 59th Ill. Inf.

Mose, David, trans. to 54th Ill. Inf.

Payne, Jeremiah, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.

Rentfro, James M., disch'd Feb. 25, 1862; disability.

Rose, Elias Y., col. sergt., trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.

Tetrick, James J., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 19, 1863.

Wade, Samuel, trans. to 54th Ill. Inf.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "D."

Recruits.

Cleyton, Zephaniah, sergt., trans. to 59th Ill. Inf.

Clayton, Applegate R., trans. to 59th Ill. Inf.

Coffen, Thaddeus S., trans. to V. R. C., May 31, 1865.

Snider, John B., mustered out June 16, 1865.

Snider, Charles W., trans. 59th Ill. Inf.; wounded.

Willard, John O., died at Chattanooga.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Recruits.

Anderson, William H.

Brentz, Henry, trans. to V. R. C., June 29, 1864.

O'Neal, John, died at Nashville, Dec. 29, 1864.

Roberts, Edward D., mustered out Feb. 30, 1864.

Shoemaker, Grafton, killed at Stone River, Nov. 25, '62.

Songer, George W., died Feb. 10, 1863; wounds.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY "K."

Privates.

Angel, Benjamin, mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Henisee, Josiah J., deserted Sept. 8, 1862.

Powell, Leonard, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

Waller, James M., discharged Dec. 6, 1861.

Waller, William H., mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

Recruits.

Cameron, Levi, transferred to 59th Ill. Inf.

Jones, Arnest L., deserted October 11, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.—COL. I. C. PUGH'S REGIMENT.

The Forty-first Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized in Decatur, in the month of August, 1861, by Col. Isaac C. Pugh. Moved to St. Louis, August 7; and 29th moved to Bird's Point, Mo., and was assigned to the command of Gen. Prentiss. September 8, moved to Paducah, Ky., and assigned to Gen. B. F. Smith's com-

mand. February 5, 1862, moved to Fort Henry; 11th, marched to Fort Donaldson, and was engaged 13th, 14th and 15th, in the siege, under Col. McArthur; on the 10th of March following moved for Pittsburg Landing, arriving the 14th; was engaged in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862. Took part in the siege of Corinth; marched to Memphis, arriving July 11.

and remained until September 6, when it moved on with the brigade to Bolivar. Moved from Bolivar to La Grange, November 3; arrived at Memphis, Tenn., March 10, 1863; from there to Hernando, Miss., and was also in the engagement at Cold Water; returned to Memphis, thence moved on to Vicksburg, May 12, and was at last consolidated with the Fifty-third regiment. December 3, 1863, marched to Big Black River, where it remained and

erected winter quarters. The principal engagements in which this regiment participated were Fort Donaldson, siege of Corinth, Cold Water, siege and capture of Vicksburg and battle of Jackson; in the latter engagement its loss was 40 killed and 122 wounded. The 41st was a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division and 13th Corps. Shelby and Moultrie counties were well represented in this gallant fighting regiment, as the subjoined roster will show.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

Moultrie county men.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Captains.

Lee, Alsey B., resigned Aug. 11, 1863.
Davis, John H., term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Palmer, William H., trans. to Co. B. (as consolidated.)

Second Lieutenant.

Aldrich, Jackson H., died at Mound City March 1, '62.

First Sergeant.

Hudson, John T., died Feb. 26, 1862; of wounds.

Sergeants.

Palmer, William H., promoted 2d lieutenant.
Thompson, Andrew B., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Vaughn, William T., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Bone, Lee A., discharged Nov. 22, 1862; disability.

Corporals.

Taylor, John, discharged at St. Louis.
Black, William, died Feb. 17, 1862; of wounds.
Burg, Henry, mustered out Aug. 20, '64; as private.
Mitchell, Thomas L., prom't. to U. S. C. I., Ap. 12, '62.
Foreman, Lewis, vet., mustered out Aug. '64; private.
Minor, John W., severely wounded at Jackson, Miss.
Kennedy, David F., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Morgan, John C., vet. must'd out July 22, '65; serg't.

Musicians.

Butt, James, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865.
Crowder, Andrew, killed at Vicksburg, June 18, 1863.

Privates.

Alexander, James, died at home April 13, 1862.
Auburt, Chas. W., discharged Oct. 19, '62; disability.
Archibald, James, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Batchelder, Edwin, trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 15, 1863.
Baker, William, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Bankson, Ira, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Beck, James W., discharged July 9, 1862; disability.
Baily, D. H., vet., trans. to 2d M. O. Bat., Dec. 22, '63.
Carlsle, Robert G., veteran, mustered out July 22, '65.
Campbell, David, veteran, mustered out July 22, '65.
Cunningham, Thomas J., died at Lagrange, Dec. 3, '62.
Clark, William A., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Daniels, Matthew L., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Dailey, John, left in field on detached service.
Dingle, William L., discharged Oct. 16, 1862; disability.
Ezkhartd, John, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Eslip, Joseph A., left sick at Donelson, March 6, '62.
Foster, Thomas C., veteran, mustered out July 22, '65.
Freeland, Sam'l D., disch'd April 29, '62; disability.
French, Landford, discharged Aug. 20, '62; disability.
Ferguson, David L., veteran.
Foster, Rufus D., disch'd Oct. 16, 1862; disability.
Ferguson, George W., vet., mustered out July 22, '65.
Green, Charles H., trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 15, 1863.
Good, John C., veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865.
Gattery, James, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Good, Emanuel, discharged April 29, 1862; disability.
Hilson, Joseph, mustered out July 22, 1865.
Hoggatt, Moses, died at Sullivan, Ill., Sept. 6, 1862.
Hill, Andrew B., disch'd April 29, 1862; disability.
Hill, John, discharged April 29, 1862; disability.
Hill, Jonathan M., veteran, died June 4, 1864.
Hall, Thomas, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, '63.
Hicks, Mathias H., veteran, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Hinds, Joseph F., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Howery, Samuel, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Harley, J. A., killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, '63.
Jones, Wesley, discharged April 29, 1862; disability.
Knight, Joel B., discharged Sept. 21, 1863; wounds.
Kelley, Daniel, discharged July 9, 1862; disability.
Lansden, David S., disch'd Jan. 26, 1862; disability.

McDaniel, James, died April 15, 1862; wounds.
Morehead, Reuben E., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Morehead, William H., disch'd July 9, '62; disability.
McCollough, W. D., vet., must'd out July 23, '65; ser.
McVey, William, vet., must'd out July 22, '65; corp'l.
March, Lewis B., vet., must'd out July 22, '65; corp'l.
McDonald, William B., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Mullholland, Aud. J., disch'd Nov. 17, '62; disability.
McDonald, John W., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Minor, Henry M., discharged Nov. 17, '63; wounds.
Newlin, Ahi, veteran.
Nett, Valentine, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
O'Brian, David, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 15, '63.
Pea, Sylvester, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 15, '63.
Powell, Nelson E., veteran, promoted Q. M. sergeant.
Ritter, Samuel, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865.
Roney, James R., veteran, mustered out July 22, '65.
Ripley, David, veteran, mustered out July 22, 1865.
Riggin, John S., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Smith, William B., veteran, mustered out July 22, '65.
Smith, Joseph A., disch'd Oct. 21, 1862; disability.
Stepp, Erastus H., died at Smithland, Ky., Nov. 11, '61.
Smith, John B., discharged April 20, 1862; wounds.
Staley, Jacob, died Aug. 13, 1863; wounds.
Thomason, John L., must'd out Aug. 20, '64; corporal.
Thomason, James, died at Alexandria, La., May 11, '64.
Thomason, George W., died at Paris, Ill., Aug. 6, '62.
Vadakin, Phillip H., trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 15, '63.
Vaughan, John C., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Wilson, McLain P., deserted Oct. 5, 1862.
Walter, James, veteran, mustered out July 21, 1865.
Wheeler, Henry H., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Wiser, Peter, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Wheeler, Francis M., vet., mustered out July 22, '65.
Wilson, Alexander, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Welch, Harper, died at St. Louis, Aug. 1, 1862.

Veterans.

Buts, James A.
Foreman, Lewis, mustered out July 22, '65; corporal.
Hilson, Joseph.
Mitchell, Thomas L.

Recruits.

Seymore, John, veteran.
Thomas, Solomon E., disch'd May 15, 1862; wounds.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Veterans.

The following members of this regiment went from Shelby county.

Ferguson, David L., transferred to 59th Infantry.
McVey, William, transferred to 59th Infantry.
Wheeler, Francis M., transferred to 59th Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Private.

Dayhuff, William, re-enlisted as veteran.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Sergeant.

Watson, David R., disch'd April 28, '62; disability.

Privates.

Ayers, John, discharged April 28, 1862; disability.
Botts, William D., discharged Sept. 19, '62; disability.
Barrell, John P., disch'd March 2, 1863; disability.
Baker, Evan W., died at Corinth, May 30, 1862.
Beidler, Franklin, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Davis, William, re-enlisted as veteran.
Krone, Duquesne, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lamb, Huilett H., mustered out Aug. 20, '64; wounds.
Richardson, William H., died May 7, 1862.
Snyder, Christopher F., mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Smith, George, transferred to V. R. C., Nov. 10, '63.
Taylor, George F., re-enlisted as veteran.

Veterans.

Curtis, Myron, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Rice, Henry C., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Private.

Drind, Frederick, discharged April 6, '63; disability.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captains.

Hiram Blackstone, resigned Jan. 14, 1862.
John Huffner, killed in battle April 6, 1862.
Luther H. Wilber, died April 28, 1862.
William F. Turney, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

James Stearn, resigned Dec. 21, 1861.
Daniel M. Turney, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry H. Hardy, resigned May 21, 1862.
Christopher Conely, killed in action July 12, 1863.

Sergeants.

Charles T. Ward, died Oct. 10, 1861.
Henry H. Hardy, promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Luther Wilber, promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Corporals.

Henry Forbs, re-enlisted as veteran.
John B. Wells, discharged Aug. 17, 1862.
Benjamin J. Friskett, must. out Aug. 20, '64, as sergt.
George Davidson, mustered out Aug. 20, '64, as corpl.
William G. Buckley, re-enlisted as veteran.
George O. Peck, transf. to V. R. C.
John M. Littler, died Sept. 18, 1861.

Musicians.

James Williams, discharged Aug. 27, 1862.

Wagoner.

Benjamin F. Selby, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Akins, Samuel, re-enlisted as veteran.
Armstrong, George M., died.
Allen, Ephraim, discharged.
Beirson, Harrison, re-enlisted as veteran.
gowman, Caleb, re-enlisted as veteran.
Babcock, Hugh A., in pioneer corps, served term out.
Brown, Benjamin S., re-enlisted as veteran.
Compton, George, discharged Dec. 5, 1862.
Carr, Orlando, re-enlisted as veteran.
Carr, Jefferson, re-enlisted as veteran.
Clark, Aaron, re-enlisted as veteran.
Dal, Henry, re-enlisted as veteran.
Demaris, Enoch, discharged Sept. 4, 1862.
Dowell, Martin S., discharged.
Demaris, Jacob, discharged Aug. 23, 1862.
Flaherty, Ellrey, transferred to V. R. C.
Galyean, Samuel, discharged Sept. 19, 1862.
Green, McQuillar, discharged Sept. 20, 1862.
Harman, Henry, transferred to V. R. C., Aug., 1862.
Hencke, John, died Feb. 4, 1863.
Henson, John T., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hardy, John T., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hoy, John B., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hoy, Thomas, re-enlisted as veteran.
Hoy, William H., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hoy, Adam, sent to prison by order G. C. M.
Heyer, Dennis, died of wounds received at Donelson.
Hickey, Dennis, transf. to V. R. C., Sept. 15, 1863.
Johnston, William C., discharged Nov. 11, 1862.
Johnston, Francis M., transf. to V. R. C., Sept. 15, '63.
Kepcha, Peter, died of wounds received at Shiloh.
Kerr, John D., Sergt., died Jan. 20, 1862.
Kellar, James W., absent, sick, at muster out of regt.
Lee, William H. H., furl'ed Sept. 30, '63, nev. ret.
McGrath, John A., re-enlisted as veteran.
McKee, James F., must. out Aug. 20, 1864.
Mose, Benjamin F., must. out Aug. 20, 1864.
Meitz, Hamlin, must. out Aug. 20, 1864, wounded.

Moore, Thomas, died Sept. 3, 1863.
 McDaniel, E., discharged April 7, 1862.
 Martin, Andrew J., re-enlisted as veteran.
 McClanahan, Charles, disch'd Nov. 22, 1861.
 Patient, Robert, mustered out Aug. 20, '64, wounds.
 Price, Isaiah, killed in action April 6, 1862.
 Peifer, John, deserted twice.
 Pottorff, John, must. out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Perry, William T., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Robinson, Tobias R., died May 15, 1862, wounds.
 Robinson, Hugh M., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Roberts, Peter, discharged July 24, 1863, wounds.
 Roberts, Isaiah, discharged.
 Spicer, Merritt A., died April 8, '62, wounds.
 Smith, William H. H., died July 24, 1863, wounds.
 Salmon, Amon, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Shanks, David H., disch'd May 3, 1862.
 Smith, Benjamin, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Shay, John, died Jan. 8, 1862.
 Spears, Enos, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Verner, William, must. out Aug. 20, 1864, wounds.
 Wagoner, Edmund B., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Williams, D., died May 28, 1862.
 Walker, William, discharged Feb. 14, 1862.
 Wright, Nimrod T., mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Williams, George T., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Williams, Joseph, died June 28, 1864.
 Ward, John, discharged Feb. 28, 1863.
 Williams, Eeber P., died April 15, 1862.

Veterans.

Roset, Jesse.
 Steen, Daniel R.
 Yantis, Isaac.

Recruits.

Bailey, William H., deserted April, 1862.
 Kepkico, Henry, missing in action, Feb. 15, 1862.
 Peebles, Van D., died Aug. 8, 1863.

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."**Private.*

Dawson, Henry C., must. out June 13, 1865.

The following roster of men given in the regiments below were recruited from Shelby county.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*(Three years' service.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."**Privates.*

Milam, William H., re-enlisted as veteran.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*(Three years' service.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."**Privates.*

Cahow, Alexas, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Day, Ellis, " " "

Holt, John W., " " "

McNichols, Charles, " " "

Wilmer, W. R., promoted hospital steward.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*(Three years' service.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."**Private.*

Mowry, Henry C., must. out June 10, '65, as Corp'l.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*(Three years' service.)**First Assistant Surgeon.*

William H. Cuthbert, absent on duty at must. out of regiment.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

*(Three years' service.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."**Private.*

Malone, M., cap., died in the hands of the enemy.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY

*REGIMENT (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."**Privates.*

Anderson, William, mustered out Jan. 16, 1864.

Certain, Bates, mustered out Jan. 16, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH IN-

*FANTRY REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "B."**Sergeant.*

Albert, E. Austin, mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Reed, John, mustered out Aug. 6, 1865.

Skinner, James G., mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND RE-

*GIMENT (ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "H."**Sergeant.*

Benjamin B. Brown, mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Privates.

Barn, Theodore H., mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Havens, William P., mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Havens, Orson, mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Hanson, Nicholas, mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Hooker, Andrew J., mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

Johnson, Thomas, mustered out Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH IN-

*FANTRY (ONE YEAR SERVICE.)**Colonel.*

Cyrus Hall, resigned March 7, 1865.

*MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "E."**First Lieutenant.*

George Tackett, mustered out July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND IN-

*FANTRY REGIMENT (ONE YEAR SERVICE.)**Privates.*

Byford, William, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Byford, Carrol, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Fields, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Gawthorpe, Joseph S., mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Hill, William, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Mark, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Rydons, John W., mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Shelby, James R., mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

Shelby, William B., absent, sick, at M. O. of regt.

Taylor, James, mustered out July 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH IN-

*FANTRY REGIMENT (ONE YEAR SERVICE.)**Corporal.*

Trainor, James S., mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

Private.

Everett, Henry, mustered out Sept. 4, 1865.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—COL. WM. R. MORRISON.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., December 31st, 1861, by Col. Wm. R. Morrison. Third of February, '62, it was ordered to Cairo, and on the eighth of the same month moved to Fort Henry, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, McClelland's Division; 11th, moved to Fort Donaldson, and on the 13th engaged the enemy, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded. Among the wounded was Col. Morrison—commanding the brigade. This regiment also bore a part in the sanguinary conflict at Shiloh, losing 17 killed,

and 99 wounded. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and many of the more important engagements in which the Army of the Tennessee distinguished itself, was also at Vicksburg, and accompanied Sherman in the Meridian Campaign, also in the battle of Tupelo, July 14th and 15th, 1864, took part in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15th and 16th, received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Springfield, Sept. 15th, 1865. The 49th did good service. There were several soldiers from Moultrie county members of this regiment, and belonging to Co. F, as the subjoined roster will show.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—

*(Three years' service.)**MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "F."**Second Lieutenant.*

Freeland, Wm. T., died of wounds April 22, 1862.

Montague, Jos. M., must'd out (as Serg't) Sep. 9, 1865.

Sergeant.

McGuire, Wm., discharged Nov. 25, 1862; disability.

Corporal.

Archibald, Powars, discharged for disability.

Privates.

Akin, Ichabod, must'd out Jan. 9, 1862; disability.

Adams, Absalom, vet., mustered out Sep. 9, 1865.

Baker, Milton, discharged July 5, 1863; disability.

Bones, John W., killed at Shiloh April 12, 1862.

Cook, William R., drop'd from rolls: falsely must'd.

Debruler, Alfred G., disch'd May 2, 1863; disability.

Debruler, William, vet., mustered out Sep. 9, 1865.

Lee, Robert, vet., must'd out Sep. 9, 1865; as Corp'l.

Matthews, William, disch'd Jan. 11, 1862; disability.

Montague, Jos. M., vet., mus'd out Sep. 9, '65; Serg't.

McAdams, Jos., died at Camp Butler, Ill., Jan. 30, '62.

Mazeworth, W., vet., kil'd at Pleasant Hill Ap. 9, '64.

Wright, David W., disch'd June 10, 1862; disability.

Warren, Arthur C., vet., mustered out Sep. 9, 1865.

Warren, Enoch, died at Camp Butler Jan. 11, 1862.

Veterans.

Adams, Benjamin C., mustered out Sep. 9, 1865.

Recruits.

Adams, Edward, vet.

Ward, Larkin S., mustered out Sep. 9, 1865.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Of this regiment, portions of Companies G and K were from Shelby county, as will be noticed by the roster of those companies given below. The 53d was organized by Col. Cushman, at Ottawa, Ill., in the winter of 1861-62, and in the latter part of February, '62, moved to Camp Douglass, Chicago, Ill., and on the 23d of March, was ordered South and became a part of Gen. Hurlbut's Division. The principal engagements in which the 53d took part were the siege of Corinth, the battle of Jackson, the siege of

Atlanta, participated in the Savannah Campaign, and the battle of Bentonville. January 1st, 1863, it became a part of Gen. McPherson's corps. On the 1st of February, '64, most of the regiment veteranized, and on the third of the same month started on the Meridian Campaign. During its term of service the 53d travelled by marches 2,855 miles, and by rail and steamer 4,168; total, 7,023 miles. After Johnson's surrender, marched with the army to Washington, and participated in the grand review of May 24th. Received final muster out and pay July 28th, 1865, at Chicago.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT—

(Three years' service)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Temperly, Henry, sub., mustered out July 22, 1865.

Recruits transferred from 41st Infantry.

Akins, Samuel, transferred to "E" Co. Veteran.
Bowman, Calib, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Buckley, William G., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Brown, Benjamin, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.

Burson, Harrison, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Carr, Jefferson W., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Dial, Henry, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Doyal, Henry A. P., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Doyal, Benjamin F., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Forbes, Henry, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Ferguson G. W., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Hardy, John T., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Hoy, Thomas, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Hoy, William H., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Kline, Geo. W., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Lethers, Christian, died at Mound City Sep. 15, 1864.
Martin, A. J., vet., must'd out Jul. 22, 1865, as 1st ser't.

Perry, William T., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Robinson, Hugh M., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Smith, Benjamin F., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
Southard, Samuel, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Salmon, Amos, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Scott, Abraham G., vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Verner, Thomas, vet., mustered out July 22, 1865.
Wagoner, Edmund B., mustered out July 22, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "K."

Privates.

Davis, Wm., died in South Carolina, Feb. 16, 1865.
Krone, Duquesne H., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

This regiment was largely composed of soldiers from Shelby and Moultrie counties. The Shelby county men formed a part of eight companies; a carefully prepared roster of the same is appended to the sketch of this regiment, also those from Moultrie county. The 54th was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Illinois, by Col. Thomas W. Harris, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade." It was mustered into the U. S. service February 18, 1862. A few days thereafter ordered to Cairo; March 14th moved on to Columbus, Ky. December 18th the regiment was ordered to Jackson, Tenn.; two days afterwards moved on to Lexington, and returned on the 22d. Meanwhile Forest captured detachments of the regiment stationed on the railroad, and destroyed nearly all the records; balance of records were lost by the quartermaster's department. June 2d proceeded to Haines Bluff, on the Yazoo river, and acted on the left of Sherman's army. July 24th, 1863, ordered to Helena and formed a part of Steel's expedition against Little Rock, Arkansas. January, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, and were mustered February 9, 1864; was granted a veteran furlough, and left for Mattoon, Ill. The records in the Adjutant General's office say: "Veteran furlough having expired, the regi-

ment reassembled at Mattoon. The same day an organized gang of copperheads, led by Sheriff O'Hair, attacked some men of the regiment, at Charlestown, killing Major Shubal York, surgeon, and four privates, and wounding Col. G. M. Mitchell. One hour later the regiment arrived from Mattoon and occupied the town, capturing some of the most prominent traitors." April 12th the regiment moved to Cairo; thence to Columbus, Paducah and Little Rock; co-operated in the pursuit of Gen. Shelby, May 19th. August 24th was attacked by Shelby, with four thousand men and four pieces of artillery, and one station captured. Six companies were concentrated at a station by Col. Mitchell, and fought five hours; were driven out and captured in detail. Loss: Lieutenant James and thirteen men killed and thirty-five wounded. Companies F and H, at a distant station, were not attacked. Were paroled at Jacksonport, Ark., and arrived at Benton Barracks, Mo., September 9, 1864.

October 26, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and discharged at Camp Butler. From the organization of the regiment to the time of its discharge, by volunteers and recruits, it mustered 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers. This regiment performed many long and perilous marches, and made a record as one of the good fighting regiments from the state.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT

(Three years' service.)

MEN FROM SHELBY COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hiram M. Scarborough, must. out Oct. 15th, 1865.

Chaplain.

Sidney L. Harkey, resigned June 30th, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major.

Benjamin E. Lower, vet., must. out Oct. 15th, 1865.

Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Robert C. Allen, vet. mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."

Corporal.

James Dunlap, re-enlisted as veteran.

Recruits.

Baldwin, W., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Fletcher, David, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Goodman, William H., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Howland, William H., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Hanbecker, John H., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Hovey, Henry, mustered out Aug. 21st, 1865.
Templey, William, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Musician.

Perry, Decker.

Recruits.

Ferrish, Edward R. disch'd May 10th, '65, disability.
Gilmore, James, mustered out, Oct. 15th, 1865.
Roberts, George W., mustered out, Aug. 21st, 1865.
Sealy, Thomas, mustered out, Aug. 21st, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Recruits.

Yeaker, John, mustered out Aug. 21st, 1865.
Yeaker, Peter, mustered out Aug. 21st, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

First Lieutenant.

James Chapman, term expired, Feb. 17th, 1865.

Sergeants.

Army Thomas, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lewis Baltzell.

Privates.

Alexander, John T. vet. mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Curry, Phillips, re-enlisted as veteran.
Catterlin, Thomas, re-enlisted as veteran.
Campbell, John F., re-enlisted as veteran.
Danner, William, re-enlisted as veteran.
Davis, Joseph M., re-enlisted as veteran.
Ferguson, John, vet., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Goodnight, Porter, vet., must. out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Hull, Peter, Sr., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hull, Peter, Jr., re-enlisted as veteran.
Hull, Christian, vet., must. out. Oct. 15th, 1865.
Krebs, Monroe, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lighthizer, George, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Raridon, Wm. H., died at Windsor, Ill. Aug. 5th, 1865.
Saverly, John, vet., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
White, Calvin, re-enlisted as veteran.
Walden, John, veteran, must. out Feb. 17th, 1865.

Veterans.

Sullivan, Michael.
Bennett, Andrew J., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Camp, Jas. H., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Goodnight, Herschel, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Lawson, Walker, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Storm, James L., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Smith, Madison, mustered out Aug. 21st, 1865.

Recruits.

Davidson, Sidney, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Davidson, John E., mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Hoy, Samuel, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Veterans.

James F. Feehey, deserted Dec. 7th, 1864.

William C. Garner, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1864.
Frederick Hersh, pro. hosp. stew., res. & ret. to com.
Isaac N. Kepner, mustered out Oct. 15th, 1865.
Thos. M. Manning, died Hickory, Ark., May 20, 1865.
Peter Miller, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
James M. Roberts, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
David Smith, mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
Dewitt C. Sturdevant, promoted principal musician.
Abram Wilson, mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
Wallace, mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captains.

Edward Rocessler, dismissed Nov. 22, 1862.
John A. P. Fleming, dishonorably dis. Dec. 22, 1864.
Henry Hart, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

John W. Johnson, resigned October 15, 1862.
Andrew J. Tucker, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

John M. Hart, resigned June 9, 1864.
J. F. Montz (not must.), must. out serg't Oct. 15, 1865.

Privates.

Robert C. Allen, re-enlisted as veteran.
Benjamin Braner, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lawson Banning, re-enlisted as veteran.
J. S. Baker, died Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Oct. 20, 1864.
Charles Blackmer, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
George L. Bivers, re-enlisted as veteran.
John L. Cline, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
W. Carnes, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
Henry G. Conrad, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
James Conrad.
Napoleon Couch, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
Bartholomew Daniels.
John Dorro, re-enlisted as veteran.
George Dorn, re-enlisted as veteran.
Darius Effert, vet., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
Ira Flanders.
John A. P. Fleming, prom'd 1st serg't, then 2d lieut.
John M. Hart.

William H. Harney.
 William J. Hutchison.
 Morwell G. Hulseher.
 Eugene Howard.
 George W. Helms.
 Charles Ingram.
 Thomas Inman, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 John W. Johnson.
 George W. Jackson.
 John Jumper.
 Lee Jarman.
 Richard Jones.
 James M. Kimbro.
 Fr. Klawser, re-enlisted as vet., M. O. Oct. 15, 1865.
 E. Klawser, dishonorably discharged July 3, 1865.
 Conrad Klopp, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Charles H. Laws, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, as corp.
 Benjamin E. Lower, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Solomon Meisner, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Wm. Montz, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
 Cyrus Manzey, vet., must'd out Oct. 15, 1865, as corp.
 John W. Moore, died Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 3, 1863.
 J. F. Montz, re-en'd as vet., M. O. Oct. 15, '65, serg.
 Aaron McLean, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
 Tandy Pritchard, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Benjamin Peterson, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865.
 James Peck.
 Pinkney Parkus.
 Samuel Paul, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Joseph Phileo, mustered out Feb. 17, 1865, as serg't.
 Nicholas Peterson.
 John Perryman.
 James Perryman.
 Henry Prickett.
 John E. Pearson.
 Couch Richard.
 Ceasin Rice.
 David Stout.
 Stalis, Henry.
 Steigmeyer, George, vet., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Smith, Elias, vet., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Smith, Matthew.
 Severe, Simon, vet. mustered out Oct. 13, 1865.
 Tickner, Andrew J., vet., must'd out Oct. 13, 1865.
 Turwillinger, Allen E., vet., must'd out Oct. 13, 1865.
 Valmer, Diahbold, vet., mustered out Oct. 13, 1865.
 Wertz, John.
 Walker, Reed, vet., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 White, Simeon, vet., mustered out Oct. 13, 1865.
 Williams, Andrew.
 Whately, Charles.

Veterans.

Allen, George C., promoted Q. M. Sergeant.
 Bivens, George R., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Bruner, Benjamin, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Dorn, George, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Darrow, John, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Garner, Nathan, dishonorably disc'd July 31, 1865.
 Hart, Henry, promoted 1st serg't then 1st lieutenant.
 Pain, Sam'l H., died at Duvall's Bluff, Sept. 7, 1865.
 Pritchard, Tandy, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Carrolton, Illinois, by the venerable Colonel Jacob Fry, the hero of three wars. He was also the father of the celebrated Provost-Marshal, General Fry, who was so distinguished during the late rebellion as the Provost-Marshal of the United States.

Shelby county furnished soldiers for three companies in this historic regiment. The 61st mustered February 5th, 1862, and was ordered to the front, and became a part of the command under

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "K."

Recruits.

Caldwell, Rolan I., mustered out Sept. 8th, 1865.
 Campbell, William, mustered out Sept. 8th, 1865.
 Evans, George, mustered out Sept. 8th, 1865.
 Yates, Isaiih, mustered out Sept. 8th, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "C."

Veterans.

Denton, Preston, tr'd. to co. "C" as con. Mar. 16 '63.

Recruits.

Anthony, William, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Cushman, Spicer, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Derringer, Franklin, mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.
 Farlow, Francis, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Garner, James, died at Pine Bluff Ark., Aug. 8, 1865.
 Hamler, Emanuel, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Hanes, Alexander B., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Jones, Joseph, mustered out August 21, 1865.
 Karsil, Joseph W., mustered out October 15, 1865.
 Lewis, Anthony, mustered out October 15, 1865.
 Rice, George, mustered out October 15, 1865.
 Richmon, Henry, mustered out October 15, 1865.
 Woods, George W., mustered out October 15, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "L."

Corporal.

Ashbrook, Louis K.

Recruits.

Alexander, Wm., absent, sick at muster out of reg't.
 Ashbrook, John M., mustered out October 13, 1865.
 Bennett, John W., mustered out October 13, 1865.
 Edwards, Wm. T., died at Mound City, Nov. 10, 1864.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "K."

Privates.

Henderson, John A.
 Matney, William D., re-enlisted as veteran.

Recruits.

Baggett, John, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Goode, Joseph T., mustered out October 15, 1865.
 McGuire, Charles, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Man'l, Zachariah, mustered out October 15, 1865.
 Sellers, Benjamin, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Shook, Wellington, mustered out October 13, 1865.
 Todd, Isaac B., mustered out October 13, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Allen, William, deserted.
 Beals, James C., died at Memphis, Jan. 16, 1865.
 Bennett, George.
 Blyston, Fielding F., died at Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 21 '64.
 Burgess, George B., vet., discharged May 14, 1864.
 Canfield, John W.
 Donnelson, William.
 Farlin, Francis M.
 Holland, Scott.
 Haines, E. B.
 Henry, Levi, died in Camp Butler, Ill., Mar. 30, 1864.
 Hurry, Henry.
 Jones, James H.
 Jackson, William A.
 Lainger, John E.
 Mills, Absalom.
 Michael, Thos. J., died at Little Rock, Sep. 25, 1864.
 Michael, Joseph.
 Moore, Alphonso.
 Russell, Herman B., discharged June 8, 1864.
 Storms, Geo. B., died at Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 8, 1864.
 Shell, Henry.

Sran I, James.
 Wade, Thomas.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

(Men from Moultrie County.)

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "A."

Recruits.

Foulk, William R., mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Tapps, Alexander, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "C."

Private.

Osborne, William, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

Recruits.

Berry, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.
 Michaels, David, mustered out Oct. 15, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "G."

Private.

Linder, William B.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "K."

Recruit.

Twedy, William S., died at Hickory, Ark., May 23, '65.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

(Credited to Moultrie County.)

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "C."

Recruit and Drafted Man.

Cristy, Simon, absent at muster out.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

(Men from Shelby County.)

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "H."

Veterans.

Packer, John M., mustered out Dec. 8, 1865; vet.
 Reynolds, Joseph E. M., must'd out Dec. 8, '65; vet.

Recruits.

Adams, Jesse, transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 9, 1863.
 Beck, Jerome E., disch'd Nov. 6, 1861; disability.
 Dyer, James M., trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 6, 1863.
 Elkins, Joel, deserted Jan. 25, 1862.
 Forkner, Jesse, disch'd Dec. 9, 1862; disability.
 Gardener, Lorenzo D., mustered out Sept. 17, 1864.
 Hunter, Edmund M., disch'd Aug. 9, 1862.
 Reynolds, David M., died in reb. prison, Jan. 1, '64.
 Rumsey, William, died Sept. 29, 1862; wounds.
 Ransom, John L., killed at Pea Ridge, Mar. 7, 1862.

General Prentiss. At Pittsburg Landing this regiment distinguished itself by holding the ground until every other regiment in the division had given way. The regiment was highly complimented by General Prentiss for its gallant stand. April 7th, it lost 80 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 commissioned officers. Had an engagement with Forest. After this time the regiment was mostly employed in skirmishing and doing garrison duty. The command did good service during the war, and was discharged September 12th, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captain.

Wilson, Robert B., resigned June 21st, 1864.

Sergeant.

Allsman, John D., must. out May 21, 1865, as priv.

Corporals.

Smith, Martin, re-enlisted as veteran.
 Sanders, Francis, must. out May 21, 1865, as priv.

Privates.

Alterberry, David, died at Lit. R'k. Ark. Ap. 8th '64.
 Allsman, Marquis, re-en'd vet., must. out Mar. 8, '64.
 Brooks, James, mustered out May 21, 1865.

Cook, Jacob, re-enlisted as veteran, then deserted.
 Cook, John, discharged June — 1864, disability.
 Cook, Andrew H., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Howard, Andrew E., re-en'd vet., must. Mar. 6, '66.
 Howard, Mordecai, dis. Oct. 18th, 1862, disability.
 Harris, Thomas B., re-enlisted as veteran.
 Worsham, Samuel N., mustered out May 2d, 1865.

Veterans.

Redling, William, vet., mustered out Mar. 6th, 1866.
 Smith, Martin, serg., died Pine Bluff Aug. 10th, '64.
 Polan I, Opil J. C., vet., mustered out Mar. 6th, '66.

Recruits.

An Ires, John N., died at Camp Butler Jan. 231 '65.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

In this regiment there were several men from Shelby county members of companies C. H. and B. The 64th, better known as the "First Battalion of Yates' Sharp Shooters," was organized at Camp Butler, in the month of Dec., 1861, by Lieutenant Colonel, D. E. Williams. It consisted of four companies, the last of which was mustered into the United States' service, December 16th, 1861. Two additional companies were mustered into the service, December 31st, with Fred. W. Matteson as Major. The Colonel of the 64th was John Morrill. January 10th, 1862, the command started for the seat of war, via Quincy. Here it was armed, moved south, and in conjunction with Pope's army took part in the expedition against Fort Pillow. Subsequently became a part of the command under Rosecrans; afterwards under Sherman. The leading engagements in which it took a part were siege of Corinth, Iuka, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Resaca. These are a few of the more important engagements in which this regiment took a part. Was paid and discharged at Chicago, Ill., July 18th, 1865.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Sergeant.

Stephen P. Denison.

Corporals.

John Gray, disch'd. Aug. 17, '64, as serg't, disability.

Joseph Rice, deserted April 14th, 1862.

Privates.

Bailey, Patrick, deserted April 14th, 1862.

Veterans.

Brown, James, mustered out July 11th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Blain, Winfield S., disch'd. Nov. 10, 1864, disability.

Lenover, Joseph, mustered out, July 11th, 1865.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three years' service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Recruits.

Vantee, Josiah, pris'r war, died Feb. 25th, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Seventy-ninth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Mattoon, Ill., in August, 1862, by Col. Lyman Guinnip, and was mustered into the U. S. service August 28, 1862; thence ordered to Louisville, and soon after became a part of Gen. Sill's division. On the resignation of Col. Guinnip, Oct. 17th, Lieut. Col. Read was promoted Colonel. Among the battles in which this regiment bore a part were Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga; participated in the Atlanta campaign; was engaged in battle at Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and the battle of Nashville. These are the principal general engagements; the Seventy-ninth, however, took part in many skirmishes. June 23d, 1865, the regiment received final pay and discharge. This was a gallant regiment, and won a high reputation for its bravery and valor.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

(Shelby County Men.)

Quartermaster.

Woodward, Charles E., mustered out June 12, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Recruit.

Grove, Robert, mustered out June 14, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

(Moultrie County Men.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Calahan, David M., died at Annapolis, Mar. 20, 1863.

Grimes, Steph., pris'r of war, must. out June 23, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Private.

Norton, Milton P., mustered out June 12, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized in September, 1862, by Col. Rutherford, and mustered at Camp Butler, Illinois. Moved South in October, and formed a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Took part in the first battle at Vicksburg, and January 11, 1863, at Arkansas Post; also bore a part in the battles of Port Gibson, and Champion Hills. This regiment distinguished itself in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, July, 1863; the 97th also took part in Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and subsequently embarked for New Orleans, and became a part of the Fourth Division under Gen. Lawler; afterwards moved to Galveston, Texas, and from there proceeded to Camp Butler, Illinois. Mustered out August 13, 1865. A portion of Company "B," and one private in Company "G," were from Shelby county. Lewis D. Martin, of Shelbyville, became Colonel of the regiment October 11, 1864.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Colonel.

Martin, Lewis D., resig'd (as Lieut.-Col.) Oct. 11, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Corporal.

McDonald, Patrick, died at Cincinnati, Oct. 10, '62.

Privates.

Abercrombie, Perry, deserted Jan. 19, 1863.

Kelly, James F., mustered out July 29, 1865.

Frailey, Thomas, mustered out July 29, 1865.

Jones, Ezra, mustered out Feb. 1, 1863.

Rogers, David H., discharged Oct. 17, '63; disability.

Young, Thomas B., disch'd March 24, '63; disability.

McCabe, Charles, transferred to 37th Infantry.

Perryman, Joseph, transferred to 37th Infantry.

Perryman, John, transferred to 37th Infantry.

Sisk, George W., transferred to 37th Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Private.

Frazier, John, mustered out July 23, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.]

(COL. JESSE H. MOORE IN COMMAND.)

A portion of companies B, E, F. and G were recruited in Shelby county. It will be seen from the roster appended that several officers were also from said county. The regiment was organized and sworn into the U. S. service at Camp Butler, Sept. 19th, 1862, and ordered into the field on the 4th October, 1862. Reported to Maj.-Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th October, and on the same day crossed the river into Ky., and reported to Gen. A. J. Smith. Marched through Ky., and reached Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10th, 1863. The regiment moved to Tullahoma, and held that post till Sept. 5th, 1863. Sept. 14th, by a forced march across the Cumberland mountains, reached Bossville, Ga., five miles south of Chattanooga. Remained four days. On the 18th Sept. 1863, engaged the enemy on the extreme left, upon the field at Chickamauga. In this engagement the regiment lost six men. Sept. 20th, crossed to the support of Gen. Thomas, on the extreme right, leaving camp at sunrise. Engaged the enemy on Thomas' right at 1 o'clock, P. M., with Steadman's division, 10th regiment's reserve corps. After a

most fearful struggle, held the ground till night. Half the entire command was cut down. Col. Moore and his regiment were commended for their bravery in orders. It participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The regiment lost in killed, wounded, and captured, in the campaign around Chattanooga, in the fall of 1863, about 235 men and 10 officers. About 21st of February, 1864, marched with a detachment of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Palmer, against Dalton, Ga. Spent ten days feeling the enemy, and returned to camp, near Cleveland, Tenn. The regiment lost 6 men. Remained here till the 3d of May, when, with Gen. Sherman's grand army, started on the Atlanta campaign. The 115th regiment, on the 7th of May, led the charge upon Tunnel Hill, Ga., driving the enemy through Buzzard Roost Gap. The 15th and 16th of May engaged in battle at Resaca, Ga., sustained stubbornly a charge upon the left flank, for which the regiment was commended in orders. Lost in this contest about 30 men and officers.

All the principal engagements of the military division of the Mississippi were inscribed, by orders, upon the regimental banner. The regiment lost during the Atlanta campaign, about 100 men. When Gen. Sherman marched to the sea, Gen. Thomas' command was detached and ordered to Tennessee to watch the movements of Gen. Hood. The 115th regiment was with this force in the second brigade, first division, fourth army corps. The regiment took an active part in the engagements which, in November and December, 1864, resulted in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran army, known as the "Army of the Tennessee," and then commanded by confederate Gen. Hood. The brigade to which the 115th Illinois regiment

belonged for nearly two years, without material alteration, was known throughout the department as the "Iron Brigade," and was for the most part, up to the 23d December, 1864, commanded by Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, of Ky., who neglected no opportunity to win distinction for himself and his command.

On the 23d of December, 1864, while pursuing Gen. Hood in his retreat from Nashville, Col. J. H. Moore, of the 115th Illinois regiment, took command of this splendid brigade, and continued its commander till it was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. Col. Moore was breveted brigadier-general before leaving the army.

Gen. Hood having been driven, after his defeat at Nashville, Tenn., with the remains of a broken army across the Tennessee, the 115th regiment with the fourth army corps, marched to Huntsville, Ala., and went into camp on the 5th of January, 1865. Marched thence on the 14th of March, into East Tennessee, thence expecting to move by the way of Lynchburg, Va., to assist in the capture of Richmond. But, while in the vicinity of Greenville, Tenn., Richmond fell, and Gen. Lee surrendered.

The regiment then moved with the fourth army corps, and went into camp near Nashville, Tenn., and there remained until mustered out of the service, June 11th, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ills, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23d, 1865.

Thus it will be seen that the members of these four companies from Shelby county were engaged in many hard-fought battles, reflecting honor on the county which they represented in the great struggle for national union.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Poteet, George A., mustered out June 11th, 1865.

Quartermaster.

Jerome, Charles W., mustered out June 11th 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Jerome, Charles W., promoted.

Commissary Sergeant.

Travis, David P., mustered out June 11th, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "B."

Captains.

Slocum, Elezer, mustered out June 11th, 1865.

First-Lieutenants.

Stean, Erasmus D., resigned April 20th, 1865.

Swartz, Ezekiel R., mustered out June 11th, 1865.

Second-Lieutenant.

Beauchamp, John, died March 26th, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Weeks, John, mustered out June 11th, 1865.

Sergeants.

Bowman, Harrison, deserted Jan. 28th, 1863.

Holding, James G., mustered out June 11th, 1865.

Davis, John H., died at Chat. of wounds Sept. 28, '63.

Archer, Wallace W., mustered out June 11th, 1865.

Corporals.

Finley Beyhmer, must. out June 11, 1865.

Wm. Carroll, died at Jeff'ville, Ind., Feb. 6, '63.

Harmon Sagebiel, discharged April 3, 1863.

Robert S. Holding, must. out June 11, 1865.

George W. Fringer, discharged Dec. 24, 1862.

Elgin Martin, must. out June 11, 1865.

William Kinney, discharged March 31, 1863.

Henry C. Endicott, must. June 11, 1865.

Musicians.

Matthew Verner, must. out June 11, 1865.

Lewis C. Brown must. out June 11, 1865,

Wagoner.

Larkin Moyer, must. out June 11, '65, was prisoner.

Privates.

Akins, John H., disch'd July 23, 1863, disability.

Amlin, M. J., died at Danville, Ky., March 2.

Baker, John A. deserted Oct. 22, 1862.

Baker, Fletcher, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Baker, Thomas, transf. to Eng. Corps, July 23, 1864.

Bragy, Asben, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Eaker, Joseph G., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Beachtill Jesse C., deserted Jan. 22, 1863.

Barrett, Samuel, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Calhoun, James R., died at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, '63.

Cowgill, John W. F., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Corley, Joel, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Dutton, Abram S., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Frazier, John, Corp'l. transf. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '65.

Fenkbine, Tobias, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Gaddis, Wilson, died at Pana, Ill., Oct. 6, 1862.

Garvin, Charles, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 10, '63.

Ginger, Joseph C., discharged Dec. 13, 1862.

Henry, Eleazer, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 23, '63.

Hildebrand, Spencer, transf. to Co. "A" 21st Inf.

Jackson, D., died at Franklin, Tenn., April 29, '63.

Jerome, Charles A., promoted Q. M., Sergt.

Jarvis, Loscen, died at Triune, Tenn., June 22, '63.

Leist, Wm. C., died at Franklin, Tenn., April 18, '63.

Lenover, Charles A., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Leach, Wm., died Anderson's, Sept. 10, '64, grave 8464

Leach, Lafayette, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Leighter, Charles, disch'd Jan. 23, 1863, as Corp'l.

Lucas, Leigh R. mustered out Jan. 11, 1865.

McHall, William, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 19, '65.

Moore, John, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Sept. 8, '63.

Moore, John W., died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 26, '63.

Myers, Levi M., killed at Brown Ferry, Sept. 27, '63.

McDaniel, Charles, discharged July 23, 1863, disab.

Myers, William M., mustered out June 11, 1865.

McNealy, Thomas, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Murdock, John, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Mooney, Joseph, mustered out July 1, 1864.

Mooney, Solomon, disch'd April 21, 1864, wounds.

Nichols, George, discharged May 31, 1864, wounds.

Patterson, T. S., transf. to Eng. Corps July 28, 1864.

Poteet, Isaac, disch'd April 21, 1863, disability.

Page, Nicholas, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 2, '63.

Page, William, died at Franklin Tenn., April 26, '63.

Reid, William H., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Robinson, George, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Rankin, David, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 27, '63.

Selby, John A., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Stumpff, John C., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Stotler, Henry, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov., '62.

Schwartz, Ezekiel R., promoted corp'l then 2d Lieut.

Travis, Ezra J., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Travis, David P., promoted corp'l then Com. Sergt.

Travis, Harvey M., died at Nashville Nov. 19, 1863.

Travis, William S., discharged April 14, 1864.

Thompson, Hamilton, mustered out June 16, 1865.

Taylor, Bazel, transf. to V. R. C., April 10, 1864.

Truit, Benjamin, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Thorp, Franklin, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Thompson, Rand H., killed at Chick'ga, Sept. 20, '63.

Wagoner, John, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1863.

Weakley, Emanuel J., mustered out June 11, 1865.

White, Hawley, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Wade, Wm. H., died at Franklin, Tenn., April 20, '63.

Williams, Jesse, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Young, Jeremiah, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Young, Solomon, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Recruits.

Bright, George W., transferred to Co. A, 21st Inf'ty.

Hornback, Curtis, disch'd April 3, 1863, disability.

Reid, James, transferred to Co. A, 21st Infantry.

Reynolds, Wm., transferred to Co. A, 21st Infantry.

Stotler, Wm., died at Covington, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Captain.

John M. Lane, resigned May 11, 1863.

Private.

Adams, J. Q., scr., died Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 15, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "F."

Captain.

Charles H. Griffith, mustered out June 11, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Matthew Freeman, died March 30, 1863.

Jacob Porter, killed May 14, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

David Reed, Sept. 27, 1863, of wounds.

Sergeants.

Cornelius Ambrose, trans. Eng. corps, July 27, 1861.

Corporals.

Jacob Porter, promoted 1st serg't, then 1st lieutenant.
M. Woodward, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Russell G. Middleton, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Joseph Stepleton, disch'd May 11, 1863, disability.

Privates.

Branon, Thomas D., serg't, died at Resaca, Ga.
Bryson, Josiah, discharged April 5, 1863, disability.
Bandy, Daniel F., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Creighton, John A., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Daniels, Wallace, deserted Jan. 21, 1863.
Davis, Columbus, deserted Feb. 9, 1863.
Eller, Washington, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Griffith, C. H., pro. corp., ser. & cap., wo. May 14, '64.
Henderson, George A., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Halbrooks, W. P., died Covington, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.
Hinton, Wm., trans'd to Eng. Corps, July 27, 1864.
Henderson, W. R., d. Lexington, Ky., Aug. 14, 1862.
Jones, Martin T., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Jones, Francis M., died Danville, Ky., Mar. 9, 1863.
Jones, James, mustered out June 11, 1865, wounds.
Jones, Isaac, mustered out June 11, 1865, as corporal.
Jones, Elijah W., died Covington, Ky., Oct. 29, 1862.
Lowe, James, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Linn, Wm. T., transferred to V. R. C., Sept., 1863.
Milum, John, discharged Feb. 6, 1863, disability.
Manly, David, transferred to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863.
Price, William B., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Price, John H., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Pope, Matthew L., discharged April 20, 1863, dis'y.
Roberts, R. J., discharged Jan. 22, 1863, disability.
Roberts, S. L., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Roberts, W. R., died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1863.
Roberts, Walker, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Robert, A. M., died at Franklin, Tenn., Apr. 25, 1863.
Rokard, A. M., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Robertson, J. S., died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 18, 1863.
Robertson, William A., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Slack, F. W., discharged Jan. 15, 1863, disability.
Slater, Joseph, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Woolard, John J., mustered out June 11, 1865, corp.
Woolard, Charles, died Tullahoma, Ten., Sept., 1863.
Woolard, John W., deserted Feb. 22, 1863.
Warren, Henry, mustered out June 11, 1865.

Recruits.

Roberts, John P., died at Lexington, Ky., Nov., 1862.
Titus, Peter, died at Tunnel Hill, Ga., July 15, 1864.
Titus, Samuel M., deserted at Louisville, Ky.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Captains.

John W. Dove, mustered out June 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Col. N. W. Tupper's Regiment.

This regiment was organized at Decatur, Ill., during August and September, 1862. On the sixth of September the companies, not yet being full, were sworn into the United States service and mustered as a battalion. On the thirtieth of September, the ranks having been filled up, the regiment was mustered, and November eighth was ordered to Cairo. The one hundred and sixteenth Ill. Infantry belonged almost entirely to Macon, Shelby, and Moultrie counties. In November the regiment left Cairo for Memphis, where it became a part of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under command of General W. T. Sherman, and the 116th assigned to the first brigade,

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Privates.

Wallace, Jas. C., died on st'm'r Nashv'le Mar. 16, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captains.

James L. Dobson, resigned June 13th, 1863.
John P. Lamb, resigned Dec. 22d, 1864.
Charles P. Essick, mustered out June 7th, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Isom Simmons, killed in battle Dec. 22d, 1864.
Joseph Goodwin, mustered out June 7th, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John M. Baker, mustered out June 11, 1865.

First Sergeants.

R. B. Smith, died at Nashville, Oct. 31 of wounds.
B. E. Sutton, died at Nashville, Aug. 22, 1863.
Oliver H. Darand, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Wm. W. Hall, discharged July 2, 1863, disability.

Corporals.

William E. Killam, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
Miller, J. C., serg., disch'd to accept com. in 15 U.S.C.T.
Reynolds, Charles B., disch'd Feb. 2; priv. disability.
Roland, David, mustered out June 11, 1865; serg't.
Hager, John, mustered out June 11, 1865; sergeant.
Kelly, Samuel S., mustered out June 11, '65; serg't.
Clem, Henry, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30, '63.

Musicians.

Busk, Abraham B., mustered out June 11, '65; priv.

Wagoner.

Mesnard, Solomon, mustered out May 20, '65; private.

Privates.

Alexander, Wm. C., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Atkinson, William, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Benjamin, John J., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Blair, William J. C., deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
Blackstone, William, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Bowen, Henry J., trans. to V. R. C., April 22, 1864.
Brown, Hiram, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Brown, Geo. W., died at Richmond, Ky., Dec. 12, '62.
Croddick, David A., trans. to V. R. C., Aug. 15, '64.
Craig, James A., must'd out June 11, '65; pris. of war.
Davidson, Joseph, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Devore, Harvey, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Duncun, William, died at Chattanooga, Sept. 30, '63.
Faucher, George, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Foster, Charles R., died at Nashville, Nov. 29, 1863.
Freeman, William J., wounded, transferred to V. R. C.
Frisell, James H., died at Nashville, April 11, 1863.
Gobbert, Elisha E., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Gallagher, William S., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Gallino, Thomas, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Hall, William T., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Hanson, Morgan, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Hanson, George W., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Hanson, John W., deserted Feb. 2, 1863.
Helms, Jonathan, discharged Feb. 2, '63; disability.
Jarnagin, Lee, transferred to V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864.
Keeler, Henry S., mustered out June 11, 1865.

Keeler, John W., mustered out June 11, '65; corporal.
Kelly, Hugh A., mustered out June 11, 1865.
King, Elza O., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Kinsler, John, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 1, 1863.
Kerns, George W., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Lawton, James, discharged Aug. 14, 1864; disability.
Lepkey, Fred. W., corp., died at Resaca, Ga. May 15, '64.
Loner, Andrew J., died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 5, '62.
Loner, David, died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 28, 1862.
Mattix, Justus, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Marshall, Martin V., mustered out June 11, 1865.
McNear, George W., discharged Feb. 20, '63; disability.
McGuire, Patrick, mustered out June 11, 1863.
McCullough, Samuel, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
Murray, Rosalvo D. C., disch'd Dec. 19, '62; disability.
Nance, John, mustered out May 26, '65; pris. of war.
Nance, Thos. J., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Purkey, Joseph J., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Philbrook, Flavius J., mus'd out Jul. 1, '65; pri's war.
Pike, Davis, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Prickett, William R., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Puckett, Henry, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1863.
Reichart, James, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Read, Robert F., discharged April 13, 1863; disab'y.
Reeder, Isaac N., died at Lexington, Jan. 21, 1863.
Renner, John, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Richards, John T., died at Louisville, Feb. 25, 1863.
Scott, James W., trans'd to V. R. C., Sept. 12, 1863.
Shanks, Richard, died at Covington, Nov. 19, 1862.
Sharrock, John W., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Sharrock, Amos J., mustered out May 29, 1865.
Stout Thomas F., died at Nashville, Oct. 9, 1863.
Smith, John, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Smith, Wesley, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Tolly, Isaac S., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Tuttle, Elisha, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Vermillion, Benjamin L., deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
Wallace, John R., mus'd out June 11, '65, as corp'l.
Wallis, William, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Wallis, John, di'd at Resaca, Ga., May 15, '64; won'ts.
Waters, Jeremiah H., di'd at Richmond, Dec. 21, '62.

Recruits.

Burns, William, deserted Dec. 20, 1863.
Barrett, William O., mustered out May 10, 1865.
Hanson, James, transferred to Co. A, 21st Infantry.
Miller, David O., mustered out June 11, 1865.
May, William, transferred to Co. A, 21st Infantry.
May, James, transferred to Co. A, 21st Infantry.
Neals, Francis A. A., trans'd to Co. A, 21st Infantry.
Sharrock, Francis M., trans'd to Co. A, 21st Infantry.
Thornton, Charles T., mustered out June 11, 1865.
Thornton, Albert R., corporal, disch'd for wounds.

second division, with General Morgan L. Smith in command of the division. The first baptism of fire which this regiment received was at the battle of Chickasaw, next was the engagement at Arkansas Post. The 116th also took part in the battles of Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Storming of Missionary Ridge, was afterwards engaged in the charge and capture of Resaca, also at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, where they went into camp and remained there until orders came for Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," in which the regiment bore a conspicuous part. After serving in the south for a few months, the great rebellion being virtually crushed, the regiment was ordered to Washington and was mustered out of service June 7th, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Isom Simmons, promoted.

First Sergeant.

Daniel W. O'Donald, priv. absent, sick at M. O. of regt.

Sergeants.

John W. Copeland, died at St. Louis, April 10th, 1863.
James Edwards, must. out June 7th, 1865, as Capt.
Ambrose, Gilliland, mustered out June 7th, 1865.

Corporals.

W. W. Donaldson, died on st'm'r Planet, Jun. 23d, '63.
James English, must. out June 7th, 1865, as private.
Robert Cottrell, must. out June 7th, 1865, as private.
D. W. Jagers, deserted Jan. 20th, 1863.

Musicians.

Coplin, James T., died at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 14, '63.

Privates.

Atkins, H. J., discharged May 13, 1863; disability.
Anderson, M. J., mustered out June 7, 1865.
Abbott, M. T., mustered out June 7, 1865.
Brown, Geo. F., must'd out June 7, '65, as musician.
Conner, W. W., must'd out June 7, '65, as sergeant.
Catherwood, Wm, died on st'r Planet, Jan. 21, 1865.
Campbell, W. C., died at Young's Point, Mar. 5, '63.
Campbell, N. T., mustered out June 7, 1865.
Cook, William, died at Memphis, March 3, 1863.
Daughtry, Bryant, died at Memphis, March 3, 1863.
Edwards, Joseph, died at Young's Point, Mar. 4, '63.
Essick, C. P., serg't, 1st serg't, then 1st lieutenant.
Gillimore, W. A., died Milliken's Bend, June 5, '63.
Goodwin, Joseph, pro. serg't, 1st serg't, then 1st lie't.
Gordon, William, mustered out June 7, 1865.
Henson, T. M., died on stea'r Planet, Jan. 17, 1863.

Jenkins, Achilles, deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Lamb, D. T., corp'l, died May 30, 1863; wounds.
 Lewis, H. R., prom'd cap. 46th Infan'y, Dec. 27, '62.
 McMurty, Logan, died Young's Point, April 1, '63.
 McGovern, John W., trans'd to Co. F, 55th Ill. In'y.
 McConnell, John, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Mount, J. W., cor'l, kil'd at Vicksburg, May 19, '63.
 Perdue, C. S., deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Pullen, Richard, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
 Roley, O. W., deserted Nov. 13, 1863.
 Roley, Thomas, deserted Jan. 20, 1863.
 Reddick, Alexander, trans'd to V. R. C. Sep. 1, '63.

Sellers, M. P., died at Memphis, March 20, 1863.
 Scribner, L. M., deserted Jan. 19, 1863.
 Scribner, J. K., trans'd to Co. F, 55th Ill. Infantry.
 Snyder, A. J., absent sick at muster out of regiment.
 Tindall, W. W., disc'd Dec. 19, '64, as sergt.; disability.
 York, Jerome B., mustered out June 7, 1865.
 The above members of the 116th were from Shelby county.

(Moultrie county men in the 116th.)
 MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "C."
Privates.

Aken, Wm. A., died at Young's Point, Feb. 10, '63.

Bushart, William, died of wounds May 31, 1863.
 Bankson, Henry M., died on str Taylor Jan. 22, '63.
 Cole, Ferguson, died in Louisiana April 23, 1863.
 Livesay, James M., mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Nicholson, Wm. H., died at Young's Point, 1863.
 Ward, Abner L., disc'd Apr. 4, 1863; disability.
 Woolen, Levin, absent sick at muster out of regim't.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY "I."

Private.

Wilson, John N., absent sick at muster out of reg't.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS. COL. JAMES MONROE'S REGIMENT.

Of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Shelby county contributed parts of four companies, viz.: D, E, H and K, as is exhibited by the roster of the respective companies. Quite a number of men were also recruited from Moultrie, and became members of company I. The regiment was organized and mustered September 6, 1862, and was soon after ordered to the front, and became a part of the Army of the Tennessee, and shared the fortunes and glories of that gallant army. The 123d formed a

part of the advance in the battle of Farmington, Tennessee, Oct. 17, 1863. At this battle Col. Monroe was killed while gallantly leading his men. This regiment also suffered considerably at the battle of Chaplin Hills. By special order issued June 28, 1865, those men of the 123d who are ineligible to be mustered out, were consolidated with the 61st Illinois Infantry. This regiment did garrison duty for a time at Helena, Arkansas, Duvall's Bluff; also engaged the enemy at Clarendon, Ark., and suffered severe losses at the battles of Bolivar and Lagrange, Tenn. At the expiration of their term of service the regiment was honorably discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Second Lieutenant.

Miles W. Hart, resigned Jan. 23, 1863.

Sergeant.

Joseph H. Reynolds, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Privates.

Ashcraft, James O., absent at muster out; wounded.
 Bland, Seth T., disc'd April 2, 1863; disability.
 Bland, Samuel, trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 6, 1864.
 Brandon, Wesley, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Cross, James H., mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Cross, David, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Chamberlain, James, trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Dodds, Ebenezer, must'd out June 28, 1865, as corp.
 Dodds, Geo. F., killed at Chaplin Hills Oct. 8, 1862.
 Davidson, John D., trans. to V. R. C., Oct. 29, 1863.
 Davis, Joel killed at Chaplin Hills Oct. 8, 1862.
 Daniel, Johnson B., must. out June 28, '65, as sergt.
 Floyd, Edward, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Floyd, Robert C., died at Murfreesboro, April, 25, '63.
 Kinkeade, Thomas, mustered out June, 1865.
 Reynolds, John M., disc'd Feb. 28, 1863, disability.
 Storms, J. M., transf. to Miss. Marine Brig. Jan. 1, '63.
 Thorsby, T. F., mustered out June 28, '65, as corpl.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Private.

Riler, Aaron, mustered out June 28, 1865, as sergt.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Hewitt, John W., died April 23, 1863.
 Hewitt, William, deserted Sept. 7, 1863.
 Snow, C. P. M., transf to V. R. C., Feb. 28, '64.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "K."

Captain.

Alfred Francisco, resigned June 2, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel M. Ewing, mustered out June 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Allen Francisco, resigned June 3, 1863.
 Wm. K. Ferguson, must. out July 12, '65, as sergt.

First Sergeant.

Thomas McCarter, Private.

Sergeants.

J. W. Herrod, 1st Sergt. died at Memphis Oct. 9, '63.
 N. M. Carter, priv. transf. to V. R. C., May 31, '64.

William H. Morehead, disc'd Nov. 3, 1863, disab.
 John W. Daully disc'd July 11, 1864.

Corporals.

James H. Daully, died at home March 10, '64.
 John E. Ward, disc'd Dec. 8th, 1863.
 William A. Carter, mustered out July 12, '65, as sergt.
 Samuel Craig, mustered out May 28, 1865.
 P. Francisco, disc'd Sept. 4, '65, for deser'n.
 John Munzey, discharged as priv. April 6, 1863.
 Peter Turney, mustered out July 12, 1865, as priv.
 Levi Francisco, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Musicians.

Lafayette Glazebrook, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Jacob Francisco mustered out July 12, '65, as priv.

Privates.

Auser, James M., deserted June 30, 1863.
 Banger, Ewing, mustered out June 16, 1865.
 Bryant, Henry, died at Clarendon Ark., Aug. 22, '63.
 Bauger, Simeon, died at Bolivar, Tenn., Jan. 4, '63.
 Bush, James, died at Memphis, May 6, 1865.
 Carter, Hatter, died at Lagrange, Tenn., June 15, '65.
 Curry, Lafayette, died at Memphis, Sept. 21, 1863.
 Curry, James, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Cox, O. H. P. died at Duvall's Blfs, Ark., May 16, '64.
 Dawson, Peter, died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 18, '63.
 Dunn, B. G., died Helena, Ark., Aug. 18, 1863.
 Evans, Robert, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Ewing, Samuel, pro. 1st Sergt., then 2d and 1st Lieut.
 French, William, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Fisher, William, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Ferguson, W. K. must. out July 12, '65, as 1st sergt.
 Francisco, James, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Gains, James L., deserted May 12, 1863.
 Horsley, William, discharged April 6, 1863.
 Helton, Lafayette, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Hogan, George, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Holt, Jerry M., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 James, David, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Jackson, Andrew, mustered out May 18, 1865.
 Jones, Amos, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Lennex, Lewis W., mustered June 16, 1865.
 Lennex, G., died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 10, '63.
 Lee, James S., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Lewis, William, mustered out July 12, '65, wounded.
 Lovins, George W., mustered out July 12, '65.
 Mahoney, William, mustered out May 31, 1865.
 Mahoney, John B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Mason, William R., discharged July 12, 1865.
 Miller, Matthew, discharged April 19, 1863.
 Miller, Charles, mustered out May 15, 1865.
 Martin, Irwin, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Owens, Thomas J., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Porter, William W., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Robinson, Samuel B., died at Memphis, Oct. 28, 1863.
 Rolley, H. B., die at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Sept. 2, '63.
 Reynolds, John, discharged Dec. 18, 1863.
 Rose, James, mustered out June 16, 1865.
 Spicer, J. R., corp. died at Little Rock, Ark. Nov. 6, '63.
 Tull, John D., mustered out July 12, 1865; corporal.
 Tull, Brazanon D., mustered out July 12, 1865; sergt.
 Tull, John W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Tull, Daniel, died on steamer Baltic, July 24, 1863.
 Tutts, Alfred A., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Tolen, John, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan. 3, 1863.
 Underwood, John, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Ward, John D., discharged Aug. 30, 1863.
 Walters, Samuel, died at Bolivar, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.
 Weger, Jacob, deserted April 1, 1863.
 White, Starling, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Jan 6, '63.
 Willis, John, discharged June 11, 1865.
 Walker, Alex., died at Lagrange, Tenn., March, 19, '63.
 Wright, William W., died at Memphis, Nov. 25, 1863.

Recruit.

Wagoner, William W., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Goddard, Joseph A.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Moultrie county men.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Second Lieutenant.

Hawkins, Gregory R., resigned Jan. 25, 1864.

Sergeants.

Hamblin, Henry, mustered out June 28; private.
 Smith, D. C., reduced, died at Murfreesboro, Ap. 18, '63.

Corporal.

Pearce, Andrew J., disc'd Ap. 21; private, disability.

Privates.

Davis, Charles H., died at Nashville, Tenn., June 6, '63.
 Fleschner, William E., mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Jordan, Russel, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Johnson, Lorenzo, deserted at New Albany, Ind.
 Kenedy, John B., died at Murfreesboro, Feb. 24, '63.
 Linder, Charles M., discharged Feb. 3, '63; disability.
 Munson, George S., died of wounds rec'd, Oct. 7, '63.
 McCoy, John M., discharged Jan. 3, 1863; disability.
 Ranson, Franklin, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Snyder, Henry L., died of wounds rec'd Oct. 8, 1862.
 Sackrider, John, died of wounds rec'd Aug. 6, 1862.
 Thair, Ambrose G., died at Gallipolis, O., Jan. 9, '62.
 Vallandigham, Jeff J., mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Weakley, Jeremiah, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 Weakley, John, mustered out June 28, 1865.
 White, Michael or Marshall, died at Nashville, Tenn.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Moultrie county probably furnished more men to the 126th than to any other regiment during the late rebellion, (see roster below.)

This regiment was organized at Alton, Ill., by Colonel Jonathan Richmond, and mustered September 4th, 1862. On the 20th November it moved to Columbus, Ky., thence to Bolivar, Tennessee, and

the 28th of the same month to La Grange. On the 19th of December six companies were ordered to Jackson, Tennessee, to reinforce that place and afterward proceeded to Humboldt and there were joined by the four remaining companies, Jan. 20th, 1863. On the 25th March following moved to Jackson, was there assigned to second brigade, second division, sixteenth army corps, General Hurlbut commanding. Moved by rail to Memphis and embarked for Vicksburg Landing at Haines' Bluff, June 2d. July 24th embarked for Helena, Ark., and took part in the capture of Little Rock, July 10th. Thence to Duvall's Bluff, where Col. Richmond was

assigned to the command of the post. In August marched via Little Rock to Pine Bluff, Ark., and in February 1865 moved to the mouth of the White River. Returned to Pine Bluff June 4th, and July 12th, 1865 was mustered out.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line near Humboldt, Tenn., Dec. 21st, 1862, in capture of Little Rock, Ark., and in the fight at Clarendon in the same state. This regiment was composed of stubborn fighters, and did hard and gallant service.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

First Assistant Surgeon.

Erastus W. Mills, honorably disch'd Aug. 29th, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergeants.

Perry B. Gillham, promoted 1st Lieut. Co. C.
Martin Atwell, mustered out July 12th, 1865.

Hospital Steward.

Joseph H. Everett, disch'd Mar. 23d, 1863, dis'bl'ty.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "A."

Captains.

Martin N. Van Fleet, resigned, April 21st, 1864.
Adley N. Gregory, mustered out July 12th, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas F. Reynolds, mustered out, July 12th, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Allen H. Morgan, resigned July 23d, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Foster, William C. mustered out July 12, 1865.

Sergeants.

Crowder, James A., must'd out July 12, as private.
Clare, John H., must'd out July 25, 1865, as priv'e.
Hamelton, Charles M., disch'd Apr. 9, '63; disabil'y.
Reynolds, Thomas F., promoted 1st lieutenant

Corporals.

Foster, Samuel W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Kelsey, Levi, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Silvers, George W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Mulholland, Henry, disch'd May 4, 1863; disabil'y.
Williams, James F., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Musicians.

Bradley, John E., must'd out July 12, '65, as serg't.
Preddy, Robert T., must'd out July 12, '65, as priv'e.

Wagoner.

McClung, Robert, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Privates.

Adkins, Stanton, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Archer, William K., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Atkinson, Allen, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Atkinson, George W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Alexander, Thos. H., died at Humboldt, Feb. 21, '63.
Brown, John, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Bragg, Henry L., died at Jackson, Tenn., May 5, '63.
Black, David B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Briner, James H., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Biel, Madison G., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Clare, William S., died at Pine Bluff, Oct. 20, 1864.
Cochran, Wm. G., must'd out July 12, '64, as serg't.
Cornelius, George W., disch'd June 15, '65; disabil'y.
Cooley, Daniel H., died at Duvall's Bluff, Jun. 9, '64.
Cunningham, Stephen, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Cantrel, Isaac, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Feb. 7, '63.
Cook, William R., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Daniels, William W., died at Lagrange, Jan. 4, '63.
Davidson, Franklin S., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Davis, E. H., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Evans, Job, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Evans, Benjamin, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Evans, Bozwell M., died at St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1863.
French, William, disch'd June 22, '63; disability.
French, Augustus, died at Lagrange, Feb. 9, 1863.
Frederick, Henry L., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Foster, Geo. W., Sr., di'd at Mound City Sep. 30, '63.
Foster, Geo. W., Jr., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Graybill, Chris., kil'd on st'r Carrie Jacobs, Au. 21, '64.
Hagerman, Benj. F. G., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Hagerman, L. G., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Howell, Sam'l K., di'd at Duvall's Bluff, Sep. 27, '64.
Hook, John, must'd out July 12, 1865, as corporal.
Hook, Jacob, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Harris, James T., mustered out July 14, 1865.
Howe, Samuel N., died in Moultrie co., Jan. 30, 1865.
Holland, Fr'klin M., died L'range, Tenn. Jan. 8, '65.
Hopkin, George W., must. out July 12, '65, corporal.
Haulman, John H., must. out July 12, 1865.
Haulman, David, died at P. B'ff, Ark., Nov. 4, 1864.
Hewitt, John T. mustered out July 12, 1865.
Huffman, James, corp'l, died in M'phis, Ap. 1, 1864.
Hull, William, transferred to V.R.C. April 6, 1864.
Jackson, Jesse A., must. out July 12, 1865.
Johnson, John O., died at M'd city Dec. 31, 1862.
James, Willis, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jones, Evan, died at St. Charles, Ark., May 10, '65.
Lawrence, William R., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Littleton, Gilbert H., died L'range, Tenn., Jan. 14, '63.
Montawney, Lyman, mustered out July 12, 1865.
McMullin, Francis C., d'd J'ks'n, Tenn. Mar. 25, '63.
Million, An'w J., d'd Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 11, '63.
Newport, James W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Porter, And'w disc'd May 5, '64, corporal, disability.
Parrett, John S., transf'd to V. R. C. June 18, 1864.
Plotter, George W., disch'd Aug. 11, 1863, disability.
Powell, Warren S., disch'd June 15, 1865, disability.
Porter, Morrow, d'd at L'range, Tenn., Jan. 12, '63.
Raney, Charles H., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Reedy, Ananias, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Staley, John S., died at L'range, Tenn. Dec. 24, '62.
Stark, David, discharged Oct. 31, 1863, disability.
Shipman, Godfrey, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Sager, James C., deserted Dec. 3, 1863.
Southar, Ferd., corp. d'd Moul't. co., Ill., Aug. 29, '64.
Sharp, Henry W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Thompson, James, d'd at L'range Tenn., Feb. 1, '63.
Travillion, James C., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Underwood, James, deserted Nov. 7, 1862.
Williams, Thomas J., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Walker, Joseph H., discharged Sept. 18, '63, disab'ty.
Younger, Levi F., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Recruits.

Atkinson, Francis M., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Frederick, Jacob, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wood, James M., mustered out July 12, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "C."

Captains.

Smyser, Alfred N., resigned February 16, 1864.
McPheeters, Rankin P., mustered out July 12, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Powell, James M. discharged January 4, 1864.
Gillham, Perry B., mustered out July 12, 1865.

Second-Lieutenants.

Vaughan, George W., discharged January 4, 1864.
Lindsey, David G., must. out (as serg't) July 12, '65.

First Sergeant.

Robert Stewart, died Lagrange, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.

Sergeants.

William T. Miner, died at Memphis April 22, 1862.
Enoch B. Purvis, must'd out May 22, 1865, private.
Leroy Linn, mustered out July 12, 1865.
E. H. Keller, died at Camp Butler, Ill., Apr. 4, 1864.

Corporals.

Grant V. Jones, mustered out July 12, 1865, as serg.
William Kirkwood, mustered out July 12, 1865.
John Rolan, died Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 15, 1863.
Levi Rhodes, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1862.
Wm. Campbell, died at Jackson, Tenn., Apr. 7, 1863.
Aaron A. Criswell mustered out July 12, 1865.

Francis M. Wagoner, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Francis J. Matherson, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Musicians.

Wm. A. Butt, mustered out July 12, 1865, as corporal.
Samuel Parrott, private tr. to V. R. C., May 31, 1864.

Wagoner.

Harmon Haggard, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Privates.

Arnold, John, trans. to V. R. C., June 18, 1865.
Baggett, Abraham C., died at home May 21, 1864.
Bentley, Jeffery, died Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 23, 1863.
Brocken, Robert, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Barry, Albert, dishonorably disch'ged July 13, 1863.
Collier, Hezekiah, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Cazier, William, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Dunn, George W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Dodson, Pleasant, transf'd to V. R. C., May 21, 1864.
Everett, Joseph H., promoted hospital steward.
Fultz, Jacob B., died at Jackson, Tenn., May 22, 1863.
Fread, James, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Fread, George, died at St. Charles, Ark., May 6, 1865.
Fulton, Isaac, discharged July 22, 1863.
Fulton, Barnabas, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Ginnett, George W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Glazebrook, Columbus, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Glazebrook, John, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Gough, John H., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Gillham, Perry B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hunt, Henry, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hiller, David, discharged Dec. 17, 1863.
Hagerman, Parker M., discharged March 9, 1863.
Hagerman, Aaron E., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Hagerman, James W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Inman, William H., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Jeffers, Thomas, discharged June 15, 1865, wounds.
Jeffers, Elias, died at Lagrange, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1863.
Kirkwood, Hiram, discharged March 26, 1863.
Laing, Hedrey, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Lindsey, David G., must'd out July 12, 1865, 1st ser.
McKeowan, James, transf. to V. R. C., Nov. 18, 1863.
McPheeters, Rankin P., prom'd 1st lieut., then capt.
Martin, Atwell, promoted commissary sergeant.
Martin, Charles D., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Miller, John M., mustered out July 12, 1865, as corp.
Magee, Elihu W., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Morgan, David B., died, Jackson, Tenn., Ap. 15, '63.
Prickett, Samuel, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Rolan, Wilson, died at Jackson, Tenn., April 17, 1863.
Ralston, John, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Reams, Thomas B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Reedy, Joseph, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Stewart, Elijah, deserted Dec. 20, 1862.
Spark, Jno., kil'd by acci'tl shot, Jackson, Dec. 26, '63.
Smith, John P., discharged July 24, 1863.
Smith, Peter, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Taylor, David J., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Trabue, Jephtha C., died at Paducah, Aug. 12, 1863.
Wren, John B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wren, Wash. J. died at home, Oct. 14, 1863.
Watson, William A., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Welton, Uri, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wren, Edward M., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Wagoner, James J., deserted Jan. 25, 1863.
Walker, William B., mustered out July 12, 1865.
Webb, Henry, mustered out July 12, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "K."

Privates.

Miller, Randolph, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Richardson, Albert, mustered out July 12, 1865.
Steel, Simon, deserted June 30, 1863.
Skidmore, John, died at Lagrange, Dec. 21, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' INFANTRY.

Shelby and Moultrie counties were well represented in this regiment as the subjoined roster will show.

The 143d regiment was organized at Mattoon, Illinois, by Col. Dudley C. Smith, of Shelbyville, and mustered in June 11, 1864, for 100 days. June 16, the command moved for Memphis, Tenn.,

and, on the 19th was assigned to Fourth Brigade, district of Memphis, Col. Buttrick commanding. July 12 was assigned to Third Brigade. Was ordered to report to Gen. Buford, July 27, at Helena, Arkansas, and on the following day was assigned to garrison duty. Moved northward on the 10th of September, and at Mattoon, Ill., the regiment was mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, paid and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)

Colonel.

Dudley C. Smith, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Q. M. Sergeant.

William Gunnell, mustered out Sept. 26, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Corporals.

Charles S. Turner, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Morgan W. Price, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Privates.

Bruce, Henry M., deserted July 8, 1864.
Coomes, Robert, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Davis, William B., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Eller, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Frad, Stephen D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Morris, William H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Neice, John, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Rogers, James, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Richardson, James D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Roberts, Jeremiah T., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Roberts, Richard H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Reed, Abraham S., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Slaters, John H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Captain.

Philander R. Webster, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Richard Couch, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward Dunway, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

First Sergeant.

William Sampson, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Sergeants.

Thaddeus Denning, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Westley G. Broyles, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Charles Lantz, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Swallen, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Corporals.

Crim, John R., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Hall, John J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Hay, Joel W., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Kesler, Daniel, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Selby, William B., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Underwood, George, died at Helena, Ark. 20, 1864.
Umble, Jasper, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Wesley, Allen, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Musicians.

Frizzle, Columbus, mus'd out Sept. 26, '64, as private.
Mason, William H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Wagoner.

Belt, Thomas, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

Privates.

Austin, George W., mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Col. Eugene A. Carr of the regular army in August, 1861. About two-thirds of company M, a large part of company H, and one private in company C, from Shelby county, composed a part of it. On the 25th of September, 1861, the regiment moved

Bowman, Isaac P., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Bivins, James L., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Burgess, George, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Bright, John N., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Banning, William J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Baker, Merten G., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Ball, George, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Carroll, James, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Crouch, David, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Campbell, Henry M., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Crocker, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Dilley, John D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Davidson, Washington, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Davidson, John, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Duckett, John W., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Steen, Daniel R., discharged July 16, 1862; wound is.
Evans, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.
Edgar, William, died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 21, 1864.
Fagan, John, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
France, Isam, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
Frazier, Andrew, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Griffith, William, mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.
Gregory, John W., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Guinford, Marlow D. F., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Gutz, Daniel, mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.
Heady, Taylor, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Irvinson, William D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Johnson, Solon D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Keller, John J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Little, Jacob S., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Lemmon, William, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Loury, James, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Morse, William, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Mills, James H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Mears, Oliver, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Munson, James T., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Munson, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Myers, Henry, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Macklin, Jacob, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Patten, James T., died at Mattoon, Sept. 21, 1864.
Peacock, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Parker, Walter J., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Pottes, Isaac, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Rice, John, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Robertson, Eleazar, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Robertson, Henry G., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Ruddy, David W., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Reed, David C., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Robinson, Samuel A., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Rasor, George C., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Rhodes, Jesse C., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Roberts, Isaiah, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Sexton, William, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Sheilds, David, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Smith, James H., mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Sampson, James, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Thompson, James, mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.
Florence, Felix C., mustered out Oct. 18, 1864.
Thorne, John, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Thomas, John D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Torrence, Samuel C., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Underwood, John W., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Wright, Franklin, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Walker, Isaac B., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Walker, William, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Wakefield, Andy, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

The above are men from Shelby county.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

Moultrie county men.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Captain.

Lee, Alsey B., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Kerchival, Joseph A., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Miner, Henry M., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Sergeants.

Landers, Franklin, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Miller, Rodham, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Ray, Morgan J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Corporals.

Evans, David A., absent in hospital.

Davis, James A., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Ferguson, John D., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Powell, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

Musicians.

Duval, James W., mustered out September 23, 1864.

Wagoner.

Roberts, John W., mustered out September 26, 1864.

Privates.

Atkinson, Thomas J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Bone, Andrew K., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Brown, John L., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Bone, George H., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Ball, Andrew, died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 22, 1864.
Bailey, John R., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Chaplain, Robert, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Crowder, John A., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Catwell, Jesse R., d'd at Memphis July 15, 1864.
Evans, William W., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Foster, Rufus D., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Hamilton, Thomas W., d'd at Helena, Ark. Aug. 11, '64.
Hanger, Ezra P., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Hagerman, Hiram, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Hewes, Samuel R., mustered out October 29, 1864.
Haney, Aker, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Hewett, Adolphus, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Johnson, Elisha H., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Knotgrass, John, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Lansien, David S., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Michael, George C., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Moore, John T., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Mitchell, George A., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Morrow, James, mustered out September 26, 1864.
McReynolds, Stephen, mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Morris, Curtis G., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Riggin, James L., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Roberts, Andrew J., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Seaney, William, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Shipman, Daniel, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Sickofus, William, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Stroval, Isaac, died at Helena, Ark., Sept. 2, 1864.
Scott, James H., died at Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 25, 1864.
Sweet, Joseph H., mustered out September 26, 1864.
Warner, George W., mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.
Ward, John, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Young, Joseph, mustered out September 26, 1864.
Zook, William, mustered out September 26, 1864.

to St. Louis, and on the first of October proceeded up the Missouri river to Jefferson city, and thence marched to Warsaw, arriving Oct. 11. On 23d marched toward Springfield, Mo., in Col. Carr's brigade, General Ashboth's division. On the 2d of November following, Gen. Hunter took command of the army. Nov. 13th the first and second battalions moved with the army on Rolla, Mo.

The third battalion, Maj. Ruggles commanding, was the last to leave Springfield. Reached Rolla Nov. 19. Here the regiment remained until December 29, when it moved in the advance of General Curtis' army for the south-west. On the 13th of February, 1862, near Springfield, the third cavalry fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Gen. Curtis' campaign. On the 14th of February, 1862, it occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 16th came up with Gen. Price's army, and took some prisoners. On the 18th at Sugar Creek, Ark., the third battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. It had various skirmishes and short marches during the summer and fall in Arkansas, and west of the Mississippi river, when on the 23d of December, 1862, company M, with H and C, and other companies, reported to Gen. Steele at the mouth of the Yazoo river, formed part of the force, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg under Gen. Sherman. Company M was the last to leave the field and embark on the boats after the battle. In the spring of 1863, Col. McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, and soon after, as a part of the thirteenth corps, this battalion took part in the battle of Post Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. Aug. 16 reported to Gen. Banks, and bore a part

in the western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas, and Carrion Crow Bayou. Aug. 21 a part of the third regiment participated in the repulse of Gen. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. On Aug. 24, 1864, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies. A large percentage of the men in companies M and H from Shelby county went into the new arrangement, and the remainder were mustered out, their time having expired. The battalion took part in the battles with Gen. Hood's army in December, 1864, and operated below and around Nashville. Embarked for St. Louis in May, 1865; thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to General Curtis. On July 4 started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota; north to the British line; south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Barthold, and returned to Fort Snelling Oct. 1, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 13, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

Such are some of the leading movements of the Third Cavalry Regiment, in which companies H, M and C largely participated. Few regiments of the war passed over, by marches and otherwise, a greater area of country, or did more active duty.

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT—Three years' service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "C."

Private.

Shempf, John H., mustered out Sept. 5, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "M."

Sergeant.

Schazeman, Seveins, must. out Sept. 5, '64, sergt.

Corporal.

Abram Bechtel re-enlisted as veteran.

Privates.

Arnold, Israel J., died at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, '61.
Bly, Samuel, discharged Dec. 24, 1861.
Brownlee, Reuben, disch'd May 15, 1862; disability.
Davis, Charles, mustered out Sept. 5, 1864.
Dry, George H., deserted Sept. 2, 1861.
Eller, Lewis, re-enlisted as veteran.
Hall, Cyrus, drowned in White River, June 11, 1862.
Jester, Lawrence R., re-enlisted as veteran.
Jester, Lewis W., disch'd July 23, 1862; disability.
Liston, Wm. C., disch'd Oct. 6, 1862; disability.
McDaniel, Josiah, mustered out Sept. 5, 1864.
Powell, Alvah, re-enlisted as veteran.
Perryman, James, re-enlisted as veteran.
Smith, James, disch'd Sept. 6, 1862; disability.
Slusser, James R., mustered out March 8, 1865.
Thorne, Simon P., re-enlisted as veteran.
Welch, Thomas, deserted June 1, 1862.

Wakefield, Albert R., mustered out Sept. 5, 1865.
Weekley, Thomas L., re-enlisted as veteran.

VETERANS.

Sergeants.

Thos. D. Chatham, tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, '65.
Abraham Bechtel, tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, '65.
Thomas Weekley, tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, '65.

Corporal.

Lewis Eiler, tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.

Privates.

Brown, Lewis C., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Jester, Lawr'ce R., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, '65.
Millikin, B. F., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Powell, Alva R., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Thorn, Simon, tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.

Recruits.

Akins, Wm. H., tr. to co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Brown, Jas. R., tr. to co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Brownback, Wm., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Collins, Jas. S., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Donley, Jos. J., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Evans, Henry, tr. to co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Jester, Wm. tr. to co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Jester, B. V. R., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
McCoey, Wm. H., tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Nichols, Geo. D. tr. co. C, con.; M. O. Oct. 10, 1865.
Sullivan, W. H., tr. to Co. "C," con., M. O. Oct. 10, '65.

Williams, J. W., tr. to Co. "C," con., M. O. Oct. 10, '65.
Wilson, Henry, tr. to Co. "C," con., M. O. Oct. 10, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."—Consolidated.

Co. Com. Sergeant.

Garrett, Francis M., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Corporals.

Sharrock, David S., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Headen, Thomas B., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Privates.

Bonser, Aaron, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Blakey, Henry T., absent sick at muster out of regt.
Buckley, Silas M., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Corley, George, absent sick at muster out of regiment.
Dawson, John, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Frizzell, Columbus, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Hall, James A., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Lowe, John, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Munson, William, mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Munson, Jacob D., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.
Munson, Manning B., mustered out Oct. 10, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Coffee, Benjamin C., mustered out May 21, 1865
Snider, James.
Vermillion, Robert.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Fifth cavalry regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in November 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed Colonel. In the Fifth Moultrie county furnished about one third of the men in company B., and was also well represented in companies E. and H.; Shelby county contributed a number of men to companies D, G, and I. The persons from these counties who were members of this regiment is shown in the subjoined Roster. On the 20th of February, 1862, the regiment proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and on the third of March moved to Pilot Knob, thence to Doniphan, and on the first of April following, had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, killing three and taking seven prisoners; on the 17th of April marched to Pocahontas; June 27th started for the Mississippi river, arrived at Jacksonport on the 29th, and joined Curtis' army and marched to Helena July 13th. October 22d, a forage train was attacked by the enemy, and Lieutenant Elliot and seventy-eight men of the Fifth Cavalry captured, after losing 1 killed and six wounded. On

January 11th, 1863, the regiment made an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and, in April, pursued Marmaduke who was retreating from Missouri, May 29th, 1863, embarked for Vicksburg, and landed at Snyder's Bluff on the first of June, made a reconnoissance to Mcchanicsburg; drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily, capturing forty-three prisoners, losing one killed and seven wounded. In July was with Sherman's army at Jackson, Miss., was in the expeditions to Meridan Canton, and Grenada. In August, at the Yellowbush, destroyed 40 engines and 320 cars by burning, which could not be saved, as the bridge over the Yellowbush was destroyed. On the nineteenth moved toward Memphis. On the 21st encountered Blythe's rebel cavalry at Coldwater, and defeated them, the regiment losing one killed and five wounded, arrived at Memphis on the 22d of August, 1863, embarked for Vicksburg and encamped at Black River, August 29th, where they remained until May 1st, 1864, then moved to Vicksburg. In October with General McPherson's 17th corps at Jackson, took part in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing General Adams. Janu-

ary 1st, 1864, many of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; on Feb. 3d moved with Sherman's command on the Meridian raid. March 17th, the veterans were furloughed, returning to the command May 10th, 1864. On the 27th Colonel John McConnell of Springfield arrived, was mustered and took command of the regiment. At this time eight companies were dismounted and did garrison duty. Companies A, B, and C, were fully mounted and equipped. During the months of July and September the Battalion was at Jackson and Port Gibson, skirmishing and fighting frequently. Subsequently moved to Natchez, thence to Tonica Bend, landed and moved to Woodville, surprised and captured a rebel camp; during the night the enemy advanced with three guns

and six hundred men. The Fifth Cavalry and Third United States Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell, charged the enemy the next morning, driving him in confusion, and captured three cannon; returned to Vicksburg October 11th. After this the regiment spent several months skirmishing. In January went on an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, returning February 13th. On the first of July moved to Texas via Red River. The regiment was assigned to General Forsythe's brigade, Second Division, Major General Curtis commanding. Arrived at Hemstead, Texas, August 26th, remained at this post until October 16th, then ordered to Springfield, Illinois. Mustered out October 27th, and received final payment and discharge October 30th, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.—(Three years' service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "B."

Captain.

Peniwell, Kendall B., term expired Feb. 14, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Thayer, Alfred, resigned April 10, 1862.

March, Clement, term expired Feb. 14, 1865.

Wilson, Robert C., quartermaster.

Harrison, Edwin, mustered out (sergt.) Oct. 27, 1865.

Sergeants.

Furlon, John W., vet., absent sick at M. O. of regt.

Berry, William M., discharged June 12, '62; disability.

Corporals.

Chadwick, John W., vet., died at Vicksburg Nov. 7, '64.

Arrington, J. A., killed nr. Meridan, Miss. June 25, '63.

Dawson, Wm. N., vet., sergeant, deserted Jan. 21, '65.

Bugler.

Denny, Hiram E., promoted chief bugler.

Farrier.

Peniwell, William B., pro. regimental com. sergt.

Privates.

Boggs, John W., veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Foster, John R., mustered out Nov. 8, 1864; corp'l.

Fleming, Abel, veteran, deserted July 12, 1865.

Harrison, E. vet., must'd out Oct. 27, '65; C. Q. M. S.

Harness, Isaac L., mustered out May 1, 1863.

Landers, George W., mustered out Nov. 9, 1864.

Murphy, William, transf. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.

Parret, Byard W., died at Jeff. Barracks, Dec. 10, '63.

Peniwell, Ephraim W., mustered out Nov. 8, 1864.

Sears, Joshua W., mustered out Nov. 8, 1864.

Veterans.

Devens, John, died at Vicksburg Oct. 9, 1864.

Duffield, Andrew P., must. out Oct. 27, '65, as trump.

Furlong, John W., absent sick at M. O. of regiment.

SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in September, 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg, of Fulton county, as its colonel, since made prominent by his election to the United States senate. Shelby county was well represented in this regiment, in four companies. Company H was raised largely through Captain Milton L. Webster's efforts, and it

was almost entirely from this county. The 7th regiment bore an honorable part in the many engagements in which it participated in the late war (we regret there is no history of this regiment preserved in the Adjutant-General's office), therefore our sketch is necessarily brief. We append a roster of the soldiers from Shelby county.

SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.—(Three Years' Service.)

Major.

Hall, Cyrus, resigned for promotion Feb. 9, 1862.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "B."

Recruits.

Colony, Henry, disch'd March 21, 1865, disability.

Fletcher, John, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jones, Samuel, discharged Dec. 1, 1862, disability.

Kail, Henry C., must. out July 12, 1865, 1st serg't.

Perkins, Andrew J., disch'd Dec. 1, 1862, disability.

Wheat, Levi, mustered out July 12, 1865.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "H."

Captains.

Webster, Milton L., term expired October 15, 1864.

Brant, Uriah, mustered out November 4, 1865.

Recruits.

Denny, Hiram E., mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Duffield, Andrew P., veteran.

Maxlox, Wm., disch'd Dec. 10, '64, corp'l., term exp.

Peniwell, James, mustered out June 15, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "E."

Private.

Gannill, James N., died at Memphis, Nov. 12, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "H."

Privates.

Betz, Solomon, corporal, died at Salem, May 14, '65.

Davidson, David, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

McCord, John, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

The soldiers in the above companies were from Moultrie county.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT

(Three years' service).

THE FOLLOWING MEN WERE FROM SHELBY COUNTY.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "D."

Private.

Dawling, Michael, transf. to V. R. C.

Recruit.

Elliott, James.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "G."

Captain.

S. W. McConnel died at Greenville, La., Aug. 14, '65.

First Lieutenant.

William N. Elliott, mustered out Nov. 17, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel W. McConnell, promoted.

First Sergeant.

Samuel Y. Anderson, disch'd Aug. 27, 1862, disab.

Corporals.

Jacob Gascal, transf. to V. R. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

Thomas C. Craig, mustered out Nov. 8, 1864.

Oliver F. Harris, re-enlisted as veteran.

Farrier.

John W. Smith, re-enlisted as veteran.

Privates.

Butler, Louis, died at Vicksburg Dec. 16, 1863.

Fuller, Nelson W., transf. to Miss. Marine Brigade.

Lemans, John P., disch'd May 12, 1862, disability.

Malin, Elisha, disch'd Feb. 18, 1862, disability.

McConnell, Samuel W., promoted regt. Q. M. sergt.

O'Donnel, M., drowned in Miss. River, June 30, '63.

Roberts, John W., disch'd Dec. 27, 1862, disability.

Smith, H. A., died at Pilot Knob, Mo., April 6, '62.

Turner, William K., vet., must. out Oct. 27, 1865.

Turner, James T., disch'd April 7, 1863, disability.

Wilmer, F. M., 1st Sergt. died at home Aug. 18, '64.

Veterans.

Smith, John W., mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Recruits.

Anderson, Sam G., disch'd Sept. 30, 1865, disability.

Bennett, Geo. C., mustered out Nov. 2, '64, as corp'l.

Cox, James, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Elliott, Wesley T., mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Hinton, Willis, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Smith, Reuben A., mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Slack, Frederick W., mustered Oct. 27, 1865.

Smith, Robert S., mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

Turner, Warren, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY "I."

Privates.

Burson, David A., mustered out Nov. 7, '64, as sad'er.

Huffman, William, mustered out Nov. 7, '64, as sad'er.

McDaniel, E., died at Camp Butler, Ill., Dec. 22, '61.

Pen, Benjamin.

Ray, William.

Aichel, Adam, vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Cruess, James, serg't, died Aug. 23, 1862; wounds.
 Churchfield, James, killed at Okolona, Feb. 21, '64.
 Churchfield, Thomas, discharged Jan. 31, 1863.
 Cook, William A., vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Fancher, Harry, mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Far, John, dishonorably discharged, Oct. 8, 1864.
 Fowler, Uriah, mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Johnson, John, vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Leathers, William, deserted June 1, 1863.
 Light, Henry, died in Mo., March 9, 1862.
 Morgan, Thomas E., vet., mustered out Nov. 4, '65.
 McLean, David L., mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.
 Martin, William, mustered out Sep. 12, 1864.
 Phillips, William, died at Mound City, June 25, '62.
 Root, Walker G., disch'd Oct. 27, 1862; disability.
 Sheley, Ansel D., vet., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Thompson, George M., vet., must'd out Nov. 4, '65.
 Turney, James W., died at Mound City, June 12, '62.
 Valentine, William, vet., must'd out Nov. 4, '65.
 Webster, Lovinas, disch'd June 10, 1863; disability.
 Winson, Francis, disch'd Oct. 13, 1862; disability.
 Winters, Milton A., died at Bird's Point, Jan. 18, '62.

Veterans.

Bachtel, Andrew, mustered out Nov. 4, '65, as serg't.
 Brepler, Mathias, mustered out Nov. 4, '65, as corp'l.
 Brown, Charles W., deserted Aug. 26, 1865.
 Emrick, Peter, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Heffron, Martin T., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hartman, William T., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hantry, John, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Johnson, John, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Judkins, Joshua P., must'd out Nov. 4, 1865, as serg't.
 Jones, Richard, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Chicago, Ill., in November, 1861, by Col. A. G. Brackett, and was mustered in the United States service Nov. 3d. Among the unassigned recruits are noted four in company M, from Shelby county, viz.: William Burns, James Musham, Samuel Nelson, and John Williams.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT

Was organized November 25th, 1861, at Camp Butler, Springfield. James A. Barrett was its first Colonel, who resigned May 15th, 1862, and the same day Col. Dudley Wickersham was appointed Colonel of the regiment; on the 20th December, 1861, it moved to Quincy, Ill., and from thence to Benton Barracks, Mo. It operated in South-west Missouri, in the vicinity of Springfield and Marshfield, till November 13th, when it formed a part of the Army of the Frontier, and was in line of duty from Springfield, Mo., to

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' service).

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "M."

Privates.

Black, John N., Veteran.
 Bullock, Elisha W., mustered out Jan. 6, '65, corporal.
 Drain, John H., mustered out Dec. 30th, 1864.
 Edwards, John W., Veteran.
 Greer, William F., discharged June 5th, 1862.
 Gale, Samuel W., discharged Nov. 1st, 1862, dis.
 Hendricks, W., died at Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 19, '63.
 Johnson, Geo. W., discharged Oct. 10th, 1862; disabil.
 Jourdon, John H., deserted July 1st, 1863.
 Martin, John E., died at Brownsville, Ark., Sep. 3, '63.
 McFarlin, Jacob, disch'd June 27, 1863; corporal dis.
 Miles, Martin F., Veteran.

TWELFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in February, 1862, at Chicago. Arno Vass was its first colonel; it formed a part of the grand army of the department of the Mississippi, and, in pursuance of general

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

*Three Years' Service.**Roster of Men from Shelby County given below.*

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "F."

Privates.

McColley, Henry, deserted December 31, 1862.
 Seeley, Orsom, deserted December 20, 1863.

Miller, Jesse, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Miller, Peter, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Patrick, James W., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Reese, George W., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Shull, Jacob, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865, as sergeant.
 Stotts, William J., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Stegmaier, Charles, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Turner, William C., mustered out Oct. 18, '65; sergt.

Recruits.

Anles, David D., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Beeman, John, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Butson, John W., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Blaul, Eugene, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Bone, Elias, died at Shelbyville, Nov. 13, 1864.
 Bowles, John S., mustered out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Barnhart, Milton M., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Bush, Samuel M., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Baepple, David, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Bone, Joseph, mustered out July 18, 1865.
 Brown, R. C., missing since battle at Iuka, Sept. 13, '62.
 Cushman, Eliphalel, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Cross, Joseph, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Dunnaway, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 23, '65.
 Edward, Efram, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Fowler, John, died at Okolona, Miss.
 Hann, Samuel M., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hart, Harrison L., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Hall, Thomas A., mustered out May 16, 1865.
 Holland, Lawson, deserted Aug. 25, 1865.
 Hammock, Robert B., died Dec. 31, 1862; wounds.
 Hall, Green W., discharged March 14, '63; disability.
 Jenkins, Silas M., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Kelly, Jefferson, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Leathers, Wm. W., died at Jacinto, Miss., July 9, '62.

Leathers, David M., died at Memphis, March 19, '64.
 Leifer, Solomon, died at La Grange, Tenn., Nov. 18, '62.
 Marsh, Richard, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Moore, Zachariah, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Moore, Laven, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Metzger, John C., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Moore, Franklin, mustered out July 21, '65; par. pris.
 Miller, John C., discharged April 7, 1863; disability.
 Mitkin, James S., died at St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1865.
 Page, John, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Pratt, William C., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Pandex, George, mustered out July 12, 1865; sergt.
 Patient, William, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Perkins, John S., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Reiman, Charles, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Ruly, William, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Smith, Frederick, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Severe, Samuel J., mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Smith, David, mustered out July 12, 1865.
 Stickler, George, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
 Tomlinson, Phineas L., died at Shelbyville, Jan. 24, '65.
 Travis, Harrison, mustered out May 20, 1865.
 Victor, Elbert, mustered out July 12, 1865; corp'l.
 Valentine, Levi B., mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wool, Thomas, discharged Dec. 2, 1862; disability.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "L."

Recruit.

Crooks, John M., mustered out Nov. 4, 1865; corp'l.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "M."

Recruits Unassigned.

Earnest, John.
 Smith, E. A.
 Vasburg, Anderson.

Cane Hill, Arkansas. Took part in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7th, 1862; was also at Jacksonport, Helena, and Old Town Landing; November 16th, marched with the expedition to the mouth of White river. Thence to Oakland, Miss., where it had a skirmish with the enemy, and returned to Helena, December 7th, 1862. The term of service of the Tenth and Fifteenth regiments Illinois cavalry volunteers having expired, an order of consolidation was issued, January 26th, 1865, for the re-enlisted men and recruits of the same, to be formed into twelve companies, and recognized as the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry. The regiment was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., and having served their country long and well, final payment and discharge was made. The following are the soldiers from Moultrie and Shelby counties, who were members of this regiment.

Reynolds, Archibald, disch. Jan. 6th, 1863; disability.
 Sanderson, James, Veteran.
 Shirey, Daniel, Veteran.
 Seely, Frederick F., Veteran.

Veterans.

Ames, Geo. R., must. out Nov. 22, 1865; as corporal.
 Bodell, Michael, must. out Nov. 22, 1865; as corporal.
 The above soldiers enlisted from Moultrie county.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

*Three Years' Service.**Members from Shelby County.*

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "G."

Privates.

Wolf, James J., vet., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.

Workman, William S. must. out Dec. 30, '64, corp'l.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "M."

Privates.

Baker, Jesse, killed by guerillas at C. Hol's Jan. 1, '63.
 Burns, John W., discharged July 20, 1864, disability.
 Dunham, W. C., vet., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Pope, Theodore, vet., mustered out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Richardson, George B., vet., must. out Nov. 22, '65.

Veterans.

Farrel, Michael, disch'd Aug. 29, 1865, as wagoner.
 Martin, Miles P., must. out as serg't Nov. 22, 1865.
 Feely, Frederick, must. out Nov. 22, 1865, as saddler.

Recruit.

Beabont, William T., died at Windsor Nov. 1, 1863.

orders issued March 2d, 1865, it was consolidated into an eight company organization. Hasbrock Davis became colonel.

Jacob Wetzell, of Shelby county, was a member of this regiment, and was mustered out May 28, 1865, as bugler.

MUSTER-ROLL COMPANY "K."

Second-Lieutenants.

Steen, James S., died February 27, 1864.
 Beck, James W., must. out as serg't July 31, 1865.
Q.-M.-Sergeant.
 Hutchinson, George T., mustered out May 11, 1865.
Sergeant.
 Franklin, James, must. out July 28, '65, as private.

Corporal.

Cullumber, John W., mustered out May 20, 1865.

Wagoner.

Macklin, Eli, died at Shelbyville, Ill., March 12, '65.

Privates.

Allen, James H., discharged July 3, 1865.
 Beck, James W., must. out July 31, 1865, as serg't.
 Livingston, William, deserted August 17, 1863.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. D. W. ENGLISH.



THE earliest preaching in Shelby county, of which we have any account, was at Cold Spring previous to 1825, by Joseph Foulks, who was then on the Shoal creek circuit. Mother Sallie Turner came from Kentucky in the fall of 1825, and settled on Robinson creek, and immediately threw open her house for preaching. In 1826 a sermon was preached in her house by Joseph Foulks, and closed with prayer by mother Turner. This service was followed by a class-meeting led by brother Hall. Joseph Foulks was followed in this work, in 1827, by Thomas Randall, a cousin of Barton Randall, now of the Illinois conference. In 1828 came Samuel H. Thompson and Wm. L. Deneau, who preached all over the county. They were followed in 1829 by Lorenzo Edwards, and in 1830 by Milo Huffaker. Nov. 12, 1830, Rev. Hiram Tremble came to the county, and settled on Robinson creek; found the society flourishing under the pastorate of Mr. Huffaker, to whom he gave his church letter. Two years later, having been licensed to preach, he delivered his first sermon in a log house in the vicinity, taking for his text these words: "The wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God." Such was the power of the word that he had not proceeded far until the cries of the penitent were heard on every side, and a number were converted to God. A good society still exists in the neighborhood.

Selby Chapel.—A number of Methodist families had settled in this vicinity; and in 1839 a good class of eighteen was found to exist, of which Rufus Imnan was leader. In 1845 a church was built with the following as trustees: Thomas Hardy, R. Imnan, Alex. Boyce, John Selby, Jacob Moyer. In 1873 the church was moved from this to its present location; the house then being valued at \$500. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1843 with Jesse Hardy as superintendent. At the present time the society is in a good condition with a membership of sixty-three.

St. Mary's M. E. Church.—Societies had existed in this neighborhood for over thirty years. In 1875 the classes from Union and Rosebud school-houses united, forming the present St. Mary's society. In this year a beautiful frame chapel was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated by Dr. Wm. Stevenson. The present membership is sixty. A good Sabbath-school is connected with this society. The members of the first class were Thomas Carter and family, James Davis and wife, Martin and Nancy Dutton, William and Susan Doyle, E. S. and Julia French, Joseph and Mary Foster, Harriet Hendrick, Elizabeth Strump, Emily Starkey, and Sallie Ward. The society at present has a membership of sixty.

Sanners M. E. Church.—The society was organized in 1875 at Maple Grove, by Rev. E. Howard, L. P. A revival of religion took place, resulting in some fifty accessions to the church. This was followed by the building of a house of worship, costing \$1200, under the labors of A. G. Graham. The society now numbers about twenty-five.

A Sabbath-school was in existence before the organization of the society. The first board of trustees was: E. B. Sanners, John W. Sanners, Hiram Johnson, Wm. Ryker, Orson Smith, Lenis Cooper.

Mount Carmel.—As early as 1850, a good class existed in the neighborhood of Mt. Carmel church, called "Galigher's class," meeting at the house of Wesley Galigher. The members were: Wesley Galigher and wife, Wm. Carnes and wife Madilla, Thomas, P. Malinda Workman, and others.

The house of Wesley Galigher was the home of the early ministers, and long a place of public worship.

From this class sprang the two societies, Mt. Carmel and Wesley Chapel. The Mt. Carmel church is beautifully located, four miles south of Shelbyville, was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1200. Present membership is 103.

A Sabbath-school has existed here since 1850.

Wesley Chapel.—This church was commenced in 1875, under the labors of Rev. J. N. Lapham, and completed under the ministry of J. C. Burkett, at a cost of \$1200. Dedicated by Dr. James Leaton. As early as 1855 a class, led by Wm. Carnes, met at the Salem school-house.

This society has now about twenty-five members. The church is a nice frame building, situated in a beautiful grove, six miles south-east of Shelbyville. They have an excellent Sabbath-school.

The Second (Moulton) M. E. Church was organized in the school-house situated in the south-west part of Shelbyville, Oct. 19, 1878, by Rev. M. C. Galeener. The class at first consisted of six members, with Moses Flanders as leader. After the second meeting the leader leased a vacant store-room, in which services were held every Sabbath. But this room becoming too small to accommodate the congregations, about Jan. 1st, 1879, a subscription was started to build a new church. Work began on this house about June 1st, and it was completed in the fall, and dedicated by Dr. W. H. Adams. The church will seat 300 persons, and is valued at \$3,000.

The first board of Trustees consisted of Moses Flanders, G. L. Gowdy, John Cutler, John Malone, and R. B. Reeve.

In 1880 Rev. M. C. Galeener was followed by Rev. W. R. Howard. A Sabbath-school was organized some time previous to the society.

The present membership is 150.

Cowden Circuit.—This circuit has three preaching places within its bounds, viz.:—Cowden, Lakewood, and Pleasant Grove.

At Cowden Methodism developed from occasional neighborhood preaching, into a permanent organization some 21 years ago, in an old log building known as Torrence School-house—which still stands at the edge of the town—under the ministry of Rev. W. Ancels. The class consisted of 18 members, many of whom are still resident in the county. These were Caleb Torrence and wife, James Chri-ty and wife, Daniel Galigher and wife, and others. From this beginning Methodism has steadily grown until it has attained its present standing. Among the ministers who have served this charge, are T. C. Lapham, S. Munsell, T. S. Johnson, — Malicoat, B. W. T. Corley, I. Villars, J. W. Warfield, T. M. Dillon, — Gale, P. Swartz, — Rhodes, and Stubblefield.

In 1875 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and dedicated by Dr. Wm. Stevenson.

Present membership, 65. Parsonage built in 1878. Sunday-school organized 12 or 15 years ago.

Pleasant Grove.—At this place Methodism dates back 40 years or more. Before the day of school-houses, Wm. Petty, David Austin, R. Elijah Bankston, a L. P., and others, had services at their homes. Afterward the school-house and grove were used as places of worship, until in 1868 a chapel was built costing \$1,200, dedica-

ted by Dr. H. Buck. Trustees were James Frizzell, N. T. Pinkley, Levi Cochran, J. Kesler, and Peter Neff.

Sabbath-school dates back many years.

Present membership, 42.

Lakewood M. E. Society.—Here we have a class of 53 members but no church building. It has been a preaching place for some years.

All this circuit, for a number of years, was a part of the Tower Hill work. At the Conference of 1877, it was set off as Cowden circuit, since which time its pastors have been W. H. Gannaway, A. Rusk, S. H. Huber.

Tower Hill has four appointments; Tower Hill, Knobs, Zion, Williamsburgh; at each of these places is a church building. The society in Tower Hill was formed in the summer of 1865, by Rev. W. M. Bone, who preached the first sermon. Before this the Methodists about Tower Hill belonged to Knobs' appointment.

The first preaching was in the school-house. There had been Sabbath-school before but no society. The church was built in 1866, cost \$1,625; dedicated by H. Buck.

Zion church was commenced in 1869, completed in 1870, cost \$1,200; dedicated by C. P. Baldwin.

Oconee M. E. Church.—Oconee was at first in the Pana circuit; there had been preaching in the timber east of the town, in private houses and school-houses from an early day, but no society was formed in the village until 1855. It remained connected with Pana until 1866, when it was made the head of a circuit.

The most prominent minister was Rev. W. A. Milner, for years a member of the New Jersey and Illinois Conferences, who lived a short distance south of town. He was a faithful and laborious preacher. Among those who have traveled the circuit are Revs. G. Miller, A. H. Whitlock, P. A. Swartz, R. A. Hutchinson, T. S. Johnson, E. Gallagher, P. T. Gay. There is now a flourishing society and a comfortable church.

Windsor Circuit.—Methodism prevailed in this vicinity in the early settlement of the county. Preaching was furnished chiefly by the local preachers, sometimes visited by the itinerant from abroad. Dr. H. Buck, W. S. Prentice, Daniel Davis, Col. J. R. Morgan, Hon. Reuben Ewing were among the pioneer preachers.

The first M. E. Church was erected in 1840, near Sulphur Springs, dedicated by Daniel Davis, L. P. It was a log house, 30x40 feet, door in the side with a box pulpit in the opposite side, and a fireplace between, made of clay, walled with brick, without flue or chimney. Charcoal furnished by the members serving for fuel; the house was thus warmed for seven years. In 1870, the church now standing was built at a cost of \$1,900, and dedicated by J. L. Crane. One of the earliest camp grounds was in connection with this appointment.

Richland.—Richland society was formed by John W. Morgan, in the summer of 1855; it was then in the Sullivan circuit.

In 1874, the church on Sand Creek was built by Rev. J. W. Lapham, at a cost of \$1,800, dedicated by J. W. Morgan. There was no collection taken at the dedication. Previous to that time they had worshiped in a log meeting-house, built by J. W. Reynolds in 1860.

The first sermon preached in Windsor was delivered by J. W. Morgan in a cabinet shop, in 1855. The church in Windsor was erected in 1863, at a cost of \$2,000. There are members in this circuit: Windsor, 102; Sand Creek, 96; Sulphur, 35. A parsonage valued at \$1,000.

MOAWEQUA CIRCUIT.

The exact date of the organization of Methodism cannot be learned, but it is believed to be about 1849. This society was first formed at the house of M. Snyder, Sen., then living one-half mile west of the first plat of the town, in the edge of Christian county. The first formation of members into a class was by Rev. Peter Ketchum, and the first leader was Father Trober. Father Snyder and his wife—an excellent old lady—still live at the same place. He has been an efficient member for a number of years.

Rev. Wm. Owens preached frequently at the house of Mr. Snyder, and held a protracted meeting there, which in its results tended greatly to establish Methodism in this community. The first regular pastor was J. C. Baker. Moawequa circuit was formed in 1854. The first class-leader was Hiram Sears. A frame church was built in 1854-5, costing \$2,000. This soon became too small to meet the wants of a rapidly growing society.

In 1868, under the labors of J. H. Dickens, was begun the enterprise of building a more commodious house of worship. After a delay of five years, the efforts of the society were renewed vigorously under the labors of Ira Emmersen, and in 1875 the house was dedicated by Bishop Bowman, having cost \$7,500—Rev. William Murphy, P. E. It is a fine church, with tower and turret, stained windows, with a lecture-room with sufficient capacity for prayer-meetings, infant class, etc. The present membership of the charge is one hundred and seventy-five, which includes a small society in Christian county and the society at Galessa.

The M. E. Germans have a good society and preaching place 4½ miles south-east of Moawequa.

The church sustained a severe loss in the death of the late Mr. J. E. Hyers. He was a man of means and marked liberality and loyalty to the church; his piety was unquestioned and his influence and usefulness acknowledged by all.

STEWARDSON CIRCUIT, MOUNT ZION.

Grove Society.—The first M. E. Society (within the present bounds of Stewardson circuit) was organized by Rev. Levi Lowery in 1838, at the house of John Thompson, who lived ten miles south of Shelbyville, within the limits of a "laid out" town named Roy-alton, which has now passed out of existence. Mrs. Thompson was a woman of extraordinary intelligence and piety, and was class-leader, being the leading spirit in the church. In 1839 Mr. Thompson moved out of, and Wesley Galligher moved into, the house, where services were still maintained, as also they were during a succeeding period, during which Daniel Galligher occupied the house.

When this house was vacated, the services were moved to the residence of Charles Reber, and there held until a school-house was built in the neighborhood, to which services were removed, and it was for years known as the Daniel Galligher Society. Here, in the spring of 1857, was organized—with Bro. McMillen as superintendent—the first Sabbath-school in this section of the country. The name of this society was changed to "Grove," and continued to be so called until it united with Bethel Society, and built what is now known as Mt. Zion Church.

Bethel Society.—About 1842 this society was organized by Rev. Thomas Ross, L. P., at the residence of William Middlesworth. John Adams succeeded T. Ross, its pastorate being the same as Shelbyville.

Wesley Galligher was the first, and for many years, leader. After three or four years the place of meeting was changed to Isaac Wortman's. In 1848 it was again changed to the house of Wesley

Galligher, remaining there about ten years, when a school-house was built in the neighborhood, to which services were removed, the name being changed from the "Wesley Galligher Class" to Bethel. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1857, with Joseph Westenhaver as superintendent. In 1858 Grove and Bethel were changed to the Windsor circuit, until in 1866 they united and built Mt. Zion Church, a brick edifice 35x40 feet, costing \$3,300—dedicated by Dr. H. Buck. The first trustees were J. D. Allen, W. Galligher, H. H. Allen, Jacob Galligher, Jonathan Compton, E. Westenhaver, D. Mechlin, with Allen Gaskill, P. E.

Stewardson M. E. Church.—In 1871 E. S. Warnsley began preaching, and formed a society in a school-house near "Dead Man's Grove." The members of this class were William Mitchell and family, Michael Strouse and family, Michael Dappert and family. A Sabbath-school was organized about the same time.

In 1873 a church was built within one mile of the Grove, costing \$1,700—dedicated by G. E. P. Baldwin, T. S. Johnson, P. E., with the following as trustees: Michael Strouse, Wm. Mitchell, James Patrick, Michael Dappert and John Silvers.

In 1877 this church was moved into Stewardson, where it now stands. The first M. E. Society in Stewardson was organized by G. J. W. Lapham, September 24, 1875.

Olive Branch M. E. Church.—On April 5, 1875, J. W. Lapham organized a society on the south line of the county, in Holland township, where a church was built the same year, known as "Olive Branch," costing about \$1,000, dedicated by Dr. Wm. Stevenson. Hugh Butler, Dickson Reynolds, S. M. Locke, Jacob Zeigler and Salem Lantz, were trustees. A Sabbath-school was organized the same year.

March 25, 1875, J. W. Lapham formed a society at what is known as Washington School-house, thirty-one miles west of Stewardson. A Sabbath-school was organized there the same year. Stewardson circuit has a parsonage in Stewardson, valued at \$500. Membership as follows: Stewardson, 95; Mt. Zion, 47; Washington, 32; Olive Branch, 24.

First M. E. Church, Shelbyville.—As early as 1827 Shelbyville was supplied with preaching by the itinerants from Shoal Creek circuit, following each other in the following succession: 1827, Thomas Randall; 1828, Samuel H. Thompson and William Deneau; 1829, Lorenzo Edwards; 1830, Milo Huffaker.

In 1828 a class was organized and services were held at the house of Barnett Bone; a camp-meeting was afterward held on his farm, just south of the present town. Services were first held in the present city limits, in the house of Nelson R. Jones, and then in the old log court-house. After this it was held in the house of Amos Prentice, on the ground now occupied by the clothing house of M. Cottlow, Mr. Prentice's house being store, post-office and church at the same time. Among the members of this class were Leah Prentice, Nancy Bivins, Betsy Patterson, Thomas and Beulah Pugh, who are still remembered for their piety and sweetness of life.

In 1830 a lot near the present residence of Auntie Graham was secured, and a small frame church began under the labors of Amos Prentice, and completed under the ministry of Rev. James Woolard.

In 1834, so far as we can learn, Shelbyville circuit was formed, and Shelbyville was the head of the circuit. About this time the church became prosperous, and many accessions to the church were made, among whom was Wm. S. Prentice, now of the Illinois Conference; some of these remain. Auntie Graham is now the oldest living member, having united with the church in 1830. Her house was long the home of the earliest preachers. Joseph Oliver still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-six, who at the above

date was holding all of the county offices, because a devoted follower of Christ. In 1865 the society had grown too large for the house, and a new house of worship—the present brick edifice—was begun on West Main St., under the labors of S. S. Maginnis, and completed under W. N. McElroy, and dedicated by B. F. Crary, having cost \$10,000. The board of trustees were, W. J. Henry, James Darbin, J. B. Vosberg, Adam Klare, William Eddy, Hiram Sears, H. M. Hickman. The society numbers among its members many devoted Christians and men of large experience and liberality, who have succeeded in making the charge one of the best in the Illinois Conference. We have here a flourishing Sabbath-school, numbering 333, under the superintendence of E. J. Scarborough. The membership of the society is 250.

There are at the present time in the county 1,738 church members; churches 21, valued at \$38,700; parsonages 5, valued at \$5,200.

Shelby Male and Female Seminary.—The members of the M. E. Church and citizens of the county early felt an interest in the subject of education. A building was commenced in 1852 and opened in 1854. The institution was known as the "Shelby Male and Female Seminary," and was understood to be under the management of the M. E. Church and care of the Illinois Conference. The enterprise was carried forward under the labors of C. W. Munsell, itinerant preacher, and H. Buck, Presiding Elder. Charles Seville was president of the board of trustees; C. W. Jerome was principal of school. The school continued in successful operation about fifteen years. During its existence 37 teachers were employed and 1,084 pupils enrolled. Many of these are filling important places in church and state. In 1869 the institution and property passed into the hands of the Shelbyville school district, and was merged into the *Shelbyville graded school*.

The M. E. Church was the pioneer in ecclesiastical affairs in opening places of worship for the early settlers. In 1827 the county, which had been a part of Fayette, was organized into Shelby county, and the Methodists of the county commemorated the event by holding two camp-meetings, one on the farm of Mrs. Sallie Turner, and the other on that of Barnett Bone. At these gatherings many were converted, who returned to plant the Church in their own neighborhoods, and now there are more M. E. churches than of any other denomination in the county, and more M. E. preaching places in Shelby than in any other county in the Illinois Conference, many of them yet being new societies, meeting in school-houses until churches can be erected; almost every society being the outgrowth of a *class* held in school or private houses.

Some of the local preachers of the early day were Wm. Addison, John Apperson, John Clarage, Daniel Davis, Jonas Graham, Clemie Gore, Milo Hart, Samuel Hughes, G. M. Hanson, J. W. Jackson, Amos Prentice, Thos. B. Ross, J. T. Swafford, H. M. Tremble and Dr. Williams, father of Auntie Graham. Of this noble band Rev. Hiram Tremble alone remains, looking with great pleasure on the growth of the county, and the church for which he so long labored.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

BY REV. G. MOCHEL.

Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Congregation of Shelbyville, Illinois.—A small number of Lutherans, who had come to Shelbyville and vicinity, from Germany and the Eastern States, organized themselves into an Evangelical Lutheran congregation in 1844, under the pastoral care of Rev. Daniel Scherer, residing in Hillsboro, Ill., who was the first Lutheran minister in Shelby county.

This congregation is known by the name: "The Evangelical St. Paul's Congregation of Shelbyville and vicinity."

The first election of church officers was held August 17th, 1844. Solomon Stilgebauer and Jacob Lumpp were elected as elders, and John Bieler and George Wendling, as deacons. They held their services in school-houses and private residences.

In the autumn of 1844, Rev. D. Scherer moved to Mount Carmel, Ills., and consequently could not serve the congregation any longer. Soon after this Rev. Ephraim Mueller was called to the pastorate of the congregation. He served it until the autumn of 1847, when Rev. Jacob Scherer, son of Rev. D. Scherer, became the pastor of the congregation. Under the administration of these two ministers the congregation increased.

In 1851 they built a church in union with the German Reformed congregation. This church was erected near Robinson's Creek, about five miles from Shelbyville, on the road leading to Springfield, Ills. The corner-stone was laid April 24th, 1851, before the church was completed. The Rev. J. Scherer died in the autumn of 1851. The next minister was Rev. G. Wolf. He served the congregation about one year. During this time the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations dissolved their co-partnership in the church-building, the Lutherans selling their part to the German Reformed for \$100. After this the congregation held their services again in the school-houses and private residences.

In the summer of 1853, Rev. William Hunderdosse was called by the congregation. In February, 1854, election of officers was held again. The following were elected: Christian Roessler and Jacob Wendling as elders; and Edward Roessler and Jacob Muths, as deacons. Rev. William Hunderdosse resigned, having served the congregation for two years.

In 1855 Rev. Elias Schwartz was called by the congregation. He left the congregation in the spring of 1857, having served it about two years. After many efforts, and by the assistance of Professor Springer, of Springfield, Ills., the congregation finally succeeded in getting a minister in the person of Rev. Swaney of Nokomis, Montgomery co., Ills. He served the congregation only provisionally for half a year, for upon his advice the congregation called Rev. J. T. Boetticher of Vandalia, Ills., July 18, 1858, who took charge of it without delay. Soon after Rev. J. T. Boetticher had commenced his labors, the constitution of the congregation was changed, in some parts, and pursuant to it the following full vestry was elected: as elders, Jacob Wendling and Solomon Stilgebauer; as deacons, Christopher Bauer and Edward Roessler; as trustees, John Wendling, Jacob Wendling, Andrew Roessler, Andrew Dagan and Edward Roessler; as treasurer, Edward Roessler. After this time a full vestry was elected annually.

In 1859 Michael D. Gregory donated two lots to the congregation, situated in the town then called Moulton, which since has become a part of Shelbyville. These lots were thankfully received of Mr. Gregory, and another lot adjoining these, was bought of him for fifty dollars. The congregation has a legal Deed for them. On these three lots a church was built. The corner-stone was laid on Easter Monday, 1859. It is a brick building, 54 by 31 feet. At this time the congregation numbered about 95 communicants.

Shortly after the church was erected, a parsonage was built by the congregation on their three lots. This is a one-story frame building, 28 by 26 feet. The church cost about \$2,300, and the parsonage about \$700. There is also an organ in the church. The lots, church and parsonage together, are now worth about three thousand dollars. Besides this property, the congregation now owns a grave-yard of about three acres.

Rev. J. T. Boetticher was pastor of the congregation only about

two years. Rev. S. L. Harkey was pastor of the congregation from 1860 to 1864. About a year and a half, however, he was not with the congregation, having accepted a chaplaincy in the army. In 1864 Rev. J. F. Probst became pastor of the congregation, and served it until the beginning of 1866. November 3, 1867, the congregation extended a call to Rev. P. A. Peters, who accepted it. On the 22d of Nov., 1868, he resigned his office as minister of the congregation. From this time on the congregation had preaching occasionally by students of the Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Seminary, in St. Louis, Mo., until the summer of 1870. At this time the congregation gave Rev. J. D. Kothe, a student of said Seminary, a call, and he accepted it. He was minister of the congregation up to Sept. 15, 1872, when he resigned. The congregation was now again without a minister for nearly two years. During this time there was preaching now and then by ministers who, upon request, visited the congregation.

August 11, 1874, Rev. G. Mochel, of Canal Winchester, Franklin county, Ohio, took charge of the congregation, having received a regular call from it April 19, 1874. In November, 1880, when this short history of the congregation was written, he was still the pastor of it. August 11, 1874, the congregation numbered 28 voting members, and about 60 communicants. Since that time, 19 names were added to the list of voting members. Of the whole number, some died, some moved away, and some left the church. At the present time the congregation consists of 34 voting members, and 125 communicants.

Services are held every Sunday, alternately in the German and English languages. The Sunday-school is also conducted in the two languages. The congregation has no regular parochial school, but the youth are diligently instructed in the Christian religion, according to Dr. Martin Luther's Small Catechism, during the year, except some months in the summer.

The members of the present vestry are: Elders, Jacob Wendling and Dr. Joseph Boromann; Deacons, Edward Roessler and George Ruff; Trustees, Andrew Roessler, August Schwenker and Philip Roessler; Treasurer, Aug. Schwenker.

Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation.—In 1860, about twelve Lutheran families residing 5 and 6 miles north-west from Shelbyville, Ill., united for the purpose of holding divine services. They held their meetings in school-houses and private residences. The first minister who preached for them occasionally was Rev. F. W. Richmann, of Schaumburg, Ill. He continued his visits until June, 1863, from which time one Rev. H. W. Rincker, minister in Terre Haute, Ind., preached for them occasionally.

Feb. 14, 1864, the congregation was regularly organized by adopting a constitution, and calling themselves, "The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation, in Shelby county, Ill." At the same time they elected a full vestry. This has been done every year since. On the same day they gave Rev. H. W. Rincker a regular call, who accepted it. After he had moved from Terre Haute, Ind., to near Strasburg, Ill., in the same county, he served this congregation regularly, preaching for it every second Sunday in the German language, from August 14, 1864, till July, 1866. From this time on Rev. F. W. Schlechte, pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Strasburg, Ill., preached for it every third Sunday in German; this congregation having called him in connection with the one at Strasburg.

In 1867 Jacob Kircher donated one acre, in the south-west corner of his land, to the congregation, to be used as a site for a church and for a grave-yard. This donation was thankfully received by the congregation. On this land a church was erected in 1870. On Pentecost of the same year it was dedicated. Rev. H. W. Rincker,

by request, preaching in German, and Mr. Kuegele, candidate for the ministry, student of Concordia Seminary, in St. Louis, preached in English. The church is a frame building, 30x24 feet, and cost \$800. The value of the entire property at present is about \$1,000.

In 1871 the Lutheran congregation of Strasburg, Ill., expressed the wish that their minister, Rev. F. W. Schlechte, should devote his entire time to serving them, and preach for them every Sunday. In consequence of this he resigned his office as pastor of this congregation. On the 10th of April, 1871, they extended a call to Rev. J. D. Kothe, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's congregation in Shelbyville, Ill., who accepted it, and served this congregation in connection with the one he had already. He was their pastor until the spring of 1873. From this time until Aug., 1874, the congregation had no minister, but Rev. F. W. Schlechte preached for them provisionally now and then. From Aug. 1874, to March 12, 1876, Rev. M. Claus was minister of this congregation, preaching German every Sunday.

February 27th, 1876, Rev. G. Mochel was called by this congregation to serve it in connection with his St. Paul's congregation of Shelbyville, Illinois. He accepted the call and preached his introductory sermon March 26th, 1876. In November, 1880, when this short history of the congregation was written, he was still the pastor of it. The services are now conducted in the German and English languages.

The congregation numbers now twenty-three voting members, and about sixty communicants. The members of the present vestry are Elders, John Th. Pfeiffer and Godfrey Kircher; Deacons, Christian Kull and William Th. Ruff; Trustees, Philip Heinz, Jr., Ernst Schmid and Jacob Pfeiffer.

German Evangelical Lutheran, St. Paul's Congregation, Strasburg, Illinois.—This congregation was organized in 1863. A number of Lutherans who had come to this part of Shelby county, assembled from time to time, at first in private residences and held divine services, one of their number reading a sermon from a Lutheran sermon book. But they felt the need of a minister of the holy Gospel. Hence they wrote to Rev. H. Wunder in Chicago, asking him to request one of the ministers nearest to them to commence missionary work in their midst. Rev. H. Wunder wrote to Rev. H. W. Rincker, pastor of the congregation in Terre Haute, Ind., to visit these brethren and to preach for them. This he did. At a later period he received a regular call from this congregation, which he accepted, and having moved into their midst, he served them regularly.

The number of Lutherans in this part of the county increased rapidly, others coming in from Chicago, Ohio, and Madison county, Illinois. The congregation soon increased to such an extent that they became able to build a church. One acre and a half, situated about one mile and a half south from Strasburg, was donated to the congregation for a building site and grave-yard. On this a church edifice was erected, thirty by twenty-four feet, which cost about five hundred dollars.

Rev. H. W. Rincker served the congregation about five years.

At this time a number of the members, residing south from the church quite a distance, asked for an honorable dismissal from the congregation, in order to organize a new one in that part of the county. Their request was granted, and a new congregation was formed of which Rev. H. W. Rincker was minister. The St. Paul's Strasburg congregation called Rev. F. W. Schlechte as their pastor, who had just finished his theological studies in Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo.

One year after this, the congregation bought a number of acres

of land and erected a parsonage thereon near their church. The cost of the land and house was about eight hundred dollars. The congregation increased so rapidly that the church had to be enlarged not long afterwards. In 1875 a new church was built by this congregation in Strasburg, this place being more convenient for all the members. A part of the land on which the new edifice was erected was donated and the rest was bought. The building is frame, sixty by thirty-two feet, with a gallery on three sides, and a steeple eighty feet high with a bell in it. The land that was bought and the church cost the congregation four thousand, six hundred dollars. Rev. F. W. Schlechte was called away, after having served the congregation ten years. Rev. J. Dunsing was then called, who entered upon his labors as pastor of the congregation in October, 1876.

The old parsonage is sold, and a new one erected near the church in Strasburg. It is a frame building. The entire property of the congregation is worth about \$6,000. The congregation numbers seventy-six voting members. It has a parochial school with one hundred and twenty-five scholars, kept in the old church building. Teacher, H. Dablow. The congregation contemplates the building of a school-house near their church in Strasburg. Rev. J. Dunsing is still pastor of the congregation.

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation of Prairie and Big Spring Townships, Shelby county, Ills.—This congregation was organized in 1868. About nine members of the Lutheran congregation at Strasburg, residing quite a distance from the church, asked for an honorable dismissal for the purpose of forming a new congregation, and to erect a church in their midst. This request was granted. These and six other Lutheran families, residing in the same neighborhood, organized themselves into the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity congregation of Prairie and Big Spring townships, Shelby co., Ills. They bought the church built by the Swedes close to the line of Prairie and Big Spring townships in this county. They paid \$300 for it. It was not finished on the inside. In 1870 the congregation moved this church to where it now stands, about two miles north-east of Stewardson, and finished it. It is a frame building, 50 by 30 feet, and is worth about \$600.

At first the congregation could not support a minister alone. From July, 1868, to 1869, Rev. Th. Buszin of Champagne, Ills., preached for them every four weeks. After this, Rev. Grupe of Champagne served it for about six months, preaching for them every six weeks. After this, Rev. H. W. Rincker, who lived in the midst of the congregation, served it nearly two years. From 1872 to 1876, Rev. F. W. Schlechte, pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Strasburg, preached for it every third Sunday. In 1876 the congregation extended a regular call to Rev. F. W. Schlechte, who accepted it, and moved to Stewardson. Since 1876 the congregation has a parochial school taught by the minister. It numbers about forty scholars. The congregation consists of thirty-three voting members; and there is prospect for an increase, as there are many Germans living in the vicinity of Stewardson.

German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Sigel, Shelby Co., Ill.—This congregation was organized in 1865, beginning with fifteen voting members. In the same year a church was erected. It is a frame building, 40 by 26 feet, with a steeple forty-two feet high. A good bell, made by Mr. H. W. Rincker, was put into it in 1876. The church and lot are worth about \$1,200.

Although the church was built soon after the organization of the congregation, they were nevertheless compelled to hold their services in private residences for some time, because the unionists, and those of the German Reformed persuasion, would not let the Lu-

therans make use of the church. But finally the Lutherans finished the church, paid for it, and now own it.

From 1865 to 1870, the congregation was served by the neighboring ministers in the following order: Rev. H. W. Rincker, Rev. C. Meyer, Rev. F. W. Schlechte, Rev. Th. Buszin, Rev. H. F. Grupe, and Rev. H. H. Holtermann. In 1870 the congregation called Rev. R. Koehler as their resident pastor. He served them until 1872. Then Rev. W. Dahlke was called by the congregation; he left it in 1874. After this, Mr. C. Schröder, student of theology in the Lutheran Seminary in Springfield, Ills., preached for them and taught a congregational school. In 1876, when he had completed his studies, the congregation gave him a call, and he commenced his labors as their minister in August of the same year. He served it until January, 1879. From this time on Rev. H. Kowert of Effingham county preached for them now and then to November, 1880. In the first week of December, 1880, Rev. A. C. Th. Ponitz commenced his labors as their regular minister, having been called by them. Since 1870 the congregation has a parochial school taught by the minister. This school has now thirty scholars. At this time the congregation numbers twenty-six voting members.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

BY ELDER J. G. WAGGONER.

The religion of any country forms a large part of its history. In a new country it is one of the strongest formative elements of society, and in later years determines the liberty, worth and happiness of the people. Out of due regard to the will and wisdom of the Creator, grows the greatest benefit to the creature. Industry, honesty, frugality, intelligence, civility and morality, are the legitimate fruits of the Christian religion. This religion is from God, was delivered by our Lord Jesus Christ and his holy Apostles, and claims by divine authority to be able to thoroughly furnish the man of God unto all good works. Its field is "All the world;" its teaching for "Every creature," and its promises for "The life that now is and that which is to come."

The divine principles of Christianity, submitted to us in the New Testament, made unprecedented progress during the first centuries. Fortunate would it have been for the human race, had no man thought to be wise above what is written. But the political-religious power of assumed infallibility changed the laws of God and sought to improve upon the counsel of God. The holy Scriptures were wrested from the people and primitive Christianity soon became engulfed in the superstitions, traditions, speculations and commandments of men. The enormous results of such deeds of ruin, in clouds of ignorance and sorrow hovered over the human race in "The Dark Ages" which followed.

Such was the condition of the world in the 16th century. Luther, a fearless Catholic monk, began the immense work of the restoration of primitive Christianity, the magnitude of which, probably, he and many of his successors never knew. But under divine providence he began at the right place, and restored an open Bible, in the language of the people, to a benighted world. This was but the beginning of the *restoration* of all its teachings, in spirit, form, precept, example and life. How slowly do men break away from old theories! All true science and reform have been met by multitudes of opposers. Men have preferred popular error to unpopular truth, the traditions of the fathers to the words of the Apostles, and the counsels of men to the teaching of God. Theories, venerable by age, and dear by association, have been preferred to new truth however well authenticated by the "Law and the Testimony." Even the reformers saw the truth slowly, and devoted much of their

energies to single elements of truth, and in exposing a few errors. Yet, under the circumstances, it is strange that they saw and accomplished so much. Can we appreciate their efforts too highly.

The permanent volume of their work is not in what they *reformed* but in what they *restored*. The greatest blessings from Luther were not from any reformation of the Catholic Church, nor the formulating his peculiar views into articles of faith, but in the *restoration of the Bible*, the counsel and standard of all true religion. Calvin's work was not in the reforms which he attempted nor the doctrines he so ably discussed, but the restoration, to the Word of God, of the divine authority which had so long been conferred on the Pope. Wesley's effort to reform the Church of England was a failure, but what he *restored to primitive piety and devotion* will live to bless humanity long after the creed that thought to formulate them shall have passed away forever. The Christian religion is a great *reformer*, but it is not itself *reformed*. It may be deprived of some of its elements, and thereby shorn of its virgin strength. It may be loaded with traditions and dogmas, and thereby hindered in its progress. Therefore it becomes the duty of Christians in this and all ages to maintain the purity of Christianity as it came from the lips of Christ and His inspired Apostles.

At the beginning of the 19th century much had been done and much remained undone. Among other things, the Bible, though acknowledged to contain all things necessary to life and godliness, had been practically superseded by human creeds. Religious people, although claiming one God, and to be one body, were practically rent in fragments, bickering in bitter strife. The comparative usefulness, strength and happiness of any community, state or nation, depends on the unity of its people. Therefore the Master taught that, "A house divided against itself cannot stand;" and He prayed that all His disciples "might be one;" and the apostles preached, saying, "Let there be no division among you." These and many similar sentiments, constantly ringing in the ears of all Bible readers, met a cordial response in similar prayers and teachings, by many of the most pious of modern times. Prominent among them were A. Campbell, of Virginia, a student from Glasgow; Walter Scott, of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Edinburgh, and W. B. Stone, of Kentucky, a Presbyterian minister of learning and piety. About 60 years ago, but without each other's knowledge, they began with remarkable unanimity to urge the importance and necessity of the *union of all Christians, on the Bible alone as the rule of Faith and Practice*. It was not long till many more of like learning and piety became their companions in labor and trials, tending to so glorious a consummation. That such a restoration of primitive union, practice and life, should meet the opposition of any God fearing-people, is a little remarkable. But the strong cry of "Heresy" and "Campbellism," was heard long and loud, and has scarcely ceased to be heard along the lines of the hard contested battles for the truth. They did not shun investigation, but submitted their principles to the investigation in private and public discussion of the most learned opponents of nearly every branch of Protestantism, as well as to Catholics and Infidels. All this opposition seemed only to loosen the rubbish, and settle the divine structure of primitive days more firmly upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ Himself becoming the chief corner-stone. These people, under the blessing of God, have been pushing their heavenly claims for nearly 60 years, and it may be a subject of interest to the readers of this book to know something of their present condition. The membership in the United States is about 600,000, besides a considerable number in Canada, England and Australia, and with missions in France, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand and Turkey. The mission fund, home and foreign, last year was about \$113,000. The publications

of the church, besides many books, are ten well edited weeklies, eight monthlies and a large circulation of Sunday School literature for the children. There are twenty-six colleges and universities, with an aggregate endowment of \$1,182,320, and college property worth \$1,700,000. These institutions have educated in part or wholly, 46,744 students, and 3,226 last year in school.

The principles of the church began to be urged in this county in 1833-34 by Elder John Storm. He was joined by Elder B. W. Henry, in 1836, and the same year by Elder Tobias Grider from Indiana. Elder John W. Tyler, now of Decatur, then of the southern part of Macon county, greatly assisted the pioneers of this county. They labored together and separately, publicly and from house to house at manual labor for the support of their families, and in the ministry for the good of others. Their claims for the Bible alone as the rule of faith and practice provoked great opposition from the defenders of human creeds. Their plea for the union of all God's people in one body and under one Lord, greatly displeased the lovers of party. But believing the truth worthy of a fair hearing all opposition was met with an open Bible, appealing to the law and to the testimony. They taught that to become a member of the church now, no more and no less should be required than in the primitive church. That to be a Christian the apostles required men to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ with all their heart, repent of their sins and obey the gospel, believing that if man did what God required him on the human side, He would perform all that He promised on the divine side. Such persons accepting Christ as their Saviour and leader were called Christians, disciples, etc., and any other than Scripture names would be dishonorable to their Leader. They were often called "Campbellites," but as often rejected it, reasoning that human things might be called by human names, but spiritual things by divine names. They further plead that the Church of Christ is not a sect but a divine institution, authorized by Jesus Christ, the living Head, and established by His inspired apostles. If man can submit to a human creed he can to a divine creed. If men can be united by human bonds of fellowship, much more can they by the Scripture bond of fellowship. They urged that to be religious it is not necessary to be partizan, and that man can be a Christian without being sectarian. The offices in the Church are also designated by the Scriptures, with careful description of the qualifications and duties of the officers. They were inclined to reject the *speculations* of Trinitarians and the dogmas of Unitarians, holding, that upon a subject so far beyond man's comprehension it became him to speak in the language of the Holy Spirit. They urged the disciples to meet on the first day of the week to break bread as was the custom of Christians under apostolic teaching, and that they should faithfully observe all things that the Lord or His apostles have commanded, maintaining unity of faith with the utmost liberty of opinion. This people by no means reject the great work done by Luther, Wickliffe, Calvin, Wesley, and other men of God, who have done so much to render it possible for us to occupy and enjoy so much of the pure gospel of apostolic days. Nor should it be thought that every error has been dismissed or that all truth has been gained, but the appeal should ever be to the divine standard as God our Father gave it in the open Bible.

ELDER BUSHROD W. HENRY.

This eminent minister, said to be the first Baptist preacher in Shelby county, and who preached longer in it than any other man, was born in Culpepper county, West Va., February 4, 1805. He united with the Regular Baptist Church at the age of nineteen, and soon after began preaching. About two years later he moved to Rutherford county, Tenn., united with the Free Will Baptists and

continued to preach. He came to this county in 1830, where he endured the *hardships* of the new country, laboring with his hands, through poverty, to provide competency for his family, and preaching as occasion offered. During his first six years' preaching he organized several churches. Among his converts were Willis, Whitefield, Col. Vaughan, and Silas Rhodes, who became eminent preachers among the Baptists. In 1836 he became convinced of the necessity of more closely adhering, in preaching faith and practice, to the teaching of Christ and His apostles than was usual among the Baptists; consequently he immediately became a devoted advocate of the restoration of primitive Christianity.

He kept no record of the number of sermons preached, churches organized, or additions under his labors; but no doubt he did greater work with more telling effect than any other minister in this region of the country. He gave himself chiefly to holding meetings rather than to regular settled work. At a meeting held at Whitley's Point, Moultrie county, 1859, there were about fifty additions, among whom was an orphan lad, the writer. Father Henry was a man of great energy and firmness, of commanding appearance in the pulpit, and logical in reasoning. He was pre-eminently a man of faith, earnestness, and patience. He died August 20, 1879. The funeral services in the Christian church were attended by at least 600 people, desiring to respect and honor the faithful servant of God. "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city" (Rev. xxii. 14). This was a favorite passage with Father Henry, and was the basis of the memorial services by the writer. He was a faithful citizen, devoted husband, conscientious Christian, an earnest and faithful preacher for fifty-five years, and died as he had lived, in the Christian hope, at the good old age of seventy-four.

ELDER TOBIAS GRIDER.

This zealous preacher was born in Monroe county, Ky., November 23, 1800. He married at the age of twenty, and moved to Indiana, when he obeyed the gospel and began preaching, which he continued with great zeal until his death, November 11, 1880. In 1836 he moved to this county and settled on Sand Creek, where he died. He labored under many disadvantages in early life, but chiefly from poverty and want of education. By strong will, constant perseverance and industry, he supported his family and gained a good knowledge of the Scriptures. His early associates in the ministry in this county were John Storm, B. W. Henry, John Harris, John and Thomas Goodman, John Nantz, M. and Job Combs, and Elder Hughes, the memories of whom are still dearly cherished by the survivors of early days.

Many hundreds, if not thousands, were brought into the fold of Christ under his ministry. His honesty and purity of purpose were never questioned. He was not regarded eloquent by the world, yet if stirring exhortation, full of Bible logic that moved men's souls and lives to the claims of Christianity, be power, then few men were more powerful than he. He and his early companions in the gospel soon became accustomed to the most bitter opposition on every side. The few churches and school-houses were closed against them, so that their labors at first were chiefly in private houses, groves, and barns, yet they never faltered in their efforts nor became discouraged as to the final results. They believed the cause was from God and must prevail. Elder Grider's funeral services were conducted by Elder P. P. Warren, to whom I am chiefly indebted for these facts, and also for the history of Sand Creek Church. This discourse to the vast assembly was based on 2 Tim. iv. 7, 8, "I have fought a good fight," etc., appropriate words in regard to a veteran of such earnest warfare for more than fifty years in the ministry. May the

memories of his love and labor be cherished by the people of his pasture. These short biographies seemed necessary to properly understand the work of the church in this county. Elder John Storm was here earlier than either of the above, and did great and lasting good in a long ministry, but the particulars of whose history I cannot give.

Cochran's Grove.—Here was the home of John Storm, the first Christian minister of Shelby county. The familiar name of "Jackie" Storm, and the memories of his faithful preaching, are dearly cherished by the people of other days. He organized the Church in what is now Ash Grove township, in 1832. The entire enrollment of church members is about seven hundred and eighty-five, with a present list of two hundred and seventy. The Elders are William E. Bennett, G. J. Curry, James Veach, and Wm. R. Storm. The first has served the church in this capacity for twenty-eight years. The regular preachers for the church have been, John Storm, B. W. Henry, Tobias Grider, John Nantz, Father Sweeney, M. T. Smith, and P. P. Warren. The last mentioned has been preaching for the church once a month for three years, and continues his labors as formerly. The occasional ministers have been John and Thomas Goodman, Zachariah Sweeney, and a host of others. The church sustains two Sunday-schools. The present meeting-house was built at a cost of two thousand, five hundred dollars, and seats six hundred. No doubt this is the most wealthy as well as the largest congregation in the county. If its liberality and zeal are equal to its ability, a glorious work will be accomplished in the name and for the honor of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Sand Creek.—The congregation of Christians meeting on Sand Creek, in Windsor township, was organized by Elder John Storm in 1834. It consisted of the following eleven members: Benjamin Weeks and wife; Joseph Baker, wife and son; Ashley Baker and wife; Louis Leadbetter and wife; Sarah Bougher, and Rachel Wallace; all of whom are dead. The entire enrollment of members of the church since its organization is supposed to be twelve or fifteen hundred. Several congregations have been organized with charter members, chiefly from Sand Creek. Its present membership is about eighty-five, with J. K. Rose, Peter Robison, and James T. Warren, Elders. Father Grider was its regular minister for forty-four years, and Elder P. P. Warren has been associated with him in this capacity for thirty years. Elders Warren and A. J. Nana each preach once a month for the church at present. Prominent among the occasional preachers were B. W. Henry, A. D. Northcutt, Isaac Mulkey, John and Thomas Goodman, Samuel Peppers, Levi Fleming and John Harris. The church has raised up of its own members the following preachers: Isaac Miller, Nathan Rice, P. P. Warren, A. A. Loomis, and L. P. P. Phillips. Among these the name of P. P. Warren is probably the most familiar. He was born in Tennessee, came to this county when a boy, obeyed the Gospel in 1848, and was ordained to the ministry in 1850. Throughout this and adjoining counties his labors have extended, spreading the gospel, in the love of it, having a "thus saith the Lord" for what he preaches, making no effort to be wise above what is written. He has organized several churches and added many souls to the saved. He also labors on the farm for the support of his family. While this is as honorable as any way, it is not good economy to the Church. He is worthy of his hire. "They that preach the Gospel shall live by the Gospel," and the sooner the churches so situate such ministers that they can give themselves wholly to the work, the better it will be for the cause.

T. V. Rose is the Sunday-school Superintendent. The church occupies its fourth meeting-house, a neat brick, which was built in 1874, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, and seats three hundred

persons. The church has faithfully survived the difficulties and changes of nearly fifty years, and if the members are faithful to what the Lord has appointed them to do, a great and good work can be accomplished in the fifty years to come.

Shelbyville.—The Free Will Baptist Church in Shelbyville in 1836, numbered about thirty-eight members, and Elder B. W. Henry was their minister. After much investigation and prayer it was decided to drop the name "Baptist" and organize the Church of Christ, according to the apostolic order and practice. In reference to the first meeting, I copy the following from an old church record. "In the good providence of God; we being citizens of a state (Ills.) whose constitution and laws permit men to worship the only true and living God according to the dictates of His Holy Spirit, as revealed in the Bible, and in the enjoyment of this inestimable blessing; about thirty persons, (baptized believers) met in the town of Shelbyville, Shelby county, State of Illinois, in the month of March, A. D., 1836, who then and there resolved to organize as a worshipping congregation of Christians, having and holding Jesus Christ, the Lord, as the Sure Foundation and only Saviour; and the Bible alone as their infallible rule of faith and practice; and proceeded to organize the Church of God in Christ at Shelbyville, Illinois, by selecting and setting apart as Elders (or Bishops) of the congregation Bushrod W. Henry and J. J. Page."

Next to Father Henry, the chief burden of the work rested upon J. J. Page; and truly work never found more willing hands nor devoted heart. For more than 35 years he was an efficient Elder, cheering, admonishing, and blessing, sick and well; and being himself a worthy example of life, purity, and patience, till his death in 1872.

Reuben Wright, the father of the large Wright family in Shelbyville, was a charter member, but died the year after the church was organized, leaving his estimable wife, Martha, to seek the temporal and spiritual welfare of a large family of children. Few women have been more devoted than she, and, in a good old age, she died in 1875, as she had lived, in the triumphs of the Christian faith. Another original member was Mrs. Enfield Tacket, the worthy Christian mother of our fellow citizens Messrs. John A., and William Tacket. She often prepared her house for the meetings of the little band of disciples more than 40 years ago. Aunt "Polly" Smith was the last charter member. She had previously heard the primitive Gospel in Ky., by Elders John Rodgers and Barton M. Stone. She was thus prepared for the organization on the "Bible alone," and eagerly worked for the church. Her life was plain, pure, industrious, intelligent and devoted. She died Jan. 30, 1880.

"Elder B. W. Henry continued to labor for the congregation from 1830 through a series of years, and by his efforts added many souls to the church. His labors also extended throughout Shelby and adjoining counties with great success in planting the good seed for many congregations."

In about 1843 Elder McVey, from Ind., held a meeting by which the church was greatly strengthened. The meetings, during those early years, were held in private dwelling-houses, the old courthouse, and sometimes in a school-house which stood near the present residence of Mr. Charles E. Woodward. About 1845 the meeting-house was built which stands diagonally across from the present brick church. In this house the disciples met for more than 20 years, and enjoyed many glorious meetings. In 1848 Elder A. D. Northcutt, from Ky., was employed to labor as evangelist under the direction of a co-operation of the churches in the county. By his untiring energies he added more than 300 to the church in one year. The following year he labored for the church in Shelby-

ville, which prospered under his preaching. About this time Wm. Brown and Elder Lewis of the M. E church held a friendly discussion in the Christian church, in which General Thornton was chairman. It resulted in greatly strengthening the church, and in removing much prejudice from those who had not correctly informed themselves of the teachings of the church. The regular ministers, in order, after this discussion, as far as known are as follows: Elders, B. W. Henry, — Ethridge, N. S. Bastion, T. V. Gains, — Brinkerhoof, Dr. A. L. Kellar, James Long, John Harris, O. F. Lane, J. W. Allen, T. Brooks, A. P. Stewart, and in the fall of 1877 the writer came and is beginning the fourth year of his ministry. The present meeting-house, on the corner of Broadway and South First street, was completed at a cost of about \$15,000, and was dedicated by Elder W. J. Moore, then of Cincinnati, Ohio, now of Liverpool, Eng. It seats about 600, and the basement was used for a place of worship long before the house was completed.

The present membership is 240, with the following Elders, viz: T. P. Bryan, Wm. Chew, W. F. Turney, and J. G. Waggoner. The Sunday-school numbers about 200, with 20 teachers. Mr. T. T. Bryan has been Superintendent for the last five years, and Mr. D. F. Hendricks is chorister. The church, by the grace of God, has endured many trials, and overcome great difficulties. It seems to be enjoying peace and prosperity. If every member will fill his place, using the ability and means as the Lord has prospered, with devoted lives to the Giver of all good, and to the grand principles of the Church of Christ, eternity will reveal a glorious work accomplished, and to many the Judge will say, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Belhel.—About 1837 Elder Henry organized a congregation near his home, on the west side of Okaw township. Two or three years later a log house was built for the double purpose of school and church, and was so occupied for about 20 years. Here the people enjoyed the ministry of Elders Henry, Grider, Fleming, the Goodmans, Storm, Mulkey, Sconce, and others. David L. Sconce and Michael Freyburger were, for many years, the Elders. There is no organization at present, but most of the few members left in the community hold their membership at Antioch. It is still an occasional meeting place, and Sunday-school is usually held in the summer.

Green Creek, Mount Pleasant.—There was a congregation organized in Big Spring township, about the year 1850. This church enjoyed reasonable prosperity, until the year 1865. Elder Thomas Goodman organized a church in Prairie township. The members of the Green Creek church identified themselves in the latter organization, which was called "Mount Pleasant" Church. The meetings were formerly held in the Baker school-house, later in the Forrest school-house. The church numbers 89 members, and has Daniel Baker and George Shumard Elders. Elder James Carr has preached for the church most of the time for 30 years. Only a few weeks before this writing he died in a good old age, loved and respected by all. Elders Tobias Grider and Wm. Colson assisted in the early church work, and the following ministers have preached occasionally of later years: Thomas Goodman, A. A. Lovins, J. I. Seward, J. M. Morgan, Isaac McCosh, and others. The church is not rich in this world's goods, but we trust rich in faith and heir of the promises.

Prairie Bird.—Father Henry and others did considerable preaching in private houses and school-houses in the neighborhood, on Mud Creek, many years before they organized the church, Sept. 30, 1850. There were twenty-three charter members, and Lindsey McMorris, Chatter Kelley, and Elijah Waggoner, were elected the

first Elders, and John T. and Wm. Smith, Deacons. They built the meeting-house in 1857, at a cost of probably \$1,500; it seats 300 people. The principal preachers for the congregation were Elders B. W. Henry and his son Jas. O. Henry, Edward Evey, Tobias Grider, A. D. Northcutt, — Ethridge, John Harris, J. W. Sconce, — McCullum, I. Mulkey, N. S. Bastion, J. M. Morgan, J. A. Williams, B. R. Gilbert, and at present J. H. Hite. In 1869 Elder James Blankenship, of Indiana, held a meeting at Prairie Bird, resulting in about fifty-five additions to the church. It was here, August 7, 1858, that J. O. Henry was ordained to the ministry by Elders Tobias Grider, J. W. Sconce, and B. W. Henry. He immediately entered the work with earnestness, laboring chiefly at Prairie Bird, Blacklog, Rocky Branch, Pana, and Locust Grove. The present Elders of the congregation are H. C. Robertson, O. S. Carr, and Samuel J. Downs. The present membership is 127. It controls a good Sunday-school. Perseverance in well-doing will lead to great usefulness here, and eternal life when our work here is done.

Windsor.—The church was organized at Windsor some time prior to 1859. Only four of the charter-members are known to be living. The present list shows a membership of one hundred and nineteen, with J. Henry Price, George Storr and Thomas N. Henry, elders. The following preachers labored for the congregation: John Brinkerhoof, J. M. Morgan, Z. T. Sweeney, P. P. Warner, John Ellis, B. W. Henry, A. L. Kellar, Thomas Edwards, M. T. Smith, H. Y. Kellar, and during the last year J. H. Hite. Prominent among those who have held protracted meetings for the church are Ellis Zound of Charleston, I. Mulkey, W. F. Black, Wm. Patterson, — Conner, E. J. Hart, John Friend, and others. A. D. Filmore, a sweet singer of Israel, made several visits to Windsor, preaching and singing as few others could. Dr. Jesse Yoar, before his death, bequeathed \$1,000 to be invested permanently for the church.

The church edifice was erected in 1859, and completed at a cost of \$2,500. It seats five hundred, and was dedicated by Elder John S. Sweeney of Paris, Ky. The church takes great interest in its Sunday-school, which has on the roll one hundred and fifty-six scholars and nine teachers. James A. Moberly is superintendent, and Charles E. Storr secretary. The congregation has an excellent field of labor, with talent, and means to do a great work. May it still more consecrate its life to the service of God and to the good of men.

Antioch.—In 1860 Elder B. W. Henry organized a congregation of about thirty-two members in Ridge township, with C. L. Scott, John and J. T. Barrickman, elders. The regular preachers for the congregation in the order of their labor are as follows: J. W. Sconce, J. M. Morgan, John and S. V. Williams, B. R. Gilbert, A. W. Avery and J. H. Hite. The latter is about entering his second year of successful work. The following have been occasional ministers: B. W. and J. O. Henry, James Blankenship, Jas. Marity, Father Sweeney, P. P. Warren, M. T. Smith, A. P. Stewart, J. A. Roberts, T. Brooks, John Boggs, W. F. Richardson, Preston Weeks and others. The present elders are Michael Freyburger, Nathan and I. L. Killam. About twenty of the original members are still living. The entire enrollment is about three hundred and one, with a present membership of one hundred and thirty-eight. The Sunday school has seventy-five scholars, with seven teachers and J. W. Killam, superintendent. The present meeting-house was completed in 1868 at a cost of about \$2,400, and seats four hundred persons. The church is in a fair condition, and with proper energy, devotion and liberality, is able to do great good.

Welborn Creek.—April 28, 1860, elder John Sconce organized a

congregation in a log school-house near the north-east corner of Todd's Point township with fifty-eight members, which is known as Welborn Creek church. The members were scattered over a very large territory of country, in which afterward were organized several churches, greatly weakening the first. It is usually far better to have fewer churches, but strong ones, than so many that are scarcely able to maintain the work. The church completed a good meeting-house in 1871 at a cost of \$1,200, which seats two hundred and fifty. The entire enrollment since the organization has been one hundred and fifty six, with a present membership of only twenty-five. Samuel H. Wright is acting as elder. The following have preached regularly for the church: John Sconce, L. P. Phillips, M. T. Smith, J. M. Morgan and Joseph Hostetler. And occasionally elders P. P. Warren, Tobias Grider, John W., and his son B. B. Tyler, Father Sweeney, J. A. Williams, Thomas Edwards and others have preached for the church. It is expected that elder J. M. Morgan will preach the following year. The loss of so many members has been the cause of great discouragement to the faithful few who remain; but if elder Morgan or any other good preacher prosecutes the work with commendable zeal, and has the faithful co-operation of every disciple, there is good reason for believing that success will crown their efforts.

Bethany.—Elders Grider and Warren held a meeting in a school-house in the community of what is now the Bethany congregation in Windsor township in 1860. In this meeting, many hearing believed and were baptized, who took membership at Sand Creek. It continued to be a regular preaching point under the direction of Sand Creek Church till 1871, when elder P. P. Warren organized a separate congregation of fifty-three members. Only fifteen of the charter-members are now living in the community. The entire enrollment has been one hundred and thirty-four, with a present membership of fifty-seven. The elders are Wm. Quick and A. J. Nance. Elder Warren has preached once a month for the church ever since it was organized, and more recently elder Nance, a devoted young man, whom the church has raised up, also preaches one-fourth of the time. Occasionally the church has enjoyed the labors of elders G. Steele, M. T. Smith, B. W. Henry, — Vanhooser and L. P. Phillips. Elder A. J. Nance was the last Sunday-school superintendent. The meeting house was built in 1871 at a cost of \$1,200, and seats three hundred. The church at present is in peace, and moving along quietly in the Master's work. God has given the church grace for its many trials and difficulties; and if it is faithful to the commandments of Christ and His apostles, with a loving and devoted spirit, it will certainly prosper under the kind providence of God.

New Liberty.—About forty years ago, a log house with two chimneys and no floors, was built for the meeting purposes of the community in the north-east corner of Windsor township. In this house the few disciples and citizens of the vicinity in that early day listened to the preaching of the Gospel by Elders Tobias Grider, B. W. Henry, John Storm, Levi Fleming, John Goodman and others. The members formed a part of the Sand Creek congregation until 1871, when it was thought best to organize a separate congregation. The church held its meetings in the Dodson and Baker school-houses, and was known as the Wolf Creek congregation. In 1874 the meeting-house was completed near the location of the old log church, at a cost of \$1,100, and seats three hundred. The church was then called "New Liberty."

Since the organization of the church by Elder P. P. Warren, it has enrolled about two hundred and thirty, with a present membership of eighty. Elders P. P. Warren and R. J. Nance are the

regular ministers, each preaching once a month. W. K. Baker, Jacob Weger and Randolph Miller are elders. The following ministers have preached regularly for the church: M. T. Smith and Thomas Edwards, with the occasional help of Tobias Grider, Thomas Goodwin, N. S. Bastion and others. The church set apart to the work of the ministry, Jesse Baugher, whose early death deprived the church of a useful man. Let every member become a zealous worker, seeking the prosperity of the church and the glory of God, and great good can be accomplished in the community.

Union.—This little congregation was organized at the Hidden School-house, on the line of the Okaw and Shelby township, by Elder Grider in 1873, with fourteen members; only three of these now live in the community. Since the organization seventy-eight have been enrolled, and the present membership is thirty-four. Elders Tobias Grider, Wm. G. Steele, L. M. Linn and A. J. Nance have been the regular ministers for the church, and the two last-named preach regularly now each once a month. Elders Goodman, Franklin Smith, Father Henry and others have preached occasionally. The summer Sunday-school enrolled forty scholars and four teachers, and was superintended by Mr. J. J. Barker. The church is at peace, the members zealous, but the losses by death and removal of some of the best members greatly impaired the organization; but it is hoped they will soon be replaced by other devoted workers.

Rocky Branch.—In Rose township, thirty years ago, Elders B. W. Henry, M. R. Chew and Edward Evey held meetings—sometimes in a school-house known as Black Log—sometimes in a grove near by, and frequently in private houses. At one of these meetings, held by Father Henry, there were more than fifty additions. Probably no congregation in the county has been subject to so many trials as this one; and much of the time there has been no organization. The church at present owns a neat little house, built at a probable cost of \$900, and seats three hundred. The Sunday-school, last summer, was under the superintendency of W. T. Cozart and six teachers. At the time of the last organization, in 1875, there were nineteen members, since which the enrollment has reached sixty-five, with a present membership of twenty-two. The community at Rocky Branch very much needs the influence of a good Christian congregation. With the large number of well-meaning people there, it is hoped that the future will bring a brighter day. Let the honor of God and the good of men be first sought, and may our good Father grant grace and wisdom for every time of need.

Zion.—In the vicinity of the west side of Todd's Point township there lived a number of disciples, whose church membership was held at Antioch. Meetings, however, were held by Elder Gilbert and others in this community for several years previous to the final organization by Elder Gilbert and the writer in 1878. There were thirty-two charter members. The entire enrollment has been fifty-nine, and the present membership is fifty-one. John Pogue, Charles and C. P. Robertson are the Elders. The regular preachers for the church have been Elders B. R. Gilbert and L. M. Linn, with Elder Clayborn Wright, the present minister. Elders Thomas Edwards, A. W. Avery, J. H. Hite and others have preached occasionally for the church. C. P. Robertson is superintendent of a Sunday-school of forty-five scholars and five regular teachers. The meeting-house was completed at a cost of \$1,200, and dedicated by the writer, October 6th, 1878. It seats about two hundred and seventy-five persons. Though the church has preaching but once a month, it meets on the first day of the week, according to primitive custom, to break bread and exhort one another. This, with the social meet-

ing every Wednesday evening, greatly conduces to the good of the church. The church is in good condition. A little more zeal, forbearance and brotherly love would conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the church and add to its usefulness.

Oak Grove.—In Jan. 1880, Elder L. M. Linn held a meeting at Oak Grove, in Shelby township, resulting in bringing together, including a few additions afterwards, thirty-six members. Of these, some have moved elsewhere a few have gone back into the world; but twenty-nine remain steadfast in the good work of the Lord. Mr. John Smith was superintendent of the Sunday-school of thirty scholars and three teachers. The church building is a union house, of which the Christians own one-half. It has been built about twelve years, and at a cost of about \$800. It seats about one hundred and fifty. Those who have continued faithful are doing a good work, and, if steadfast to the end, will be a great blessing, and in the world to come receive the crown of life. May the Great Shepherd protect the little flock and keep them to the end.

Mode.—In an early day there was some preaching by the Christian Church, and a number of disciples lived in Holland township, near Mode. But many years passed on and the few scattered or died. In the winter of 1880 a good meeting was held by Elder D. M. Linn. This energetic preacher had devoted most of his life to school-teaching, was ordained to the ministry by Elder A. D. Northcutt in 1872 and moved to this county in the fall of '80. The county co-operation assisted in bearing part of the expenses of the meetings at Oak Grove and at Mode. The church was organized with fifty-one, and now has fifty-three members. Elder Linn has continued to preach one-fourth of the time since the church was organized. Samuel Wallace is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has six teachers and sixty scholars. The meeting-house was built as a union house for the use of the community, at a cost of about \$1,800, and seats three hundred and fifty. By stability of purpose, constant study of the Scriptures, and faithfulness to the work, the church will grow into great usefulness.

It will be seen by examination that there are fifteen churches in the county, with a little more than one thousand four hundred members; fourteen Sunday-schools, with about one thousand scholars and ninety-four teachers. The church property consists of thirteen meeting-houses, which cost about \$31,000, and seats about four thousand five hundred and twenty-five persons.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. J. STORP.

The Catholics dispersed over Shelby county, though few in number, represent their mother church very creditably. They have well organized congregations with handsome church buildings at Shelbyville, Sigel and Oconee.

The Shelbyville congregation was occasionally visited, and services held in private houses as late as 1862, at which time, under the direction of Rev. A. Vogt, they (about fifteen families in number) built a little frame church on South Fifth St., the grounds having been donated by the late Mr. Daniel Earp. In 1877 the old church was considered too small, and as the people showed a disposition to have a better and more commodious house of worship, the present rector, Rev. J. Storp, called for contributions for that purpose, which call was most liberally responded to by both non-Catholics and Catholics. On the 27th of August, 1879, the new church, situated on North Washington St., was completed and dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. P. J. Baltes, Bishop of Alton, Illinois. In connection with their church, the Catholics of Shelbyville, in 1879, opened a parochial school, which under the

able management of sisters of the order, "Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ," is in a prosperous condition, and well patronized by both Catholic and non-Catholic children, the average attendance being about fifty. The number of Catholic families belonging to this congregation at present is thirty-five.

The congregation at Sigel was organized and a church built in the year 1867, under the direction of the Franciscan fathers of Ten-topolis, Effingham county, Illinois, with about sixty families. They have ever since been under the zealous care of the Sons of St. Francis. In the early part of the year 1879 their church, which was insured for a small amount only, burned to the ground, and scarcely had they recovered from this loss, when their fine school-building, together with the house of the Sisters who conducted the school, were also destroyed by fire. This, no doubt, was a great misfortune to the congregation, leaving them materially at the very same point whence they started thirteen years ago; but the zeal and liberality of which they have given evidence in the past warrants the hope that ere long from the ruins of the old buildings a magnificent church and commodious school-house will rise, and give testimony of the good spirit of the people of Sigel.

Oconee, in the south-west corner of Shelby county, had no Catholic church building until 1872, but the place was visited and services held at private houses by various clergymen. Their present little frame church was erected in the year 1872, under the management of Rev. Father Stremmer. The number of families belonging to the church was then and is still about sixteen, nearly all of whom are Germans.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. SILAS LIVERMORE.

One of the first church denominations founded in Shelbyville was of the Baptist persuasion. The founder and first pastor was Rev. Bashrod Henry. Before coming to this state he had lived in Virginia and Tennessee. Laboring here with all the zeal of an apostle, and being a person whom the multitude personally liked, he soon had the satisfaction of seeing an earnest congregation of his faith gathered around him. He baptized seventy or eighty, and organized his followers into a church, under the style of the First Baptist Church of Christ of Shelbyville. This was in 1832; he began preaching here, however, as early as 1830. In due time a house of worship was built, such a one as bespoke the simplicity of the times, and the plain taste and moderate means of the builders. For a time it proved sufficient in all respects, and the people were content. In a short time, however, dissensions arose. The pastor and preacher developed views of faith and practice which were not in accordance with the Baptist standards. Presently he showed himself a staunch advocate of the doctrines which Alexander Campbell and his associates had introduced into, and propagated in Virginia, nine or ten years before. In short, he felt bound to give all the influence of his position, talents and labors to the *Current Reformation*. At his instance, and without very grave opposition, the word "Baptist" was stricken from the style of the church, and the body was ever thereafter known as "The Church of Christ, in Shelbyville."

As we have already intimated, almost the entire membership was found ready to follow the pastor in his departure from the Baptist fold. A few, and only a few, regarded the movement with strong displeasure, denounced it with vehemence, and utterly refused to give their adhesion to the new order of things. The few Baptists who remained, however, had no pastor, only occasional preaching, and seemed to have failed to maintain their visibility as a church for a considerable time. Mr. Henry, better known to his late

acquaintances as "Squire" Henry, lived in high repute for many years, and died August 27, 1879. Meanwhile, some very reputable Baptists came and settled in the town; but if they found any existing church of their order in the place, they found nothing there sufficiently attractive to induce them to come and cast their lot with its members. Prominent among this class, was Mrs. Ann Thornton, wife of Gen. W. Fitzhugh Thornton, who had some years previously come into the state from Kentucky. She worshiped for some years with an Old School Baptist Church, some three miles from town; and as she was a Baptist of means, generosity and stability, we may be sure that she helped the cause in other ways than by attendance, in their assemblies. She is still living, and a generous supporter of the sacred cause.

In 1864, a second Baptist Church, claiming no parentage from any previous organization, was formed in the town. Rev. William Stillwell, of Kentucky, appears to have superintended the work of formation. He became the pastor; and the vine grew with considerable vigor. Members were added in the modes known to Baptist policy; by baptism and by letter. The house of worship was a building at the south-east corner of Long and North First Streets, now owned and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Martha W. Bivins. Mr. Benjamin Hall and his wife, were active members of the church. He was the assiduous clerk of the body; and himself and wife zealously served the church as sextons and general care-takers. In addition to this, they contributed liberally of their worldly means to the support of the church. A history of the church would be incomplete without an appreciative mention of them and their works.

But like the church in the wilderness of which the Scripture gives account, the church in Shelbyville was destined to undergo painful trials. We have already mentioned that in the early settlement of the town and in the formation of the churches, the Southern element was very observable and was very influential. In the present case, the pastor of the church, as we have seen, was from the South. A pretty large proportion of the members had their nativity south of the Ohio River. The ministry of Mr. Stillwell began in the city, it will be seen, right in the height of the war, and of the consequent civil, ecclesiastical and martial excitement. That a difference of political views should sometimes manifest themselves in the church was natural. Indeed, it was inevitable. At a distance of sixteen years we can well afford to smile at some of the little things which betokened that difference.

The present Shelbyville Baptist Church was organized on the 17th of September, 1868. Rev. W. H. Steadman was called as pastor, April 3, 1869. His ministry continued for a little more than two years, during which time the church appears to have enjoyed a season of reasonable tranquillity. Mr. Steadman resigned the pastoral care in June, 1871.

Before this time, the church recognized the necessity of providing a more commodious house of worship. The present church edifice was built in the year 1870. The cost amounted to \$8,600. The house, a neat edifice of brick, is located at the south-west corner of Wood and North Second Streets. The dedication was celebrated on Christmas day, of the above year.

The church did not remain long without a pastor after the resignation and departure of Mr. Steadman. They obtained a new under-shepherd in a singular way. A young lady, Miss Eliza A. Duncan, came from Baltimore on a visit to a relative, Mrs. Dr. A. S. Seaman. The Seamans were devoted and prominent Methodists; but the visitor was an intelligent Baptist, and a teacher by profession. Finding a Baptist church comprising a good proportion of intelligent and progressive members destitute of a pastor, she informed the leaders that she had lived for many years in the family

of a good Baptist minister who was at that time without a charge, and who, she thought, would afford them good satisfaction as pastor. Accepting her account as reliable, the church by unanimous vote, elected Rev. J. H. Phillips, of Baltimore, as their minister. Mr. Phillips is a native of Maryland. He had acquired a good education, had rendered highly acceptable service in the ministry at Edenton, North Carolina, Baltimore City and other places. Meanwhile, like many clergymen in the South and in the West, he had felt constrained to join the work of a teacher to that of a minister. He had conducted successively several female seminaries of a high order with great ability and success.

Having arrived in Shelbyville, he entered at once with characteristic devotion on the duties of the office to which he had been chosen without any seeking on his part. By his work he soon justified the expectations of his friends. At the same time, there occurred a vacancy in the superintendency of the Graded School. Several leading citizens showed great earnestness in their efforts to place Mr. Phillips in the vacant office. After a brief consideration, however, he firmly declined to be a candidate for the position.

The new pastor found his work, though honorable and pleasant, an arduous one. The obstacles to the progress of the church were of a very grave character. The pastor's salary was not promptly and regularly paid; and this circumstance occasioned great embarrassment to the worthy minister. In addition to this, the church was afflicted with a serious and exceedingly troublesome debt, on a portion of which they were paying as high as 15 per cent. interest. Another portion of the debt was finally placed in the form of a mortgage, of course bearing a more moderate interest than the floating debt to which we have referred. Despite these troubles, the pastor and a part of the members still toiled on, never remitting wholly their zeal, their faith and their efforts, and were rewarded with some tokens of good.

Mr. Phillips continued his pastoral work till the 31st of October, 1874, when he took his departure for Missouri. He soon afterwards established himself at St. Louis as Missionary Secretary of the Missouri Baptist Sunday School Convention.

For about nine months after the removal of Mr. Phillips, the church remained destitute of a pastor? when they obtained one in the person of Rev. A. L. Seward. He began his labors for the church in the month of June, in 1875. No notable event marked the history of the church during the short period of his ministry. The term of that ministry extended only over six months. He resigned his place in the month of December, 1875, and left for another field of labor.

The next year, 1876, the church, wearied with toiling on, destitute of a preacher and spiritual guide, recalled Mr. Phillips, who ultimately accepted the call. In common with the better part of the membership, he entertained an earnest desire to see the burden of debt removed from the church. Unable to discover any feasible plan for accomplishing the object, however, he was constrained to content himself with persistently keeping the good object before the eyes of the Church, and in token of his sincerity, proffered to devote a liberal per cent. of his salary as a contribution to the liquidation of the debt, provided the Church and her friends would make up the entire requisite amount. Not a sufficient number were found, however, who had both the ability and the will to accept and fulfill the proffered condition.

Mr. Phillips submitted his second resignation early in the autumn of 1878. The Church evinced her reluctance to part with the pastor, but finally yielded assent. His second resignation was effected on the 24th of September the same year. He still has his residence in Shelbyville, enjoying the respect and esteem of all sects and all parties.

For nearly two years after the second withdrawal of Mr. Phillips, the church continued with only occasional supplies of the pulpit. After an interval, Rev. H. W. Wilson, who had formerly been employed at Stewardson, came to the city, and commenced a protracted meeting in the church. There was a good attendance; the meetings were characterized from the first by a calm seriousness; some of the members, especially the ladies, showed a fitting zeal in co-operation with the evangelist; Rev. W. C. West, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, came in and performed a part of the exercises; ministers and members of other churches came in and participated in the services; and signs of decided and effectual interest were not long wanting. Several Baptists who had worshiped with the congregation for years, but had forborne to ask for membership, came forward, presented their letters, and were received into full communion.

The church, however, seemed unprepared to settle a pastor. Mr. Wilson went to Mount Vernon in this state, and engaged for a time in evangelistic labors at that place and in the adjoining region. He has since bestowed his efforts on several other points of more or less interest and importance, and was for a time engaged as an instructor in the Ancient Languages at Ewing College, in this state.

The year 1879 brought a most valuable benefit to the church. That benefit was the liquidation of the church-debt. I have already noticed this obstacle to the progress of the church—the oppressive incubus on her energies. The burden grew heavier and heavier. Interest, of course, was increasing on the church's obligations; nothing was doing to cancel these obligations; while the little sums to meet current expenses even were collected but tardily, and with great difficulty. The church sadly needed a pastor, a really good live, working man; but whenever the business of calling or procuring a pastor was mentioned, all aspirations for obtaining the labors and care of an under-shepherd were forthwith repressed by the consideration that no pastor could be procured without the means to give him a support; that is, no efficient, faithful one, such only as would meet the imperative wants of the church. Connected with the congregation, too, was a large and flourishing Sunday-school, numbering a hundred and fifty members, but books, papers, and other supplies for the school could not be procured without funds; and of these the church was destitute. The prayer-meetings commanded but a slim attendance; and only a faithful few appeared to retain their confidence in the great Head of the Church, and their Christian zeal.

While the church was in this depressed condition, Rev. I. N. Hobart, D. D., General Superintendent of the State Board of Missions, appeared in their midst. He came to ask for a subscription for the State Missions, when he was promptly informed that the church was not only unable to give him a collection, as heretofore, but was in most pressing need of means to carry forward her own work. Moved by sympathetic zeal, after consultation with the church, individually and collectively, the good doctor determined to make a strenuous effort to free his brethren from the burden of debt. Part of the members, he found ready and willing helpers; and this class not only made liberal subscriptions themselves, but aided in bringing others to give assistance in the good cause. Some engaged to pay on account of the debt double the amount which they had annually given for the support of the ministry. The benefactions of others were on a still more liberal scale. Dr. Hobart canvassed the members with a subscription paper, in which it was proposed that every signer should give the amount opposite to his name, only on the contingency that the whole amount required should be secured by the signatures of responsible parties. After a short time it became evident that "the people had a mind to work;" and the friends of the cause were filled with joy.

Here, it would be unjust to omit the statement, that some of the friends of the church who were not within the pale of membership were found among its most zealous and liberal benefactors. First, among these should be mentioned Thomas M. Thornton, Esq. He was and is, we believe, a worshiper with the Episcopalians; but the fact that his venerated mother was a staunch and devoted Baptist, in conjunction with other causes, naturally drew him into relations and sympathy with that people. From the stand-point of a business man, he depicted to the church in striking colors, the vast evil of an incorporated religious body sinking into bankruptcy, and averred that there was no need of suffering such a catastrophe.

He declared himself not only willing to aid in freeing the Church from debt, but also in the support of a pastor when she should obtain one. He hoped then, to see her doors opened to be closed no more forever. Other parties outside the Church, he knew, viewed the matter in the same light with himself. They would help the Church members only when the members would take hold of the work with due zeal and energy to help themselves. He knew the men of Shelbyville; and he knew that they were ready to lend a helping hand wherever they would witness the Church making proper effort to relieve herself from embarrassment. As the matter stood, the Church was liable to suffer a foreclosure of the mortgage which rested upon the Church property, and ere long to lose possession.

He enjoined the Church, however, in making the effort which he hoped they would promptly make, to include all their debts in the estimate of their wants, mortgage, interest, floating debt, arrearages due their late pastor, Rev. Mr. Phillips, and all. This last item amounted to \$300 or \$400. The whole amount which it was deemed necessary to raise was stated to be about \$3,000. Mr. Thornton had proved his friendship to the Church in too many and too grave instances, to leave any ground for doubting his sincerity or his perfect reliability.

It was not long after this that the visit of Dr. Hobart occurred, and that a subscription was commenced with a view to liquidate the Church's debts. The work went bravely on. Mr. Thornton headed the list with the pledge of \$200; others, endowed with humble means, made offerings that were truly noble if considered in view of their ability. The first solicitations were made to members, as was fitting; so when Dr. Hobart, having effected the canvass of the Church, extended his efforts among the citizens at large, and the latter ascertained how much the Church had done, there appeared a marked illustration of the old adage, *God helps those who help themselves*. The work was prosecuted with sustained vigor; and after a moderate interval a report that the Church had reached the goal of their hopes with regard to liberating themselves from debt was in general circulation.

A special meeting was called to hear the report of the executive committee, and of Dr. Hobart, the Superintendent of State Missions, who had the strongest title to their gratitude for his kind and effectual services in the matter. Dr. Hobart himself presided. The meeting was one of profound interest. After a good time spent in devotional exercises, a report of the collections was made. It appeared from this document that there was wanting only about \$223 of the entire amount proposed in the subscription. As nearly every one of the subscribers had made pledges to the extent of his ability and duty, as he viewed the matter, the situation became a trying one. All the subscriptions had been made on the condition that they should be binding and payable only in the contingency that the whole amount should be raised and paid. Unless the small balance required should be subscribed and collected the cherished enterprise of paying the debt, even after so much toil and sacrifice, would prove a total failure. This would be like a rich ship filling

and sinking in the very sight of the harbor, after a long, weary, and stormy voyage.

But the universal sentiment of the members was, that they could not give up the long desired object. The Ladies' Sewing Circle connected with the congregation had already contributed one hundred dollars as an offering which was the fruit of their pious and untiring labors. With evident solemn feeling, they now doubled their subscription. Mr. Thornton, knowing the slenderness of their resources, and the costliness to them of the sacrifice which they had made, offered to pay the money, and trust the Society a year for it, charging no interest. Dr. Hobart offered to lend them the money for the same time. They declined both propositions. The people had now almost reached the goal of their hopes. In this exigency, Mr. Thornton, in their name, pledged himself for the balance, and filled the hearts of the people with the liveliest joy. Most fervent thanks were expressed to Mrs. Thornton, to Dr. Hobart, to Mr. Thornton, and to all who had aided in bringing the church out of debt.

The subscriptions made were promptly paid, and thus the church was freed from debt in a day. After some time, efforts to procure a pastor were renewed. At first, these were not successful; but after a time, a call was voted to Rev. William M. Barker. This was in the autumn of 1880. After some delay, he accepted the proffered charge, and entered on his work. The church is united and fervent in the prayer, that his labors among them will prove effectual and useful in a very high degree.

Dr. I. A. Sumpkin is clerk of the church. Gabriel W. Abell is Superintendent of the Sunday-School. The church is pursuing the even tenor of her way, enjoying on the road the comforts of faith.

Moawequa Church.—This church is located in the town of Moawequa, in the north-western part of the county. It reports 166 members, and enjoyed for several years the acceptable and efficient labors of Rev. W. C. Roach, as preacher and pastor. For a considerable time Mr. Roach ministered to the two churches, at Moawequa and at Assumption, in Christian county, respectively; but in 1877 the Moawequa church, realizing the grave importance of having the exclusive labors of an efficient minister, persuaded him to relinquish his charge at Assumption, and give himself wholly to the church at Moawequa. With characteristic devotion, he plied his work at the latter place, but has since resigned, and the church is left without a pastor.

Moawequa is located on the Illinois Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Shelbyville by the highway, 33 miles by railroad, and 114 miles from St. Louis. At last accounts, R. I. Smith was the clerk of the church.

Stewardson Church.—Stewardson is situated 16 miles south-east of Shelbyville by the common highway, and 20 by railroad. The town, which lies on the Chicago and Paducah Railroad, is of recent origin, and is rapidly increasing in population, business, and importance. The Baptist Church in this place originated about the year 1875, in a very common manner. A prominent citizen, Mr. S. B. Fisk, one of the early settlers, had removed to the place from one of our cities. In his former place of living, himself and family had been accustomed to the weekly enjoyment of attendance on the services of the sanctuary. At their new abode they found themselves destitute of these privileges. They felt the privation to be a severe one. Very naturally and justly, Mr. Fisk applied himself to remove the trouble at the earliest possible day. There was not a male citizen of his faith in the village in which he lived; but, being by occupation a farmer, he found three or four families in the adjoining districts who were engaged in his own primitive secular calling, and who were Baptists. In the village, also, a few of Bap-

tist sentiments were found. After a moderate time, the Baptists were enabled to secure the occasional ministrations of a public servant of Christ, of their own faith and order. In the early winter of 1877, Rev. D. P. French, a right zealous and efficient minister, missionary of the Illinois Baptist Association for the southern section of the state, visited the place, and commenced and sustained a protracted meeting with the little church that had been constituted. It is pertinent to mention that before and after this period the congregation had enjoyed the occasional labors of Rev. Mr. Griffith, a truly faithful and evangelical clergyman, living near Strasburg. Rev. J. H. Phillips, pastor at Shelbyville church, had also assisted them by preaching for them, and by procuring aid in building their house of worship. In addition to these Rev. I. N. Hobart, D. D., superintendent of missions of the General Association of Illinois, visited them, labored for them, and gave them most effectual aid in both spiritual and temporal matters. The singular inclemency of the weather, the bad condition of the roads, the great difficulty of procuring preachers at the time, with other causes, united to prevent any considerable visible success of the protracted meeting referred to above. The writer preached on four successive dark and stormy nights at the meeting, when he was obliged to leave, owing to prior engagements. The people gave good attendance, and eager attention, despite the storm, the mud, the darkness, and the cold. A year afterwards, through the intervention of Rev. Dr. Hobart, Rev. H. W. Wilson was sustained as a missionary of the General Association at Stewardson for several months. He labored zealously, held a protracted meeting, was prospered in his work, and received a good number into the church by baptism. At present the church has a good pastor in the person of Rev. J. H. Phillips of Shelbyville. In 1877 they built a neat, substantial and commodious house of worship, their own liberal efforts to build a house for the Lord having been supplemented by the generous aid of friends outside the limits of the congregation. The number of members is reported to be about 50.

SEPARATE BAPTISTS.

The churches at Shelbyville, Moawequa and Stewardson, of whom sketches have now been given, belong to the class which is often called, for the sake of distinction, *Missionary Baptists*. With the possible exception of the Methodists, reckoning the northern and southern divisions of that people as one, they are far more numerous than the communicants of any other church in the United States. In addition to these, there are in the county a considerable number of Baptists bearing other distinctive names, as the *Separate Baptists*, the *United Baptists*, and the *Primitive Baptists*.

In 1879 the Separate Baptists, at the meeting of the Association held at the Bethel Church, Christian county, reported eight churches in this county, as follows:

Union.—N. Corley, pastor. Fourteen members. Post office, Shelbyville.

Fellowship.—E. O. King, clerk, Beck's creek. Forty-five members.

Providence.—N. Neil, clerk, Tower Hill. Sixty-two members. Rev. S. B. N. Vaughan, of Decatur, is the worthy pastor.

Okaw.—J. P. Hudson, pastor. D. M. Hudson, clerk, Shelbyville. Thirty-six members.

New Hope No. 1.—C. P. Roberts, pastor, Lakewood. Sixty-six members.

New Hope No. 2.—William Barton, clerk, Shelbyville.

Little Flock.—Fifteen miles north-west of Shelbyville. Twelve members. Rev. Barnett Smock is pastor. Post-office, Assumption, Christian Co.

Little Flock.—S. R. Throne, pastor, Robinson creek.

UNITED BAPTISTS.

The churches of this order in the county are stated to have been gathered and organized in great part by the labors of Rev. Nathan Corley. I am unable to present their statistics.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

Of this worthy people, also, I have almost no information. A church of this order exists four or five miles from Moawequa.

OLD SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Union Church, in Penn township, is the only denomination of this order in Shelby county; situated a few miles east of Moawequa. It has about fifty members, with Rev. Benjamin Maher as pastor, whose home is near Vandalia, Fayette county. Nearly forty years ago there existed a church of this denomination about three miles from Shelbyville; but their pastor died, and the society became scattered, and soon passed out of sight. Rev. Mr. Gordon was their minister, and a very worthy and useful man it is said by those who knew him best.

SEPARATE BAPTISTS.

This church was first organized near Tower Hill in 1832 by the Rev. Newton Coffey. Rev. Willis Whitfield was for many years a zealous worker for the cause in the county.

THE CONGREGATIONAL OR LIBERAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF SHELBY COUNTY.

BY MRS. EMILY L. DOUTHIT.

There are only four of these congregations, and they have all been organized within the last twelve years. Their origin and history are so inseparably connected with the life of the present pastor that, in giving an account of their rise and history, some brief personal allusions may not be out of place. Jasper L. Douthit is a native of this county, and his mother was a native of the state. She was born in a fort in Franklin county, Ills., and came to this county with her father, Francis Jordan, about the year 1828, when the Indians still roamed these prairies and lighted their camp-fires. His father, Andrew E. Douthit, emigrated from East Tennessee with his parents in 1832. The Regular Predestinarian Baptists, known as "Hardshell," were the principal sect in the eastern part of the county then. For the first sixteen years of his life J. L. Douthit scarcely ever heard any other kind of Gospel, excepting an occasional discourse from the Disciples, commonly called Campbellites. His mother being a devoted Christian and member of the "Hardshell" Baptist Church, he wished to believe and live in church fellowship with her. But the more he thought upon the subject, the more he found it impossible for him to believe the doctrine; neither could he in good conscience unite with any of the churches in the vicinity. He was beset with doubts and misgivings, and began to suspect that all sects were more or less in error. He longed for the fellowship of Christians, but felt that they imposed burdens of creeds contrary to the Gospel. From his earliest recollections he was longing to find some Christian people who would receive members into their fellowship on the simple basis of a solemnly avowed purpose to be good, to get good, and do good, without subscribing to any creeds that were difficult to understand or believe. This longing desire for a larger and simpler Christian fellowship, which resulted in his taking the lead in the formation of these societies, seems to have been born with him and prompted not of his or any human will. As this longing increased, a thirst for knowledge and greater usefulness also increased, until at the

age of seventeen Mr. Douthit left home to attend the Shelby Seminary. While connected with this institution he was induced to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, though with some protest, and not fully assenting to the Articles of Faith of said church. In 1857 he was married to Miss Emily Lovell, of Abington, Mass. About the year 1860, being twenty-six years old, and still dissatisfied with all the churches around him, and knowing no people in the world who would receive him into their fellowship on the basis he desired, he began without the sanction or authority of any body of believers, to speak out in public what he believed, and to declare against slavery of body and against slavery of mind and soul.

Receiving little sympathy in his opinions, and meeting with much opposition, he yearned more than ever for a closer Christian fellowship. He accordingly, in 1861, wrote a letter to Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass., who he supposed from what he had read and heard of him, belonged to an independent and liberal church. Mr. Higginson responded very kindly, informing the inquirer of the existence of just such a body of people as he had been longing to meet for so many years. For further information, Mr. Higginson referred him, among others, to Rev. Robert Collyer of the Second Unitarian Society of Chicago. Through Mr. Collyer, Mr. Douthit was led to attend the Western Unitarian Conference, held at Detroit, Mich., and there, June 22d, 1862, he was formally ordained to the Christian Ministry; Revs. M. D. Conway, now of Loudon, C. G. Ames, T. J. Mumford, Geo. W. Hosmer, D. D., Rev. Robert Collyer and others taking part in the ordination service. The newly-ordained minister, with fresh courage, returned to his birthplace and continued to preach in school-houses, groves, and private houses, wherever he could get a hearing. His watchwords were: Union, Liberty, Charity and Progress in Civil Government and in Religion. But the storm of civil war beat heavily, and absorbed all other interests, and the Unitarian preacher made slow progress. Greatly needing a better preparation for the ministry, by the direction and assistance of generous brethren and friends, he was led to take a course of three years instruction in the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pa., graduating from this school in June, 1867. After a brief ministry at Princeton, Ill., with some people to whom the Hon. Owen Lovejoy had once been pastor, Mr. Douthit could not resist the impulses to resume his labors in the region of his birth. There was no church to extend him a call, give him welcome, or promise a salary. He had no income, and there was no assurance of support for himself and family, excepting what he might make by cultivating a little farm, and his wife earn by teaching a subscription school. Aid had been given heretofore by Unitarian Missionary Societies, but as he had taken this step contrary to the advice and wishes of friends who had influence with these societies, he could not now hope for further aid. However, it was not long before the American Unitarian Association of Boston, Mass., made an appropriation for his partial support, which has never since been entirely wanting.

The first preaching in 1867-8-9 was mostly at Log Church, (an old building, three and a half miles east of Shelbyville, and first erected for the use of Predestinarian Baptists) and at Salem School-house, about three miles south of Log Church, and near the residence of Mr. Jacob Sittler. The only material aid that the preacher received the first year from those with whom he labored in the Gospel, was one big jug of sorghum molasses, and this was given by a foreigner who had been reared to the custom of supporting religious institutions. The Baptists who had mostly occupied this ground after the Indians left, believed that all missionary effort was of the devil, and that it was wrong to educate a man and pay him for preaching the Gospel. Of course such teaching was

not without its influence on the old settlers and natives who were not Baptists. The next year, 1868, the local contributions reached about ten dollars. In this year a large Sunday-school was organized at Log Church and did good work, notwithstanding some bitter opposition and riotous disturbances. The Boston Sunday School Society and other friends in the East donated one hundred and fifty or more volumes of valuable books for the Sunday-school library. Some were suspicious of all books from Boston, and were opposed to receiving this donation. However a public meeting was called, a vote was taken, and the books were thankfully received by a vote of forty-two to twelve, several not voting. The books were by such authors as Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Childs, T. S. Arthur, and Fanny Gage; and were eagerly read and did much toward improving the manners and morals of the neighborhood. Horse racing and card playing were less frequent on Sunday, and the dram shops grew less popular and began to feel the penalty of violating the law. The keepers and some of the customers were enraged so that the Superintendent of the Sunday-school was assaulted one Sunday while the school was in session. But it all worked together to create a greater interest in the work begun. Elder John Ellis, a liberal preacher of the "Christians," rendered Mr. Douthit efficient service during this year.

Oak Grove Church of Liberal Christians.—On Sunday, June 1st, 1868, Salem, (now Oak Grove), church of Liberal Christians was organized by the following persons making a public confession of the Christian faith, and covenanting together in church fellowship; namely; Jacob Sittler and his wife, Sidney; Wm. G. Buckley and his wife, Martha J.; Mr. Beverly Milligan, George W. Douthit, Jasper L. Douthit and his wife, Emily L. This first congregational church covenant was entered into at the old Salem School-House. The weather being pleasant, and the house being too small to accommodate all present, the service was held out of doors, in the shade of an old elm tree, since cut down. Elder John Ellis preached the sermon on the occasion, and formally welcomed the little company to the Christian brotherhood. On Monday, July 6th, 1868, a meeting was held near the Griffith graveyard about three and a half miles south-east of Shelbyville. This meeting was held in the woods on the spot where in early days a log school-house stood. Dr. A. L. Kellar of Shelbyville and J. L. Douthit being present, stated that it was proposed to erect a house of worship there, to be held jointly for the use of the Liberal Christians and "Christian," (Campbellite) congregations, said house to be free to all other Christian people when not used by either of these two congregations. Jacob Sittler, in addition to subscribing liberally volunteered to superintend the carpenter's work. On Monday, the 16th of November, the trustees met on the ground and decided to begin to build. A deed to the site was given by Edwin Martin. The people who could not give money had a mind to work, and the building was completed in time for dedication, September 29th, 1870. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, Chicago, was present, and preached an eloquent sermon, which will long be remembered by those who heard it. The first trustees of this building were Jeremiah Southers, John C. Coconower, Jacob Sittler, and J. L. Douthit.

On January 16, 1870, at a meeting held in the unfinished Oak Grove chapel, the declaration of faith, covenant and constitution of the Liberal Christian Church of Shelbyville township, Shelby county, Illinois, was adopted. The following are extracts from the declaration and covenant:—

"We believe that all duty is embraced in the following precepts of Jesus: 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy

God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself.' * * *

"Our only test of fellowship shall be Christian character—'By their fruits ye shall know them'—therefore, any one evincing an earnest purpose to lead a pure and upright life before God and man, may become a member of this church by signing its covenant and constitution,—'for in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him,' and shall be with us.

* * * * *

"We covenant with one another, and we bind ourselves in the presence of God to walk together in all His ways according to the best of our knowledge and ability. * * * * *

"We promise to remember mercy and do justly to all, not dealing oppressingly or cruelly with any one. We resolve to be temperate in all things; diligent in business; 'fervent in spirit; serving the Lord' in our special avocations,—shunning idleness as the bane of any people or state. We promise to give of our substance as God prospers us for the benefit of the poor and needy, and for such other purposes as have for their object the spreading of the gospel and the upbuilding of God's kingdom of righteousness on earth. We promise to walk with our brethren with all watchfulness and tenderness, avoiding jealousies and suspicions, censurings, provokings, secret risings of the spirit against them; but in all offences to follow the rule of our Master and to bear and forbear, give and forgive, as He has taught us. All this we sincerely promise to try to be and to do; and while remembering that we are weak, and that to err is human, we are resolved, by the help of God, as often as we do in any way fail and fall, we will arise and try again."

This covenant is mostly in the words of the covenant of the first church organized in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, at Salem, in 1629, two hundred and fifty-one years ago. That old covenant was drawn up by Rev. Francis Higginson, the pastor, who was one of the first ministers ordained in New England, and the ancestor of Col. T. W. Higginson. The latter, in alluding to this covenant, calls it "Puritanism's original declaration of independence in America," and well says that "it proves the essential greatness of the founders of New England society that those who claim to hold the most advanced outposts of thought have got so little beyond even the letter of this covenant, and not at all beyond its spirit."

Over sixty members have entered into this church covenant at Oak Grove, but part of these have moved away, and part of them have transferred their membership to the First Congregational Church in Shelbyville.

Christian Union Church, near Mode.—In April, 1872, an attempt was made to raise funds to build a house of worship at the graveyard between Jacob Elliott's residence and the village of Mode. But the attempt failed, because by the terms of subscription to the building fund, the house was to be only open to all orthodox and evangelical Christians when not used by the German Reformed Church. The people had got their eyes open to the fact that the holders of church property on such conditions claimed the right to exclude the Unitarians and any others whom they had a mind to judge as not orthodox. Only a small sum was subscribed on this plan, when it was abandoned and a subscription started which made the church open to all Christian people when not used by that religious society, which should take care to keep the building in order and repair. Mr. Thaddeus Elliott most diligently solicited funds on this plan, and very soon about \$1,500 was pledged. The stone foundation of the church was laid in 1872. J. H. Worley did the stone work and John Root & Bros. the carpentering work. "Granny" Elliott, the aged wife of Jacob Elliott, with her own

hands, generously cooked for the workmen. She has since gone to her reward. Many others lent a hand, so that the edifice, capable of seating five hundred or more persons, was neatly finished, and dedicated July 20th, 1873. Robert Collyer preached the sermon, and was assisted in the services by Rev. William Boone, of the M. E. Church, Mr. Robert Tyson and J. L. Douthit. In 1874 an Independent Christian congregation was organized here. The Rev. James F. Brown is identified with this congregation. He was ordained to the Christian ministry at a Conference of the Fraternity of Liberal Religious Societies of Illinois, held in Shelbyville April, 1877, with Rev. John H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky., presiding. Mr. Brown occasionally preaches to congregations in the vicinity of Moberly, the village of his home, though he is prevented by physical disability from very active duties. The trustees of this Christian Union Church are Jacob Elliott, Abraham Gollagher, John Warner and George Williams.

The Log Church Society.—The Log Church above mentioned, was first built for the "Hardshell" Baptists, and stood near where Thomas Dobins now lives. It was removed to the present place to make room for the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad. It became the school-house for Liberty school district until the district became so populous that two school-houses were required, and then, ceasing to be used for public school purposes, by the terms of the original deed the property reverted to Mr. Thomas Rice. Mr. Rice was of the Roman Catholic faith, but seeing the good that the house had done, and there being no other to accommodate the religious interests of the neighborhood, he determined that it should continue to be held for that purpose. On January 4, 1871, Mr. Rice gave a deed for the property to the following persons and their heirs forever, namely:—Bayless M. Davis, Levi N. Douthit, Christian Peterson and Jasper L. Douthit; said parties of the second part to have and to hold the same in trust, "for the use of the religious societies of the neighborhood." A Sunday-school is kept here during part of the year, and Mr. Douthit preaches here frequently. No other religious body uses the house regularly.

The Unitarian Society at Sylvan.—During the years 1871–72, Mr. Douthit held services in the Methodist Chapel, Mt. Carmel, four miles directly south of Shelbyville. While preaching here, the nucleus was formed out of which grew the society of Unitarian Christians, which now worships at Sylvan School-house. Joseph Reid and his wife Eliza, were the first members. The officers of this church have failed to furnish the writer with exact data. It must suffice to say that it is composed of about fifteen members. It supports a lively Sunday-school a part of the year, with an attendance of from fifty to seventy-five.

First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Shelbyville.—On February 15th, 1874, regular preaching was begun by Mr. Douthit in the old court-house, Shelbyville. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to hold services in this city. The following record occurs in the minister's diary for "Monday, Feb. 22, 1869. A muddy disagreeable ride to the court-house and back last night. About two dozen were present. They listened suspiciously rather than kindly to what was said about Liberal Christianity. Some acted as if they had got into the wrong pew and were ashamed of it. Next Sunday I shall try again in the day time."

Accordingly on Sunday morning, February 28, 1859, Mr. Douthit walked from his home, four and a half miles from Shelbyville court-house, to preach per appointment which was made the week before and thoroughly advertised. A short time before the hour for service, one man who had been on a drunken spree the day and night previous, and who, it was supposed, was just out of the lock-

up, came and peeped in at the court house door and inquired what was going on. When told that there would be preaching if any one came to hear, he remarked "Wal, mebbe I'll be around by meetin' time," and turned away. The lonely preacher waited till nearly twelve o'clock, but this man not returning and no one else coming, he turned his steps homeward somewhat cast down but determined to try again. Occasional efforts were made during the next five years that were not very successful. But now, (1874), it was determined that if the audience averaged no more than one dozen, and if the minister had to be his own janitor, and pay all incidental expenses, and receive no word of encouragement, he would nevertheless stick to it regularly for one year and leave results to God. At the first meeting there were about two dozen persons present, and the audiences gradually increased. Unexpected friends arose. A small Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1874, and rapidly increased in numbers and interest. The Church of the Disciples, Boston, Dr. James F. Clark pastor, sent us a donation of books for the Sunday-school library. Mr. Jacob C. Smith, of Marshall, Illinois, added interest to the mission by teaching one of his popular singing schools in the court-house, during May, 1874, closing with a jubilee concert, and giving part of the proceeds for the purchase of an organ for the society.

On Thursday evening, May 13, 1875, at a meeting held in the court-house, thirteen persons united in church covenant by signing the following articles of agreement: "We, who have here subscribed our names, do unite ourselves together as the body of communicants, in the First Congregational Church, of Shelbyville, Illinois. By so doing we profess our faith in Jesus Christ, as the Son of God, and the Saviour of men, and acknowledge the Bible as the Divinely authorized Rule of Faith and practice to which it is our duty, as Christians to submit. By thus uniting ourselves together, we claim no right to exclude any one from this Communion on account of difference of doctrinal opinions, nor for any reason except undoubted immorality of conduct."

November 1, 1875, the members had increased to twenty-one persons. At this time a constitution for the government of the church was adopted and the following officers and trustees were elected: President, John C. Jones; Secretary, R. E. Guilford; Treasurer, W. A. Cochran. Trustees: B. A. Mansfield, W. A. Cochran, W. B. Jackson, John H. Worley, Robert E. Guilford.

In the year 1875, Hon. George Partridge visited this congregation, and was impressed with the need of a fitting place of worship. In order to encourage such an enterprise, in a letter to the pastor under date of November 8, 1875, Mr. Partridge offered to give \$500 to aid in building a suitable church edifice, stipulating among other conditions, that the cost of the church and seating should not exceed the amount subscribed, and that it should be free of debt when completed. On this proposition the citizens of Shelbyville were appealed to for assistance. The response was prompt and cheerful. The work on the building soon began. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Monday, November 21, 1875. Rev. Benjamin Mills, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Theodore Brooks, pastor of the Christian Church, and Elder John Ellis, assisting Mr. Douthit in the ceremonies. (It may be mentioned here that Elder Ellis labored zealously with the Liberal Christian Congregations of this county during this and the following year, and his wise advice and cheering words will long be held in grateful remembrance.) Mr. Ellis assisted Mr. Douthit in a protracted meeting at the court-house, continuing every night with unabated interest during the months of February and March, 1876. During these meetings nearly seventy-five members were added to the church. In the meantime, the work on the church edifice progressed rapidly, so that

it was completed and dedicated May 8, 1876. Mr. Jedediah Silvers superintended the brick work, and Mr. W. B. Jackson superintended the carpentry work. Rev. James Freeman Clark, D. D., preached the dedication sermon in the morning; and in the evening of the same day, (Nov. 13, 1876), Rev. J. L. Douthit was formally installed as pastor of the congregation, Rev. W. G. Eliot preaching the sermon. Revs. John H. Heywood, F. L. Hosmer, Elder John Ellis and Rabbi Sonnenschein were also present and assisted in the ceremonies of dedication and installation. Agreeably to Mr. Partridge's stipulation, seconded by most of the contributors to the building fund, the building was dedicated free of debt and of right must ever remain so. The church building is situated on the west side of Washington Street, two blocks north of the court house. It is a neat brick structure, nicely frescoed within and seated with chairs. It will comfortably seat four hundred persons. The present actual membership is about a hundred and twenty-five. Unity Sunday-school, connected with the church, has about one hundred and fifty teachers and pupils enrolled.

In conclusion, it may be of interest to mention that during the rise of the foregoing congregations the following discourses expounding the principles and doctrines of Liberal Christianity have been preached by the minister in charge, and printed in pamphlet form for general circulation, to wit: "How I became a Unitarian, and Why I am a Unitarian?" in two letters, addressed to the Rev. R. K. Davies, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1872). "Bishop Edwards' Mistakes, being a reply to some charges made by Rev. David Edwards, Bishop of the United Brethren Church, against Unitarian Christianity" (1873.) "The Creeds or Christ, and a Plea for Religious Honesty" (1879.) Also, to be published about this time (Dec. 1880): "Must we be dipped Under the Water in order to be Christians and enter the Kingdom of Heaven? What saith Alexander Campbell, and what saith reason and the Scriptures?" Also several memorial sermons, and tracts of a practical character have been printed from time to time. Perhaps the most interesting incident in the history of these churches is related in a narrative sermon by Robert Collyer, published by the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., entitled "A Story of the Prairies" This touching story has been widely read in America and England, and is translated into another tongue. It is mostly a literal report of the impressive speech which John Oliver Reed, a native of the county, made at a Basket Meeting held at Oak Grove Chapel, in October, 1872. In this speech this man gave his experience of a wonderful and radical conversion, and made a public confession of Christian faith, which those who knew him believed to be sincere, and which by his after life proved to be quite real! Although an humble farmer, and unlettered man, yet his words on this occasion seemed inspired, and they kindled a warmth and light that like all true words continue to burn in the hearts of men, and are destined to shine on forever.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SHELBY CO., ILLS.

REV. W. C. WEST.

The Presbyterian church in Shelby county, so far as can now be ascertained, has consisted of but seven organizations. These, in the order of their organization, are as follows: Shelbyville, Unity, Prairie Bird, West Okaw, Moawequa, Tower Hill, and Bethany.

Previous to the organization of any church of this denomination in the county, a traveling Presbyterian minister from Kentucky visited Shelbyville, first in August 1834, and collected the names of twelve Presbyterians, preaching at various times in the old court-house. Who this man was does not appear, nor is it now known how often he visited the place in his itinerant labors.

Ten years after his first visit, Revs. Joseph Platt, of Paris, Ill. and J. S. Reasoner, organized the first Presbyterian church known in the county. This church consisted of fourteen members, the organization taking place in the old court-house in Shelbyville, on the 31st day of July, 1843. David Ewing, now of Shelbyville, and James Elder, were chosen and ordained as ruling elders. This church was organized under what is known as the Old-School body, and was supplied with occasional preaching for several years by the two ministers who organized it, and occasionally by a few others. But at length it was left without ministerial care, and was finally disbanded by Presbytery, April 2, 1852.

The present church at Shelbyville was organized, not in the town, but in a barn at Prairie Bird, about eight miles N.W. of town, but was called, however, "The Shelbyville Presbyterian Church." This organization was effected June 30, 1851, by Rev. Bilius Pound and Elisha Jenny with fifteen members, three others uniting with them the same day. The church was organized as a new school church, and held its connection with that body up to the time of the reunion of the old and new school assemblies in 1870. During all its history it has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, being the leading church in the county, and among the first in the Presbytery. The following elders have been elected to serve the church: David Ewing, at its organization, June 30, 1851; George Hill, February 7, 1852; John D. Amlin, February 23, 1857; John Hunter and George Griggs, November 21, 1858; George Hannaman and Robert Carnes, April 7, 1860; Ebenezer Cheney, April 10, 1864; Lindsey McMorris and Thomas H. West, March 11, 1866; and James D. Hunter, January 4, 1872.

Rev. J. M. Grout took charge of the church at its organization, and continued as its pastor till his death, by cholera, August 1, 1855. Joseph Wilson succeeded him in 1856, and continued till 1859. After him, Rev. H. K. Baines, of the German Reformed Church officiated for a time; then Rev. M. P. Ormsby for one year, till January 1860; and Rev. James B. Sheldon during the year 1861. In 1862 Rev. Timothy Hill, D.D., now of Kansas City, Mo., became pastor, and continued until August 1865, when he was superseded by Rev. Dr. Dimond, now of Brighton, Ill. Rev. R. D. Van Deursen, D.D., now of Paris, Ill., became pastor in March, 1867, and remained until September, 1871; he being succeeded in November of the same year by Rev. L. J. Root, now deceased; and he, for three months, by Rev. A. W. Williams, now of Philadelphia, Pa. In May, 1874, Rev. B. Mills, D.D., assumed the pastorate, and continued until September, 1877; and was followed in April, 1878, by the present incumbent, Rev. W. C. West. The church now numbers about 120, with a Sunday-school of 150. It is under good organization, and enjoys complete harmony, and is in all respects in a prosperous and hopeful condition. The present house of worship, erected in 1856 and 1857, at a cost of \$6,000, and since, twice repaired at an outlay of about \$2,000, is a brick building, neat, substantial and commodious, with an audience-room, Sunday-school and lecture-rooms, and pastor's study.

Next in the order of its organization comes the church at Prairie Bird. This church was formed out of members from the Shelbyville church, under the following circumstances: During the first pastorate of the latter church, the minister, Mr. Grout, took up his residence in Shelbyville, where a portion of his congregation also lived, and preached alternately here and at Prairie Bird. This arrangement continued for some years, until the portion of the congregation living and worshiping at Prairie Bird became dissatisfied, and finally were organized into a separate church of twenty-six members under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Prairie Bird," while the town portion, twenty-five in number, remained

under the old organization and name. This new church was organized by Rev. George C. Wood, missionary of the Presbytery of Ill., on the 8th of April, 1860. The elders elected at the organization were David Ewing, George B. Hill, and George Griggs, and its present elders are George B. Hill, M. D. Lane, Jno. B. Smith, and Anderson Hunter, Mr. James Moore having also served the church in this office at one time. Rev. J. S. Walton preached for the church in 1862, and Eli. W. Taylor during 1863 and 1864. Rev. G. A. Pollock next assumed the pastoral care of the church, preaching here and at Tower Hill on alternate Sabbaths for some years, until 1869. Then came Rev. J. D. Jenkins, for about one year. Rev. Adam Johnston is the present pastor, having served this church in connection with Tower Hill since 1877. Its present membership is about thirty, with a Sunday-school of near the same number. The house of worship is a frame building located in T. 12 N., R. 3 E. S. 19 S. E. quarter, and was erected in 1857, at a cost of about \$1,000.

Of the third Presbyterian church organized in the county but little is now known. It was called "Unity" church, and was located in T. 10 N., R. 6 E. It was organized by Rev. Samuel Ward, of Indiana, in the fall of 1853, and was disbanded by Presbytery in session at Tolono, Ill., April 4, 1870. Its ruling elders were D. D. Cadwell and Thomas McMellen. So far as is known, it never possessed a house of worship.

Next after "Unity" comes the organization at Prairie House, known as "West Okaw Presbyterian Church." This church was organized by Revs. H. R. Lewis, now of Neosho Falls, Kan., and T. M. Oviatt, now of Gilroy, Cal., in Friendship school-house, on the 20th of October, 1860, and consisted of twenty-six members.

The following Elders have at different times served this church: Gardner M. Thompson, John J. Freeland, Samuel G. Travis, Henry Berg, F. M. Chamberlain, William Bard, James G. Marshall, James L. Neil, Nelson V. Stine, William McBurney, Frederick Orris, J. McNawl and Mr. Shocler. From the time of its organization till September, 1862, Rev. H. R. Lewis, above named, preached for the church. Following him came Rev. Clark Loudon, 1863-1869; Rev. J. D. Jenkins, 1873-1874; Rev. Julius Spencer, 1875-1877; and Rev. Wm. E. Lincoln, 1878, and part of 1879. For many years this church enjoyed great prosperity; and in 1876 it numbered over 150 members. But since that time it has suffered from internal dissensions and other causes, until now its roll shows less than 100 members. This time of trial and discouragement, however, seems now to be nearly ended; and a brighter and happier day dawning upon her. The congregation have lately repaired and beautified their house of worship, and called Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of St. Louis, to labor among them as pastor. The latter has accepted the call, and is just entering upon his new and hopeful field, consisting of this church, and that of Dalton City, 8 miles north. The church is located in one of the richest and finest farming districts in Shelby county; and has at its command material for a strong and wealthy church, and a fine, large Sabbath-school. The house of worship is frame, situated in the S. E. corner of N. E. 1/4 of Section 34, T. 14 N., R. 3 E. of 3 P. M. It was 40 by 50 feet; was dedicated April 24, 1869, having cost about \$4000, including recent repairs and improvements. The church also owns a parsonage; a two-story frame building, 20 by 40 feet, erected in 1875, at a cost of near \$1000.

In the month of May, 1867, another organization among the Presbyterians of the county was effected. This was at Meawequa. The church was established by Revs. S. W. Mitchell and Clark Loudon, and elder S. H. Wilson, under the authority of Sangamon Presbytery; and consisted of thirteen members. The elders then

appointed were Lewis Long and F. M. Chamberlain; and those elected since are Samuel G. Travis, George M. Stein, Thomas Hudson and R. B. Wilson. The church, since its organization, has been under the pastoral care and labor of Revs. Charles Smoyer, J. D. Jenkins, J. Payson Mills and Wm. E. Lincoln, successively; and is at present supplied in preaching by Rev. Mr. Cecil, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Macon. The roll at present shows a membership of 45, with a Sabbath-school of 70. The church edifice was erected in 1872, at an expense of about \$3,500.

Tower Hill Church—The Presbyterian Church in this place was established in 1867, by Revs. A. T. Norton, D. D., and Wm. Tittsworth, of Alton Presbytery; and was composed of sixteen members. For the greater part of the time since its organization it has been supplied with preaching in connection with Prairie Bird. The names of the ministers may be found above, in connection with this last named church. The names of its ruling elders are not known to the writer. The church now numbers about 35, with a Sabbath-school of 40; and is under the ministerial care of Rev. Adam Johnston. Its house of worship is situated in the town of Tower Hill, on the line of the I. & St. L. R. R.

The last church to be noticed in this article, is known as "Bethany Presbyterian Church." It is located in Flat Branch township, S. 26, W. 1, S. W. 1. It was organized by Rev. Washington Maynard, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Assumption, Christian county, during, or about the year 1875; and has been under his care ever since. It now consists of 35 members; and supports a Sabbath-school of 85. Its church building is of brick, built near the time the church was organized; and is a neat and substantial edifice.

We have thus given the merest and briefest outline of the organization and history of the seven Presbyterian Churches of Shelby county. What influence they have exerted upon the county, no one can tell; certainly it has not been insignificant. For all these churches have been largely constituted of those elements of strength and influence which belong to Presbyterianism the wide world over; viz.: thorough organization, government and discipline, sound, and clearly defined religious views, coupled with the broadest and most catholic liberality toward all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, a thoroughly educated ministry, and membership gathered by the principle of natural selection from the most industrious, intelligent and influential classes of society. These and other elements possessed by Presbyterianism, once combined in a church, while it may be less of a pioneer than others, will not soon become extinct, nor fail to influence and mould surrounding society. And so we are safe in asserting that Shelby county is indebted in no small degree to the influence of the Presbyterian Churches within her borders; and safe, also, in predicting that her future history will be affected in a corresponding or greater degree by the same influence.

The writer of this article here acknowledges his obligation for assistance to Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., in his "History of the Presbyterian Churches in the State of Illinois;" and also to Rev. B. Mills, D. D., in an historical discourse delivered in Shelbyville July 2, 1876.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. W. W. M. BARBER.

Church at Windsor.—A petition was sent to the Presbytery of Vandalia at her spring session of 1850, signed by Benjamin Walden, David Robison, Joseph Davis, James Davis, Elvira Rose, Jane Weeks and Patience Davis, praying to be organized into a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which petition was granted, and Rev. A. M. Wilson—now of Kansas—was sent and did organize the above-named persons into a congregation known as the "Plea-

sant Grove congregation of the C. P. church." This was done in June, 1850. The church was first organized on Sand Creek, where a log house was erected for a place of public worship.

After the town of Windsor was located, the congregation built a large frame church—44 by 60—in town. A lot was secured from Messrs. Huggins and Ryder, and the house begun in 1857. Messrs. William Laughlin, Elisha Robison and James Robison were the first trustees. At the time of the organization (June, 1850) Benjamin Walden and James Davis were chosen and ordained elders in the congregation. In the spring of 1859 the name of the congregation was changed from "Pleasant Grove" to that of "Windsor." Soon after the organization Andrew Gammill was received by letter from "Muddy Point" congregation as an elder and served as such till his death. In the year 1856 R. C. Russell was elected and ordained elder, and P. A. Vanosdell came from Kentucky, and was received as an elder.

Judge Walker, an O. S. Presbyterian, having united with the congregation, was chosen and filled the office of elder for a number of years. On Dec. 25, 1853, G. L. Robison and Samuel Renner were chosen and ordained as elders. May 26, 1866, Z. B. Ellis was elected elder, and on the 8th of July following was set apart to the office. Feb. 22, 1863, Dr. C. H. Brunk and W. M. McIntosh were elected elders, and on the 23d Dr. Brunk was set apart by ordination, and Mr. McIntosh having been an elder in another congregation his orders were recognized. Aug. 19, 1874, Levi Wilkinson was elected elder, and on the 30th of the same month ordained to the office. The first deacon that was chosen by the congregation, according to the records, was J. S. Robison, which was done on Dec. 25, 1858. It is no doubt true that the elders did all the work up to this time, usually done by the deacons. On Feb. 6th, 1864, Z. B. Ellis and George Renner were chosen deacons, and Aug. 19, 1874, Thomas Cavins and W. H. Rodgers were chosen deacons, and on the 30th of the same month set apart to the office by ordination.

Mr. Laughlin and Mr. E. Robison ceasing to act as trustees, having moved out of the bounds of the congregation, on Nov. 7, 1863, R. C. Russell and W. H. Rodgers were elected by the congregation to fill the vacancies. After the congregation was organized, Rev. T. A. Bone (now dead) served the church as minister. After him, Rev. J. S. Freeland (now dead), founder of Sullivan Academy, served as minister for some time. The next minister was Rev. S. W. Goodnight (now of Coles Co.), who settled in the bounds of the congregation, and served a number of years. After him, Rev. Joel Knight, who died in the eightieth year of his age. Then Rev. W. W. Brown, who was at the time, 1859, one of the editors of the "*Ladies' Pearl*" of Alton, Ill. After him, Rev. S. R. Roseboro served about one year. Then Rev. G. W. Montgomery came into the bounds of the congregation from Missouri in the fall of 1862, and served as minister for two years at the rate of \$100 per quarter, which is the first record of the amount given to any minister.

On the 1st of Nov., 1865, Rev. W. W. M. Barber moved into Windsor, and became pastor upon the promise of \$400 per year. This latter—now 1880—has served the congregation 15 years—not having served every Sabbath however.

In the spring of 1863, there being a lack of co-operation and a defective record, the Presbytery granted a reorganization, and 93 names were found upon the list. There are now 40, since the organization of the Richland congregation. The church has met with many reverses. During the war party spirit ran high, and some left the church; and since such has been the emigration west, that at times it appeared as if the church would become disorganized;

but God in his providence has brought others, who have led the church along.

The congregation feeling that their church house was uncomfortable, and not such as suited, determined to build a new one, which was completed and dedicated to the service of God by Rev. J. B. Logan, D. D., pastor of Taylorville congregation, and editor of *Our Faith*, on the 21st of Nov., 1875, costing \$2,000.

The new house is on a different lot from the old one, and the congregation elected a new board of trustees, which was done the 18th of August, 1875, and R. C. Russell, E. M. Mooberry, and J. H. Gilpin were elected, and constitute the Board at present. C. H. Brunk and R. C. Russell are the only elders at present. Thos. Cavins and W. H. Rodgers are deacons; the latter not serving at present. E. M. Mooberry was elected deacon on the 19th of Sept., 1877, but has never been ordained. Rev. W. W. M. Barber is still pastor.

Services are held twice a month—Sabbath-school every Sunday—and prayer meeting Wednesday evening. The church has the elements of success, and in time will stand among the first for its good works.

Richland Congregation.—For a number of years there have been Cumberland Presbyterians living in Richland township, and holding church connection with the Windsor congregation. Most of the ministers who have had charge at Windsor have preached in Richland, and there has been regular preaching there by Cumberland Presbyterians for the last twenty-five years, more or less.

The place of worship was a school-house, until the neighborhood built a union church-house about the year 1867, and Samuel Renner, an elder in the Windsor congregation, was elected by the builders of the house, as one of the trustees, to secure the interest of Cumberland Presbyterians in the house, and they were given one-fourth interest. The house cost about \$200.

Rev. W. W. M. Barber has kept an appointment there most of the time, within the last fifteen years. The members of the church feeling that they could accomplish more by having a separate organization there, their desires were granted, and Rev. W. W. M. Barber organized the following named persons into a congregation, on the 18th of August, 1878, viz: Samuel Renner, Elvina Renner, Lizzie Barker, Henry Linebaugh, Sarah Linebaugh, Phil. Hawk, Emma Hawk, Michael Hawk, Elizabeth Hawk, Mag. Hawk, Belle Hawk, A. Richman, Lucinda Galino, Jacob Durst, Mary A. Durst, Mary A. Gill, Elizabeth Balch, and Susan Stewardson—18 in all. Samuel Renner, Phillip Hawk, and Henry Linebaugh, were chosen elders, and the two latter ordained; the former having been an elder. The congregation now numbers 26. The name they assume is Richland Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. W. M. Barber is pastor, and preaches one Sabbath in the month for them.

The church is surrounded with difficulties, but with Divine guidance good can be effected. The interest the congregation has in the Union house, is perhaps worth \$300 or \$400.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were, doubtless, persons among the first settlers of Shelbyville and of the vicinity, who held to the faith and practice of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but this class, if it existed in the pioneer community, had no visibility till thirty-seven years after the first formation of the county.

In the year 1864 an organization was made in the town, according to the prescribed order and customs of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This organization, according to the information given by W. W. Thornton, Esq., one of the wardens, was called "Trinity

Parish," while a prominent and devoted lady communicant has given me the information that "Grace Church" was the style adopted. I conjecture that the name first mentioned was the first assumed, and that the other was substituted at a later day.

The organization was made with the Rev. John Baptiste Pedelupe as Rector; Matthias Riffle, Esq., was senior warden; W. W. Thornton, Esq., was junior warden.

The Vestrymen were as follows: Hon. Anthony Thornton, T. M. Thornton, and M. Chittenden, Esqs.

I have been able to obtain only meagre notices of the parochial and pulpit labors of Mr. Pedelupe. He seems to have kept on the even tenor of his way, doing good as he had opportunity, laboring in his sacred vocation with fitting zeal and fidelity. All the reports of his ministrations and teachings which have been preserved are creditable to him as a true teacher of the beneficent Gospel. Doubtless, his heart was sometimes animated with a lively hope that the congregation to which he ministered would prove true branches of the vine of which our Father is the husbandman. For a time, twenty-two communicants were on his list of parishioners. For a period of three years he toiled on; but it appears that the time had not yet come for the establishment of a stable and prosperous Protestant Episcopal Church in Shelbyville. In 1867, Mr. Pedelupe left for some other field of labor. Inability to sustain the worthy rector is the only reason which I have heard the worthy Episcopal worshippers assign for permitting his departure. In connection with this cause, it was stated that some of the most reliable and efficient supporters of the church had been lost by removal. It will be remembered, moreover, that the year 1867 was distinguished as a year of drought in many portions of the state; and the supposition that the failure of the staple crops of the adjoining country was one cause, and not a slight one, of the temporary failure of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Shelbyville, is a very reasonable one.

Since the departure of the first pastor, Trinity Church has been without a rector. A few of the communicants and worshippers have sought membership in Christian congregations of another name; but it is understood that these will return to their first love whenever a fitting occasion shall present itself. Others stand aloof from any open affiliation with other denominations of Christians, waiting for the happy day which shall witness a revival of their own organization, under more favorable auspices than any previous ones, with a permanent establishment of divine service under forms and according to an order which they so highly prize.

Meanwhile, they are not without a prospect of the fruition of their hopes at an early day. In the summer of 1880 the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of central Illinois, conceiving a lively interest in the cause of the church at Shelbyville, through his intervention the services of the Rev. Mr. Tomlins, rector of the Episcopal church at Mattoon, were secured for the benefit of the congregation in the above city, the Mattoon minister making weekly visits to Shelbyville, and performing divine service at night. These ministrations afforded great satisfaction to the faithful band of communicants, and to others who attended them. The main hall of the old Seminary was the place engaged and occupied as the place of worship.

Signs of interest appeared; and on the night of the 28th of July, pursuant to previous notice, the right worthy bishop, assisted by the minister in charge, performed divine service in the Presbyterian church, the use of which had been kindly tendered and gratefully accepted for the purpose. After the performance of the liturgical service the bishop delivered an animated evangelical discourse, which was listened to by a good audience, including numbers of the

leading citizens, and appeared to afford rich satisfaction. At the close, the bishop administered the rite of confirmation to two candidates, sons of W. W. Thornton, Esq., the presentation being made by the minister in charge. He made a most solemn and impressive address to these youths, which, it is to be hoped, they will remember with gratitude and benefit throughout their lives.

I understand that the Episcopalians of the county capital cherish the purpose of building a church in the city at an early day. The number of their adherents is not large; but it comprises a fair portion of the solid men and noble women of Shelbyville. As auxiliary to the piety with which we must credit them, they can command pecuniary resources, business talent, and social influences not inferior to those possessed by any other class of religionists in the community.

Last, but not least, we are told that the good bishop has his heart set on the object of establishing an Episcopal church in the city; and he will give his zealous and powerful aid in accomplishing the work. With good reason, then, it may be hoped that success will crown the effort.

There is no other Protestant Episcopal church in the county than that at Shelbyville.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Windsor. This church was organized Aug. 19th, 1880, with the following membership: Moderator, J. L. B. Turner, and W. C. Simper, and T. P. Frazer, deacons. Clerk, T. P. Frazer, and Mrs. L. S. Baldwin, treasurer. The membership is as follows: T. P. Frazer, Mrs. Sarah E. Frazer, Ella Frazer, J. L. B. Turner, Mrs. Hannah Turner, Nettie Turner, Mrs. M. J. Laughlin, Mrs. L. S. Baldwin, Mrs. J. B. Brisben, Mrs. H. H. Aldridge, Hattie Aldridge, Geo. M. Moore, W. C. Smyser, Mattie Carney and Francis Roche.

There are services every fourth Sunday, Rev. S. F. Gibb officiating. The society propose to build a church during this year, when they will stand on a footing with the surrounding church societies in the county. The church, as yet, is in its infancy; but hopes to be, in time, among the first for good in the community.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

BY ELDER H. Y. KELLAR.

In the organization of the Lovington Congregation, first called Okaw Church, the following is a true copy of the covenant.

"We, whose names are underwritten, having met together at the house of Nathan Stevens, in Macon county, Illinois, for the purpose of entering into a social compact as a church of God; mutually declare and agree to take the Holy Scriptures, the Old and New Testaments, as it stands in the general connection, as the only infallible rule of our faith and practice, according to which we mutually agree to try to live, and wish finally to die. On the above being mutually agreed to this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, we sign it with our respective names. B. R. H. Kellar, Joseph Hostetler, Solomon Hostetler, chosen Elders; James Carter, Abram Souther, Catharine Souther, Rebecca Stevens, Elizabeth Hostetler, Mary Hostetler, Nancy J. Kellar, Elizabeth Stuart, Mary Snyder, Jacob Hartman, George Baxter, Louisa C. Baxter, Mary Carter, Katie Black."

The three elders named were all preachers of more or less ability. B. R. H. Kellar was from the regular Baptist, Joseph and Solomon Hostetler from the Dunkers, or German Baptists. There do not often occur cases where the number of persons incidentally thrown together in an association have the peculiar characteristics that manifest themselves in this congregation. There were three

preachers, two of whom practiced medicine, and all were farmers with large families. Elizabeth Stuart, another member, was a descendant of the Stuart family who once ruled the realm of Great Britain. Katie Black, as shown on the record, was a manumitted negro woman who had been a slave for forty years. Joseph Hostetler, was a preacher of rather more than ordinary ability, and established the Christian Church in Decatur, Illinois, and in many other places in the state, beside having labored largely in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. From the year 1832 to 1835 there were several additions to the church, mostly under the labors of Elder Joseph Hostetler. All except two of the charter members had been members of the church before they came to Illinois. During the winter, spring, and summer, following the organization of the church, there were several added from the neighborhood, viz., George, Richard, and Joseph Thomason. Up to 1835 the number had more than doubled itself. Joseph and Solomon Hostetler had moved away with their families. From 1835 to the close of 1840, there were forty additions.

From 1840 to 1850 there were 120 additions.

"	1850 to 1860	"	"	165	"
"	1860 to 1864	"	"	41	"
"	1864 to 1870	"	"	190	"
"	1870 to 1880	"	"	237	"

Making a total of additions $812 + 17 = 829$.

In 48 years there had been eight hundred and twelve added to the congregation, making an average of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per year. These have been added through the labors of the following preachers: Joseph Hostetler, B. W. Henry, J. W. Tyler, A. D. Northcutt, W. P. Bowles, Christian Hostetler, Wm. Black, J. W. C. Covey, Wm. Patterson, S. B. Lindsley, J. J. Lockhart, J. W. Perkins and H. Y. Kellar. The elders of the church at its organization were A. H. Kellar, Joseph and Solomon Hostetler, Deacon Abram Souther. A. H. Kellar was elder of the church to the close of his life. The Hostetlers having moved away, the care of the church was in his hands until 1841, when William Wood and James Roney were elected to assist in the work, and Allen Clore was elected deacon. In 1848, James H. Kellar was chosen elder, and E. J. Hikes and Wm. R. Lee deacons. In 1849, John H. Wood, John H. Kellar, and A. B. Lee were appointed deacons. September 1, 1850, H. Y. Kellar was ordained evangelist. In 1853, John Rhodes and Mark Newlan were elected elders, and F. M. Porter and E. Wingate deacons. In 1855, H. Y. Kellar and F. M. Porter elders. In 1856, the church was reorganized, A. H. Kellar being dead and H. Y. Kellar having moved to Sullivan to take charge of the Moultrie county academy. In the new order of things, Christian Hostetler, John Rhodes, Mark Newlan and F. M. Porter were elected as elders. Abram Souther and Wm. Underwood deacons. In 1858, H. Y. Kellar having returned to the church, was re-elected elder. In 1864, the congregation revised its eldership, and H. Y. Kellar, A. Thomason and Wm. Rhodes were chosen elders. Wm. Underwood, G. W. Lockhart and J. Simons deacons. The present eldership, 1880, are Christian Hostetler, Arnold Thomason, M. Porter, J. Clore and C. M. L. Hostetler; deacons, F. L. Hostetler, Wm. Weakly and Joseph Newlan; deaconess, Mrs. S. L. Hostetler. The congregation has ordained four evangelists: H. Y. Kellar, Wm. Rhodes, A. H. Carter and R. M. Houck. Since the organization, the church has at no time been without a minister, and sometimes has three or four. The pastoral work of the congregation has been done by the resident preachers and elders, excepting the work of S. B. Lindsley one year, J. J. Lockhart five months, and J. W. Perkins for half the time for nine months, in the years 1878, '79, '80.

The only trouble, of any importance, that the church has had to contend with, was that arising from the inroads of Mormonism. The story of the Golden Plate revelation had been known and discussed as early as 1833. These ideas generated contempt in the minds of the more enlightened against the Mormon faith. The people had seen enough of the Mormons in their transits to and from Missouri, in the years 1833 and 1834, to form some ideas of their vagaries. Not until 1842 did they get any hold in the Lovington congregation. It is true there was a family or two who had stopped in the neighborhood and remained a short time, who were believers in the doctrine, but being rather illiterate they commanded no attention. In 1843, one of their preachers stopped at the house of Andrew Love over night, and being zealous in the faith, he engaged Love's attention to such a degree that hopes were entertained of his early conversion, as also of Geo. Best, Wm. Cazier and family, Charles Bryant and wife, most of whom were members of the Christian Church. These having embraced the new faith, became zealous defenders of its dogmas.

The consequence was the unsettling of the minds of many and the actual conversion to the faith of the persons named above. (For further description of Mormonism see note A.) The church has

NOTE A.—The excitement created by the Mormons in separating husband and wife, and the incidents connected therewith, at the desire of parties, I will give. Andrew Love was a man of considerable intelligence and influence, who had taken up with the new religion from what was believed to be sinister motives. He had traded his property for property in Nauvoo, and had gone there with other families that had embraced the faith, most of whom had left unsettled business in the neighborhood. They had gone in the fall or winter of 1845 and 1846, intending to return in the spring, finish settlement, and take with them some property which they had left behind. Among those who went were John Cazier and wife. Mrs. Cazier wrote to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lamaster, about the time Love and Cazier started for Moultrie county, that Andrew Love was coming to Moultrie county, and that he said he was going to bring William Souther's wife, and that there were some who would not live long. On the receipt of this letter by Mrs. Lamaster, who lived in Macon county, south of Decatur, she gave it to her father, Uncle Jack Turpin, who came immediately to A. H. Kellar's and showed the letter. Souther was sent for and informed of its contents, but he was incredulous, and did not believe that his wife entertained any idea of such an act, as he had not heard her express any desire to go with the Mormons for some time. Since her sister, Mrs. Love, had left he supposed she had abandoned all ideas of Mormonism. He said he would speak to his wife about the matter when he went home, but did not do so, but concluded to arouse the neighborhood and drive the Mormons out. He went through the whole neighborhood to arouse the citizens to aid in driving out the Mormons. When he returned home, to his surprise, his wife informed him of her intention to go with the Latter Day Saints. At his request, his mother came and tried to dissuade her daughter-in-law from such an unwise step; she was, however, unsuccessful in changing her purpose. Mrs. Souther's answer to all entreaties was, "I must go with the Lord's people." Mr. Souther decided at last to let her have her will, but told her she could not have her child. The child was an infant, a few months old, but so great was the infatuation of the mother that she said, "I will go if I have to leave my child." The child being placed in the care of her mother-in-law, she interposed no objection.

The mother-in-law, taking the child, turned to the mother and said: "Catharine, tie the bonnet on Angie's head, and take the last look at your child." She did so without an emotion, while the mother-in-law was almost overcome with grief. It was not that she was wanting in natural affection, for she was both a good wife and an affectionate mother. It was simply the influence of the pernicious teaching she had imbibed that for the time had seemingly obliterated those noble qualities which she exhibited when not influenced by Mormon fanaticism. The indignation of the people was almost uncontrollable, when it was known that Mrs. Souther had determined to leave him, and it required considerable effort upon the part of the more deliberate to prevent a resort to violence. The citizens met at James H. Kellar's, organized and appointed a committee to give the Mormons notice to quit the country in two days. While these things were transpiring Mrs. Souther had left her husband and was making her way on foot to the house of a Mormon by the name of Abbot, some three miles away, in opposition to the wishes of her husband, who desired her

about 125 members in full fellowship at the present time. It has from its membership organized several different congregations, or parts of congregations, all of which will appear in proper order. Many preachers have labored for the congregation, beside those already named; among whom were Michael Combs, A. J. Kane, Geo. Owen, John O'Kane, Levi Fleming, J. J. Saddler, A. Brown, W. Osborne, S. T. Calloway, John Wilson and others. The church held its meetings from 1832 to 1846 in private houses and in the school-house on Allen Clore's farm. In 1846 it commenced worship in the new house on A. H. Kellar's farm, where the church had erected a frame-building 24x30. This house, which is still standing, was used until the house was built in Lovington where the

to remain at John Love's until the Mormons were ready to depart. When he learned of her departure he started in pursuit, carrying a gun and overtaking her west of the Okaw timber. A. H. Kellar, being at the house of E. J. Hikes, near by, first seeing Mrs. Souther pass, and in a short time Souther, he followed him, fearing that under the excitement of the moment he might do some act of violence. He saw Souther overtake his wife, saw her stop and step back where the fence screened her from view. He hastened forward and heard Souther say: "Did I not tell you not to go to Abbot's?" He failed to understand her reply, but hastened forward and addressed her, saying: "Why, Catharine, is it possible you can believe there is any religion in such conduct?" She answered abruptly: "You know nothing about it, sir." Seeing her condition of mind, he said nothing more. Her husband then informed her that he had decided she should not go. He commanded her to take her place upon the horse behind him, which she at first refused to do, but finally acceded to his wishes, and they returned to Mr. Souther's father's, where she manifested no discontent or ill feeling, saying: "She had tried to do her duty, but was prevented, and she knew the Lord would accept her." Some three years after she did escape and joined the Mormons.

Her husband visited her at Salt Lake, and she went with him to California, where she died. On Tuesday, the day appointed for the Mormons to leave Moultrie county, the whole neighborhood for ten miles up and down the timber came to see them depart. The principal part of them were to start from the house of John Love, where the citizens had assembled. Andrew Love was talking to his brother, when Souther came up and spoke to some one in the company, saying: "Boys, I want the best gun you've got." William Stevens handed him a gun, assuring him it was as good as could be found in the county. He took the proffered gun, raised it to his face, taking deliberate aim at Love. When John Love saw Souther's act, he said: "See that rascal," which gave his brother the timely warning that saved his life. He sprang behind the house and escaped the intended shot by mounting his horse and riding for dear life.

J. J. Hudson, brother-in-law of James Cazier, who had left his wife for the new faith, was in the company, and had decided that he would give Cazier a new coat, one that would enable him to get as many new wives as he desired, — said coat to consist of tar and feathers. Cazier, getting word of the honor intended him, fled, and, being vigorously pursued, ran into the house of a German by the name of Westafer, and begged of the good housewife to secrete him, who upon learning the cause of his trouble, refused him any assistance and bade him get out of her house. He was caught by his pursuers and would have received the intended coat had he not begged with tears and many protestations to be spared the punishment, asserting his innocence of any desire to go with the Mormons and promising to return and live with his wife and family. He did return, and remained one night, but proved so disagreeable that his wife was glad to be rid of him. He left the next day and returned to the Mormons. Some three years after this he came back, pretending that he had left the Mormons and was farming near St. Joe, Mo., and desired his wife and family to go with him. He told his story so well, that his wife believed him and consented to go with him, and also to the selling of the farm, which she had before refused, it having been purchased with her means.

He sold the farm to his brother-in-law, who was also deceived in him, and took the money and family and departed. Pen cannot picture the wife's astonishment and regret, on reaching her destination, to find he had another wife, and that she must take up her residence in a shed attached to the dwelling occupied by the favored wife. Cazier's treatment of his wife and family was such that she, by the aid of a friend, informed her relatives, who sent two men, L. J. Berry and E. D. Cleveland, and rescued her, and brought her and her children to their friends. He had accomplished his purpose, and gave no trouble, as the money was his only object.

congregation now meet. The first house was built by contributions of work and material, so that its cost can not be accurately determined. The house in Lovington has cost (including all improvements from the time of its construction) over three thousand dollars. The building is 36x54, with belfry, bell and vestibule. A Sunday-school has been associated with the church the greater part of the time since its organization. The connection of the Lovington church with the Moultrie County Academy will be noticed at the close of the chapter.

Sullivan Church. Previous to the laying out of the town of Sullivan, there was an organized congregation on Asa's creek, at the house of Levi Patterson in 1840. It was organized by Levi Fleming. The elders were Joshua Patterson and Frederic Hoke. It had not exerted much influence until reorganized by B. W. Henry in 1846. This organization worshiped in the school-house in Sullivan, which was also used for a court-house. The elders of this organization were F. Hoke and D. Patterson. Internal discord and the want of a suitable and permanent place of worship retarded the success and growth of this organization until 1842, when A. H. and H. Y. Kellar again organized the congregation, many joining it from the Lovington church. Shortly after the church procured the use of the Methodist meeting-house for the purpose of holding a protracted meeting, which was commenced by John Wilson, of Mechanicsburg, assisted by Eld. Manning T. Smith, and continued by B. W. Henry to its close with 50 additions. The congregation proceeded to build a house of worship which was completed in 1853, after which they procured the services of J. S. Etheridge and B. W. Henry, both of whom had moved to Sullivan. In 1856, H. Y. Kellar moved to Sullivan and preached half the time for the church. Dr. A. L. Kellar, who had also become a resident, divided the remaining half of the time, during this year, with B. W. Henry. From the spring of 1856, to the fall of 1858, beside the regular preaching, there were five protracted meetings conducted by as many different preachers.

First, A. J. Cane; second, Wm. Mathes; third, W. M. Brown; fourth, Milton Hopkins; fifth, A. I. Hobbs. Three of the above were from Indiana, and two from Illinois. From 1858 to 1864 the care of the church was chiefly in the hands of Dr. A. L. Kellar and B. W. Henry. In October, 1864, elder William Black held a meeting which resulted in eighty-seven additions. In 1865 J. R. Lucas became pastor of the church, and continued his labors to 1867, when elder N. S. Bastion, in conjunction with L. P. Phillips, continued the ministerial charge to 1874; after which elder Avery was in charge for a short period. James Hyatt was next in charge, who labored for one year for the congregation. At the beginning of the second year of his labors the church was divided, one part meeting in Elder's Hall, and the other in the church. After the division, Elder Germane was in charge of the old church, and Elder Tomlinson presided over the congregation meeting in the hall. In 1879 the two congregations were united, since which time J. M. Morgan has been the only salaried preacher until the present year. They now enjoy the labors of N. S. Bastion. The intervening time has been occupied by Dr. A. L. Kellar, resident in the church and the eldership.

There have been several protracted meetings held during this time by persons not named in the foregoing list. In 1866 J. W. C. Covey held a meeting with ninety additions. Elder Wm. Patterson has held two very successful meetings. Sullivan congregation was organized in 1846 with fourteen charter-members. At the union of the two congregations there were one hundred and eighty-eight members; since which time the church has lost by death seven, dismissed by letter twenty eight, leaving at this date, November, 1880, one hundred and fifty-three. Present eldership, A. L. Kel-

lar, J. H. Waggoner, Dr. T. Y. Lewis and W. P. Hoke. The congregation met in the school house and court house until 1853; then in their new building, which was a neat frame house 40 by 60, with belfry, bell and vestibule. Worth of building about \$2,500. There has been a Sunday-school in connection with the church since its organization.

Whitley Creek Church.—The following is the report from Whitley Creek as given by A. H. Edwards. The Christian church at Whitley creek was constituted in the year 1837 by Tobias Grider. The number of charter members two, John Hendricks and his wife Cynthia. Samuel M. Smyser joined the church immediately after its organization. His wife soon followed, and not long after John W. Edwards and wife from the Baptist, and Nancy Drain, Joseph Lilly and wife from the world. All these united with the infant church. Thus the congregation gradually increased for a few years under the labors of elder T. Grider. About the year 1841, he being engaged elsewhere, the congregation called elder Levi Fleming to preach for them, and in that year a meeting of three or four days was held, brethren John Goodman and Samuel Pepper being present. During this meeting there were eight or ten additions to the congregation by baptism. In those days brethren Bushrod W. Henry and John Storm visited the congregation frequently. In August, 1843, elder Henry assisted by brethren Fleming and Pepper, held a meeting of three days, which resulted in the addition of five or six members by baptism. The whole number of members at that time, including the new converts, was about twenty-five, and of that number two only remain in the congregation, A. H. Edwards and Nancy Davis, widow of Allen Davis. A few others have membership in other congregations; most of them have gone to their homes "over there." In 1855 B. W. Henry held a protracted meeting, at which a goodly number made the good confession. He held another in 1857 with the same results. In 1862, '63 and '64, J. M. Morgan preached, in the course of which time he baptized a great many. A meeting was held in November, 1870, by Paul Bagley, which resulted in the addition of fifty or more by baptism, beside many reclaimed. The meeting lasted three weeks. Since that time elder P. P. Warren has held some successful meetings, and in the fall of 1877, elder F. Wall held a protracted meeting, at which twenty or more were baptized. The exact number that have been added to the congregation since it was organized cannot be known; but it is certain that over three hundred have been enrolled. Many have died, and many moved away, and some have gone back to the world, so that the number of members at this time is not more than one hundred and twenty. The number of elders is five; deacons, three. At present the church has a good frame house, and has had a Sunday-school associated with its work a large part of the time.

Stricklin School-house.—The church at Stricklin School-house was organized in September, 1880, by Elder Haulman, of Macoupin county, Illinois. Charter members, thirty-six; one added since. Elders—Alexander Rose and J. F. Hoke.

West Hudson.—The church at West Hudson School-house was organized by Elder Orgot in 1875. At the time of organization there were, including the officers, nine members. Elders, John Hyland and B. F. Taylor; deacons, Ewing Baylis and A. H. Morgan. Present elders, A. H. Morgan, Wm. Lenox and Thomas Lansden; deacons, Wm. Hakle and James Hudson. Elder Orgot preached for the congregation one year. December, 1877, David Campbell was called to the charge of the church for one year. At the expiration of Elder Campbell's time, Elder Thomas Edwards was engaged, and has continued in their service. Elder Lynn held

two meetings for the church in this year (1880), with thirty additions. From the time the church was organized until David Campbell began his labors, there were no additions to the church. During his ministry there were two or three additions per month. The present number of communicants is eighty-five, with Sunday-school in operation most of the time.

Pleasant Hill Church.—The Pleasant Hill Church was organized March 21, 1880, by Elder J. C. Haulman. The number of charter members was eighteen; since, eighteen more, making a total of thirty-six. Officers at organization—Elders, D. C. Frantz, A. D. Gilbert. Deacons, Jacob Pea, Alfred Rhodes. Officers at present date—Elders, Jacob Pea, D. C. Frantz. Deacons, Alfred Rhodes, C. Davis. Elder Haulman has been preaching for the church since its organization, twice per month. The church is held in Pleasant Hill School-house.

The Church at Summit.—This church has been organized some twenty years. They have a good house, and have enjoyed the labors of many efficient preachers at different times. Who the officers are and what the membership to date, the writer cannot give. The following are the names of some of the preachers who have labored for them: Tobias Grider, P. P. Warren, Elder Colston, M. T. Smith and J. A. Morgan. The church being in the south-east corner of the county, the members are largely from other counties.

Jonathan Creek Church.—The above is one of the first congregations of the county; in fact, the first church on the creek, and antedates the county itself.

It was instituted by Levi Fleming, who lived in this vicinity as early as 1840. It has suffered many vicissitudes in its history, sometimes prosperous and again unprosperous. James Mathers is one of the elders at present. The church generally maintains a Sunday-school. They have a very good house for a country building; the house is in Section 33. There is a cemetery close by. This church has at different times enjoyed the labors of many preachers, among whom are the following: Levi Fleming, B. W. Henry, Tobias Grider, Michael Combs, Thomas Goodman, James Conner, Sen., Dr. A. L. Kellar, J. M. Morgan, Christian and Joseph Hostetler, and more than all others, David Campbell and J. W. Perkins.

Union Prairie Church.—The above named congregation has a good frame building on Section 12, in Jonathan Creek township. This organization dates back twelve or fourteen years, and has wielded great influence for good at different times, but at others has been torn by internal dissensions, the principal cause of trouble being the Woman's Rights question. They are at peace at the present time. The elders are James Powel and Cephas Haney. They have a Sunday school most of the time. They have had the labors of elder Bour, James Conner, Sen., J. W. Perkins, J. M. Morgan, elder Humphries, elder Miller, Thomas Goodman and David Campbell. The last named owned a house and small tract of land near the church, the gift of the congregation, as a token of their love and esteem for his labors of love among them.

The Church at Dalton City.—This congregation was organized by elder Garvin, of Ohio, about the year 1872. He held a meeting in the village by which many were added to the church. These, with others who had been members at other points, he organized into a congregation. As soon as organized they proceeded to build a house, in which they received very great aid from Thomas Dalton, who was not a member of the church. The house is a very neat frame structure, about 34x35 feet, with all modern appliances for comfort in a village church. Elder John Sconce, a resident minister, devoted much time to the church in its infancy, and since his

removal, elder Thomas Edwards and many others have labored for them. They usually have a live Sunday-school. Clerk of the church, David Ingraham.

Bailey School House, Lovington township. This congregation was organized by Joseph Hostetler, in the year 1869, with twenty members. T. C. Wood, elder; Joseph Freeman and John Howel, deacons. They have had several additions since their organization. The present officers are, elders, T. C. and J. H. Wood; deacons, John Howel and William Bailey. These last deacons have had much of the pecuniary work of this church to sustain. They have Sunday-school, and enjoy the labors of Elder J. W. Tyler at present. Elder John Mathes has labored for them in the past.

Lake City.—This church was organized by Elder E. Jay Hart, in 1877, with about twenty members. The elders who were elected having moved away, and the church having no certain place of meeting and being unable to build, is not prospering. They have had the labors of H. Y. Kellar one year, one-fourth of the time, also Elders J. W. Tyler, Weakley and S. B. Linsley.

The Christian church of Moultrie county, has since her organization been the friend of education. As early as 1853 she engaged in the work of building an academy in the town of Sullivan. A wing of the building was erected in 1854, with the intention of finishing a good-sized building in the future. The canvass for funds was made by Dr. J. L. Etheridge, who met with good success. When the wing was completed a school was commenced, but the death of Dr. Wm. Kellar and other circumstances interfering with the progress of the work, it was abandoned and the building sold. For many years the churches of Macon, Shelby, and Moultrie kept an evangelist in the field. In 1862 and '63 Moultrie county alone sustained an evangelist. There have been several congregations organized in the county beside those whose history is given, but from various causes they have ceased to meet. The total number of members in the county at present is between one thousand and twelve hundred. There are five resident preachers, only one of whom, N. S. Bastion, gives his entire time to the work. The others follow secular occupations and preach occasionally.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

MOULTRIE COUNTY.

BY REV. J. N. HOGG.

Bethany Congregation was organized by Rev. David Foster, May 14th, 1831, in the dwelling-house of Captain James Fruit, Shelby county, Illinois, (now Moultrie).

The following named persons were the first members of said organization, viz: Thomas D. Lansden, Peggy Lansden, Nancy E. Lansden, (now Ashmore), Susan A. Lansden, Andrew M. Bone, Lucinda Bone, Elias Kenedy, and Abby Kenedy, eight in number, all of whom are now dead except Nancy E. Ashmore, who now lives in Bethany, and still holds her membership with Bethany congregation. The organization is nearly fifty years old. Thomas D. Lansden was received and elected Ruling Elder at the organization of the church. In September, 1832, Andrew M. Bone was elected Elder by the church, and ordained by Rev. David Foster. In June, 1834, George Mitchel and Benjamin Simms were elected and ordained Elders. July 9th, 1836, James Fruit, George Mitchel, Benjamin Simms and Thomas D. Lansden were elected Trustees for said organization.

August 10th, 1836, James Fruit, Daniel Pound and Elias Kenedy were ordained Elders for Bethany congregation, by Rev. Joel Knight. Soon after the organization of the church there were thir-

ty members added, which, with the eight original members, made thirty-eight in all. At two other meetings (dates not known), there were fifty-two members added, which made a total of ninety.

August 11th, 1845, we find a re-organization of Bethany congregation, and the following persons were elected and ordained Elders: Robert Crowder, E. M. Lansden, William Foster, Alfred Ashmore, and James Freeland. In the year 1856 the membership was one hundred and fifty-three. In the year 1859 the membership was three hundred and sixty-two, showing an increase of over two hundred members from 1859 to 1872. The following are the names of the ministers who have had charge of Bethany congregation from its organization to this date: Revs. David Foster, Cyrus Haynes, Daniel Traughber, Joel Knight, J. S. Gordon, James S. Freeland, Thomas A. Bone, Robert Hill, J. J. Kenedy, Abner Lansden, G. W. Montgomery, C. Y. Hudson, J. M. Bone, J. W. Wood, J. C. Crisman, J. M. McPherson, and J. N. Hegg. The longest time occupied by any one of these men does not exceed five years. Under their ministry there have been many precious revivals of religion, and many additions to the church; these additions running from 60 to 75 members. Among those who have professed Christianity, and joined Bethany church, are the following who have become ministers of the Gospel in the C. P. church, viz: Revs. J. M. Bone, Thomas Bone, James Freeland, A. K. Bone and William Bankson. Her members, or those who have been members in other years, are scattered in all the western states.

The above history as given is only what may be deemed a mere sketch, as I find that the church records, covering a period of years from about 1836-7 to 1858-9 are lost, except the transfer of names.

We have now four ordained Elders, four Deacons, and 307 members enrolled, many of whom are gone to other states, leaving us an actual membership of 257.

The church pays a yearly salary of \$700 for pastoral work, with parsonage, etc., and have made a donation to their pastor of \$65 in the past year. In a word, I regard the church in good working condition. A part of two other organizations have been taken from Bethany congregation, viz: Newhope and Sullivan.

Many incidents might be given occurring all along Bethany's history, which if we thought would be admissible, we would take pleasure in writing. We find, in looking over the records, there have been over 1,000 names recorded on the rolls.

The influence growing out of Bethany congregation, for good, is almost boundless. Many good men and women have fallen asleep in Jesus, who were members of this church; some of these have been great friends and supporters of the cause of religion and humanity. We would like to write of them but must forbear; they are dead, yet speak; yea, their empty seats in church seem to speak for them. Oh that all who are in this world would so live as to leave a good influence behind. We have a church house, frame building, and a parsonage, and \$3,000 in the treasury; no debt of any kind hangs over the church. The present membership is united and in harmony so far as my knowledge extends.

The first Sunday-school was organized at Andrew Bone's dwelling, in April, 1832, by John Barber. David Strain was elected superintendent, and Andrew Bone, Sen., Thomas D. Lansden, James Fruit, Elias Kenedy and Larkin Beck were teachers. The school adjourned to an unoccupied cabin, about three-quarters of a mile south of Bethany, where it met during the summer and fall of 1832. The school was discontinued during the winter; except that the larger scholars met at the house of their respective teachers during the winter for instruction. In this year, there was a gracious revival, in which all the Sunday-school scholars professed religion who had reached the years of accountability.

In the spring of 1833, the school was reorganized in a log school-house, about one mile south of where Bethany is now located. Andrew Bone was elected superintendent, and the above-named persons were elected teachers, with the addition of Daniel Pound. Here the school continued for two years. In the year 1836, the school was held in the log church, built on the grounds where the present C. P. Church house now stands, and where the village of Bethany is located. A habit was formed and continued for some time of the school going into winter quarters. But this habit was finally broken up, and the school has continued from year to year with little cessation. I will here give an incident out of many that might be given. Soon after the organization of the school, a minister came out to Illinois to see his relatives. He attended the school, and while sitting in his seat, the bare-footed boys and girls kept coming in, and seeing so much interest manifested by all, he wept profusely; and said to those present, "I have wondered many times why it was that you left your church in Tennessee and came out here to this wilderness; but it seems to me, I can now see why you came; it was God who sent you here to engage in this good work."

The school at this writing is in a flourishing condition. It has sixteen teachers, with the other officers necessary. The school numbers in summer as high as 225; in winter it runs down to sometimes less than half that number. It runs all the year around, and never lacks for means to buy all necessary supplies, in the way of papers, lesson leaves, quarterlies, etc. The young and old are alike engaged in this good work. Our house is getting too small, and we shall soon have to build again or enlarge the present house of worship. Our membership as a church and Sunday-school, extends over a large scope of country; and those attending come in wagons and carriages with their families. All are seemingly eager to engage in the good work of Sunday-school and church.

Sullivan Congregation.—The Sullivan congregation was organized at Sullivan, Illinois, on the third Sabbath in November, 1848, by the Revs. Joseph M. Bone, Joel Knight and A. M. Wilson. The number of members at the organization was nine; and at present numbers thirty. The elders are Robert H. Sharp, John A. Freeland, Addison McPheters and John M. Ashworth; one elder, P. B. Knight, has moved to Lincoln, Illinois; the other elders still live in Sullivan.

Rev. A. M. Wilson was pastor of the Sullivan congregation part of his time for two years. Thomas A. Bone from October 1, 1850, until his death. James S. Freeland from the fall of 1851, until the spring of 1855. Joel Knight from the spring of 1855 until the fall of 1865. G. W. Montgomery part of his time in the years 1865 and 1866. Robert Hill in 1868; Stephen Goodknight for the year 1872; John W. Wood three months in the winter of 1872 and 1873; W. W. M. Barber for the years 1874 and 1875; A. B. McDavid in 1876; F. M. Johnson, 1878; G. W. Montgomery supplied at two other periods, dates not now known.

The Sunday-school has continued nearly all the time, results not given, and we have no means of ascertaining what has been the results of her labors for the years it has existed. They have a church-house 40x50 feet, worth about two thousand dollars.

The above data was furnished by John A. Freeland.

Summit Congregation.—The Summit congregation was organized at Summit, Moultrie county, Illinois, January 24, 1872, by Revs. J. P. Campbell and James Whitlock, of Foster Presbytery. Twenty-three persons went into the organization. W. J. Langston, E. W. Rouse, S. F. Gammill and Theophilus Manson were the elders; the latter two acted as deacons for a few months. Rev. J. P. Campbell served as pastor three and a quarter years, Rev. G. W. Montgomery

one year, Rev. W. W. M. Barber one year, Rev. A. B. McDavid one year. Then W. W. M. Barber two and a half years, to date December 30, 1878; Samuel G. Frost, Robert S. Ball and George A. Domblazer were elected trustees. February 2, 1879, G. N. Snapp joined by letter as an elder, and was by the congregation elected an elder. There are now thirty-six members, and three ruling elders.

The church takes a leading part in a Union Sabbath-school, but have no school under their exclusive control, but furnish all the teachers and part of the officers of the Union school. They have no church property that they control, but worship in the Christian Church building. The above was furnished by Rev. W. W. M. Barber.

New Hope Congregation.—New Hope congregation of the C. P. Church was organized by Rev. C. Y. Hudson on the 2d day of July, 1871, with a membership of thirty-seven persons. The following named persons were elected Elders of the congregation, viz: Samuel D. Freeland, Alexander M. Craig, Joseph Bankson, and David Stark. Mr. Stark died a short time after he was elected, and James T. Hill was elected to fill his place. The following persons have been elders since in this congregation, viz: J. R. Wear, Edmund Widick, W. S. Bates, James M. Moor, A. S. Freeland and W. R. Rouse. The following named persons are now Elders: C. W. Cloud, S. D. Freeland, A. S. Freeland, and W. R. Rouse. They compose the session at present. Brother Wear resigned; Bates moved to Nebraska without taking a letter; Hill moved west soon after he was elected; brothers Craig, Bankson, and Widick are still Elders of this congregation, but seldom attend to any of the duties of their office, so the church had to elect others to fill their places. The Deacons elected at the organization of the congregation were brothers A. S. Freeland and John Burg. These both went west, and their places were filled by the election of the following persons, viz: W. H. Doner, Michael Ekiss, W. R. Rouse and Lewis Elliott; two of whom still serve the church as Deacons, viz: Brothers Ekiss and Elliott. Rev. C. Y. Hudson is the only minister that ever had charge of this congregation from its organization, in 1871, until June of the present year, 1880; at this time he became unable to labor. He resigned his charge, and Rev. J. M. McPherson has been supplying the congregation since that time. Rev. C. Y. Hudson had preached in this neighborhood about twelve years, but is now unable to preach from hoarseness; otherwise he is in good health for a man of his age. The congregation has had a Sabbath-school through the spring and summer seasons, but generally closed out in the fall, before cold weather. The attendance has generally been small, ranging from fifty down to a dozen, or less. There have been a great many superintendents in this school. J. B. Knight, now dead, was the first superintendent; S. D. Freeland acted for several terms; J. M. Moor, J. N. Shelton, C. W. Cloud, Joseph Bankson, J. F. Knight, J. L. Yeakle, Lewis Elliott, and perhaps others have been superintendents at different times. There has been rather an increased interest in the school for the last two years, except a while during last fall. At that time the interest seemed to subside for a time, and the school was suspended. Soon after its suspension there was a meeting called for the purpose of reorganizing. J. L. Yeakle was elected superintendent, and B. F. Grindol assistant. The school has been running a few weeks very well. There are about five or six classes, with as many teachers, and about thirty scholars; and it is to be hoped that the interest will increase instead of diminish. New Hope Church has been organized over nine years; the number of professions during the time has been about two hundred; number of members received into the church, one hundred and ninety. The real strength of the church at present is

not much over one hundred members; some have died, and many have moved away, and a few have been discontinued for various reasons. Quite a number are scattered around too far to attend church services, but still hold their membership. There are about thirty of this class, making the total membership one hundred and thirty members. Since its organization there have been fifty-six adult baptisms, and thirty-eight infant baptisms.

Several years after its organization, they were very liberal, and paid more for the enterprises of the general Church than any other congregation of its financial strength in the Presbytery. But by emigration, death, etc., they have become weak financially, and discouraged; and the financial pressure set in, and there has been a manifest decline in this particular with many of the members, but not so with others. No trial, be it ever so hard, caused the faithful to relax their efforts in the least financially. There is in the Church an element of strength that will stand the storm. May we fondly hope that when the Son of Man cometh, He will find a faithful few worshipping at old New Hope.

The congregation needs a larger and better house of worship than the present one. This house was an old dwelling, moved out and enlarged, which was given to the congregation by Bro. S. D. Freeland. It is now too small for the neighborhood; the people are able to build a better, and ought to do so. To do this, and support a good pastor, would insure success for the Lord.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Church at Dalton City.—This society was organized May 25, 1872, by the Revs. C. Loudon and Nathaniel Williams, who were appointed for this purpose by the Presbytery of Mattoon. They have a very neat and commodious house, erected in 1873, at a cost of \$3,200. The present Elders are, J. A. Roney and C. W. Freeland, and the present membership is thirty. This is the only church of this denomination in Moultrie county.

ST. ISADORE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. EDWARD M'GOWAN.

A traveler once entered Moultrie county by the lower road, one mile south of Dalton city. As he wended his way east from that point where the roads, east and west, north and south, intersect one another, which is also the dividing line between Macon and Moultrie counties, he could notice at once a difference in the color of their soil; that Moultrie county looked blacker in its earth and richer than Macon county. Journeying on he was struck with the beauty of the hedgerows, green waving fields of corn, herds of cattle, boundless prairie far as the eye could reach. Thus absorbed, thus delighted in eyes and mind and heart at the goodness of God to His creatures, as seen in the book of nature around him, he plodded on his way till four miles from the county line. The Catholic church loomed up before him. He approached, and as he saw everything in good order and cleanly about the church, and a parochial house in process of erection, uncovering his head he said, "Thanks be to God."

"Thanks," he said, "for here I have a key to the prosperity of Catholicity in Moultrie county, for *wherever* all over the States I have found good churches, well equipped for divine worship, *there* I have invariably found a prosperous Catholic people; but *wherever* I have found a miserable structure, black and dirty, unworthy of the God of glory who is worshiped, *there* too I have found a drunken, a degraded people. Here, removed from the din of the city and the panting of the engines, and the ceaseless roll of machinery, where all is peace, man can compose himself for prayer, and pray without distraction, to the God of peace." The good-morning of a sturdy

farmer started him from his reverie. His brilliant eye, elastic step and sprightly manner, told him plainer than words that he was one of Ireland's sons. To the stranger's inquiries how they came to have a church on the prairie, he said, Father A. Voghl, God bless him, was our first priest. He celebrated the first mass on this then unfenced prairie, at the house of Mr. Edward Bresnan, on the 14th of August, 1863. During that year, he, in his great wisdom, took up a subscription and bought and paid for forty acres of land from The Illinois Central Railroad Company, at \$5 per acre. That you will readily see was a good investment—the same land is worth now \$40 per acre. We had then only sixteen families, not one hundred persons in all, plenty of ground to build upon, but yet had no church structure. One morning, after celebrating mass and breakfasting at a farm-house, the good priest took his office book and went to recite the divine office. At his return he was greatly surprised to find that his little flock had voluntarily raised the means wherewith to build a little church. The first Catholic church edifice in Moultrie county, was erected then in the fall of 1864, in Dora township, at a cost of \$200. It was a frame building 20x40 feet. The names of those subscribers, our forefathers in the faith, deserve to be emblazoned in letters of gold on the temple of fame, that posterity may learn what their ancestors did for the holy faith, and learn to follow in their footsteps. These are their honored names: Edward Bresnan, Patrick Smith, Timothy Sammon, Ml. Cronin, Patrick Burns, sen., Daniel Tueth, Wm. Fogarty, Patrick Neilan, John Kinney, Jas. Nolan, Francis Ryan, Richard Delahaunty, Patrick Griffin, John Duune, John Hickey, Nich. Bahan. Number of members at present, 500. Strange, too, that one-fourth of the names I have mentioned to you were Patrick. Rev. M. Kane succeeded Father Voghl, in 1873, and enlarged and beautified the church, to meet the growth of the congregation. It is now a cruciform, 60x60 feet, worth about \$2,000. Rev. Edward M'Gowan succeeded Father Kane, October, 1875, and ministers to our spiritual wants ever since. He was born at Draperstown, county Derry, Ireland, on the 9th of March, 1842. He received a thorough English education at the old homestead, and no less thorough classical education at Cumber Claudy, in the same county. Entering All-Hallow's College, Dublin, Ireland, by competitive examination, on the 3d of September, 1867, he passed through his classes with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his professors. He had the consolation, during his college course, to be called to all the orders regularly every year, and was crowned with the crowning glory of the priesthood on the 24th of June, 1872. In August of that year he bid a tearful farewell to home and friends, and native land, and sailed for the diocese of Alton, where, after a happy voyage, he arrived on the 26th of the same month. Speaking of his arrival at New York on the 20th of that month, The Irish World newspaper said of him: "The Bishop of Alton is happy in acquiring a man possessed of Father M'Gowan's energy, and Father M'Gowan is happy in having in Bishop Baltes a kind and gentle father." The bishop assigned him on his arrival to the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's church, Grafton, Jersey county, Ills., where, during his stay of three years, he built a beautiful parochial house, redeemed the fallen credit of that church, and endeared himself in many ways to the hearts of his people. Thence he was transferred, with his own consent, to Macon, a larger field of labor, which he has attended alternately with Dora township, for five years. He is now engaged in building, and has just got roofed in yonder beautiful parochial house beside the church. Its estimated cost is \$2,000. He has made it his cardinal point to make every one bear the burden in this, and every contribution, according to his means.

For, while our people are, in the main, very liberal, some drones

there are who hold back from doing their duty, and nevertheless arrogate to themselves the right to complain of the work that is done and the manner in which it is done. The priest instructs the children in the principles of faith, sees to it that they are prepared for first confession and first communion; for children brought up without religion are a curse to their parents and to society. He knows that one of the most powerful means of preserving the faith and of leading a virtuous life is to receive the sacraments of the church often and worthily—knows, too, that if they don't receive them when they are young they will scarcely ever receive them,—that if you would bend the tree you must bend the twig; hence he gives so much attention to the children. He has, too, a reward even in this world; his people grow up religious, honest, industrious, sober, and gain for themselves the respect of all their neighbours, without regard to creed or nationality. It must, too, be consoling to him to see non-Catholic masters and mistresses come to Dora township for Catholic servants, and who will have no others but Catholics, and who comply with the duties of their religion. For well they know that while stealing is fashionable, from the highest to the lowest in the land steal, practical Catholics cannot steal and keep, they must restore. We have no parochial schools; we have our fair quota of school directors and school teachers. Catholics and the public schools work here very well. But, excuse me, said the speaker, it is noontime, come and have some dinner, and they picked themselves up and went off together.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

*Oak Grove.**—This church was organized in 1868, by Rev. Joseph Perryman, now deceased, at the town of Dunn. It had a membership of about forty members, among whom were Joseph Perryman and wife, James Baggett and wife, Geo. Hoggett and wife, L. T. Daizy and wife, Geo. Lee and wife, with others of their family, March Rhodes and wife, and many others. The church has prospered from its organization, and at this writing has over a hundred members. Rev. Joseph Perryman was pastor until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1878, since which time, Rev. Nathan Corley of Shelby county, and S. B. N. Vaughan of Macon have presided. In 1870, the church with the assistance of the citizens of Dunn and vicinity, built a very substantial brick house, near the village of Dunn; the site of which was deeded to the Baptist church by Samuel Brook. The members are very liberal in their views, and extend the use of their house to all other Christian denominations, when not used by them for public service.

The Old School Baptist Church of Whitley was organized about fifty years ago, and was the first established in this part of the county. The first pastor was William H. Martin. The following were the first members: Isaac Waggoner and wife, Caleb Shaw and wife, Rachel Smith, William Walker, and John Edwards and wife. The only early members now living are Margaretta (Peggy) Shaw, and Narcissa Waggoner.

The Freewill Baptist Church of Whitley township, was organized in 1843 by elder John Webb. It had a small membership, and only existed a few years. A small log house was built to hold church service in, but has long since gone with the things that were. Elder James Vaughan often preached to this congregation.

The Missionary Baptists organized a society about fifteen years ago. Elder Willis Whitfield was their early pastor. They now have a frame structure, 26 by 36 feet, a very neat and well-finished house, which is familiarly known as the "Whitfield Church."

* For data pertaining to this church, we are indebted to G. W. Vaughan.

The Linn Creek Church is among one of the oldest of Whitley township, it having its origin nearly fifty years ago. A log structure first served for a place of worship. This was replaced in time, and is now standing, by a frame building, which is commodious and convenient for its congregation.

The Arnish Church was organized in 1866, at Moses Yoder's house, in Douglas county; since which time it has spread over considerable territory; a portion of the members being in Moultrie county. Their first minister was Joseph Keim, now deceased. Prominent among the first members, were D. P. Miller, D. D. Otto and others. The first members in Moultrie county were I. S. Miller and Samuel Miller, with some others; it has increased now to about twenty-five. The society has no church-house, but hold their meetings at the private houses of their members. Daniel Shrock, T. Yoder, I. Miller, and C. Hershberger, are their present preachers.

There is also a congregation of Baptists at Lake City, and in Lowe township, but as no data have been given of these churches, we are unable to give their condition in detail.

The Seventh Day Advent Church.—There is but one congregation of this denomination in the county, which is located in the town of Lovington. They erected a building in 1873, at a cost of about \$700, including the grounds upon which it is situated, and it was dedicated the same year, by the renowned Rev. C. H. Bliss, who stands as one of the leaders of the denomination in the West. It started with a membership of seventeen, and has made some accessions since. The building is situated in the south-eastern part of the village, and is a neat, comfortable house.

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN MOULTRIE COUNTY.

BY REV. CHRIS. GALEENER.

Methodism is one of those peculiar institutions which from their very constitutions, are enabled to live, flourish, and increase in all climes, among all nations and with all classes of people. Having within itself the means of propagation so thoroughly distributed that whenever one member becomes isolated from the great body, howsoever far, he does not have to await directions from the head, but with the commission of the great Master, "Go, preach the gospel unto every creature," he at once enters upon the work, collecting together as many as may desire to join in some kind of public worship, and either expounds to them the Word of God, or leads them in a service of prayer.

Thus, in the vast majority of instances, have the seeds of Methodism been sown in the newly settled parts of these western states. Small groups of these people meeting together at stated periods in private dwellings or school-houses, where there were any, formed the nucleus, around which, in after years, gathered large, and often wealthy congregations. These small bands of worshipers at this early day seldom saw a minister save the local preacher, who, borne westward by the tide of emigration, came with his Bible and hymn-book, preaching and singing the gospel of Christ free to all; literally without money and without price. These local preachers often formed these scattered bodies into what they then called *small circuits*, but which in reality were much larger than our largest ones at the present day. These they supplied so far as they were able with regular services at stated times, until they could be reached by the regular itinerant, when they were regularly organized into Classes and Quarterly Conferences.

Methodism in Moultrie county was no exception to the rule. Long before it was separated from Shelby county and dignified by the title it now bears, there came among the emigrants, a "goodly sprinkling" of Methodists, who settled in various parts of what is

now called Moultrie county, and around them soon gathered others of the same persuasion, for they were then a social people and longed for the society of each other. As soon as they could they usually formed a society, and prosecuted the work so diligently that they often grew with great rapidity. Almost the first Methodist preaching must have been by local preachers, among whom we find the following. Rev. H. M. Tremble, who resides at present (1880) near Paradise, Coles county; Rev. R. B. Ewing, George M. Henson, of Whitley Point, and Rev. Prentice, who was a partner of Ewing's in business at one time at East Nelson. As early as 1835 all the societies in Shelby county had been organized into one grand circuit, extending from Vandalia to a point somewhere in what is now called Douglas county. This vast district was traveled around once each month, and the preacher usually preached every day in the week except Monday. He was compelled, of course, to travel in all kinds of weather, and often forced to swim his horse through swollen streams amid great danger. Sometimes leaving his horse tied in the woods on the bank of some mad torrent, he commended his life and soul into the hand of his Creator, after which he plunged boldly into the boiling waters with full determination to meet his next engagement or die in the attempt. Gradually, however, this huge circuit was diminished until it contained in 1837 about what now lies in the bounds of Shelby and Moultrie counties, and this year we find that it was to be traveled by Moses Roberts, but he had not been long on the work when death interposed, and he breathed his last at the house of Charles Sawyers, at Wabash Point, Coles county. Barton W. Randle was then Presiding Elder of the district which contained the circuit. From 1839 to 1845, our information seems unreliable, as there are too many conflicting statements, but during this interval the probability is that Wm. C. Brundle, Joseph H. Hopkins, and H. Buck, each traveled the circuit one year. In 1846 Sullivan circuit was formed from Shelbyville circuit, and Rev. C. W. C. Munsell was appointed preacher in charge, this being his first work. N. S. Bastion was at this time Presiding Elder. The circuit then contained the following preaching places, all of which were in this county, viz; East Jonathan, E. Grahams, East Nelson, Julia Ann, Richard Nazworthy's, Jacob McQuin's, Hewitt's Grove, Ewing's Grove, and James Camfield's. Nazworthy's was probably the oldest society in the county, and had been formed years before by Rev. R. B. Ewing, who was a local elder and preached extensively in those days in various parts of the county. Beside the appointments named in Moultrie county, there were some in Shelby, and one or two in Coles county; but at this time there was not a church edifice belonging to the Methodists in all this county. There was one, however, in the bounds of Sullivan circuit, but it was situated at Sand Creek in Shelby county, and was built of round logs with the cracks daubed with mud. There were eighteen appointments and two hundred and fifty-two members in the entire circuit. Mr. Munsell's salary was fixed at two hundred and forty-five dollars; of this he realized about fifty dollars.

1847, Rev. J. H. Hopkins became pastor, N. S. Bastion, P. E. There were 334 members this year.

About this time Ewing and Prentice, who were in business at East Nelson, invoiced their goods and sold out to Thornton and Elder; their store house thus becoming vacant was bought by the society at this place as a house of worship. This was perhaps the first house of worship ever owned by the Methodists in the county, though not originally designed for that purpose. Nelson society was the most flourishing in the circuit and continued so for many years; it became the home of the preachers, and we have been informed that at one time there was a parsonage there.

1848, C. Arnold was appointed pastor and G. W. Fairbank, P. E. who remained upon the district four years. At this date it is perhaps impossible for us to conceive the hardships through which these pioneers of Methodism were called to pass. Mr. Fairbank's district extended from Danville to Hillsboro, and he was compelled to travel over this scope of country, upon horseback, destitute as it was in many places of roads and bridges, and it is related of him that on one occasion he made the complete round of his district and returned home, having received the sum total in cash of *seventy-five cents*. His good wife remained at home during these long journeys, and at one time Dr. H. Buck, then a young man stationed in Danville, visited her in the absence of Elder F — and being desirous of learning how she fared, asked permission to look into her larder, where he found only a few bones from which almost the last vestige of meat had disappeared. "Why Mother Fairbank!" said he, "This seems to be the valley of dry bones!" "Oh!" said she, "There's *some* meat on those bones."

But Dr. Buck's sympathies were aroused, and departing from the house he soon returned with something, if not more substantial, at least more palatable than "dry bones."

1849, C. J. Tolle was appointed pastor. This year the Methodists constructed the first church they had ever built in the county. It was at Hewitt's grove about two miles north-east of Lovington, built of logs neatly hewed, and the congregation was so aristocratic that they had the cracks daubed with lime and sand and the walls whitewashed. By some this was no doubt considered a useless expense, but we see that the tastes of the people were changing. In Sullivan also this year, a new frame church was completed and dedicated; it had been commenced in 1847, during the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Hopkins, but from some cause was not completed for two years. The cost of this edifice was about one thousand dollars, and it was constructed by R. B. Wheeler. The first board of trustees consisted of Wm. Purvis, James Elder, R. B. Ewing, James Camfield and Elijah Bridwell. The deed to the lot upon which it stands bears date June 13th, 1850, and was signed by James A. Freeland. This was the first church ever built in Sullivan. It is now occupied by Pifer's carriage shop. In 1850, Rev. G. W. Bennett became pastor, and was succeeded in 1851 by Lewis Anderson, and he in 1852 gave place to Rev. J. H. Dolson, who only made one round of the circuit when he died; and R. B. Ewing who has been mentioned before supplied the work until the conference met in 1853, when A. Don Carles became pastor and A. Bradshaw Presiding Elder.

1854, J. W. R. Morgan was pastor, R. C. Norton P. E.

1855, J. W. Ancals was pastor. 1856, A. Buckner was pastor, and continued two years. J. S. Crane was P. E.

1858, W. H. McVey became pastor. During the decade from 1849 to 1859, but little progress was made. A gain of sixty members had been made in the whole circuit. No property had been acquired, and so far, we know none lost; affairs were in an easy condition, and the church seemed to make no special efforts.

1859, I. Groves became pastor and remained two years, during which time there was a slight loss in the membership, but two new churches were projected, one at Lovington completed this year and one at Sullivan, but not completed until 1862.

In 1861, C. Y. Hecox became pastor and W. D. P. Trotter, P. E. who remained on the district four years. 1862, David Gay was appointed pastor; on coming to the work he found an unfinished church at Sullivan, which he finished the same year; it is the one occupied at present by the society as a place of worship. It cost about \$2,000, and was dedicated by President Cobleigh of McKendree College. The first board of trustees consisted of James Elder, S. H. Morrell,

J. R. Duncan, E. H. Hunt, A. B. Shortess, John Millizen, and William Elder. 1863, J. C. Baker was pastor; 1864, Thomas Riley, who left the work after about six months; 1865 M. W. Everhart was appointed pastor and R. W. Travis Presiding Elder, who continued until 1867. When Mr. Everhart reached the work, he became so discouraged that after preaching once, he mounted his horse and, without informing any one of his intentions, he rode away fully resolving never to return. He went to Ohio, where he remained about four months, or until February 1866, when he returned and remained until the ensuing conference appointed his successor, who was Rev. T. C. Lapham, now in business in Shelbyville, Ill. His administration was a prosperous one.

In 1867 T. C. Lapham was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Wolfe, who managed to enlist his people in the work so much that the membership increased this year from 214 to 399. This was, perhaps, the most prosperous year, spiritually, in the annals of Sullivan circuit. At the end of the year, Sullivan and Lovington, so long united together in the same circuit, were divided, each becoming the head of a circuit. Mr. Wolfe returned to Sullivan, and did efficient work, being succeeded in 1869 by Rev. A. Waggoner, who seems to have lost some ground; for he reported nearly one hundred less members than his predecessor left at the close of his last year. He was followed in 1870 by Rev. Arthur Bradshaw, who reported fifty members less than his predecessor. Rev. A. M. Pilcher became pastor in 1871, and this year there was a decrease of thirty members. During the year a neat chapel was dedicated a few miles south-east of Sullivan, known as Graham's chapel. For the years 1872 and 1873, Rev. R. L. Robinson was pastor, and reported a slight increase in membership. 1874, Rev. I. H. Aldrich was appointed pastor, but on account of his age was forced to retire, and Rev. E. A. Hamilton completed the year. 1875, Rev. B. F. Rhodes became pastor, but left the work in about six months, and Rev. A. H. Rusk completed the year. 1876 and 1877, Rev. M. B. McFadden was pastor. During this time there was a revival, and several conversions were reported. 1878, Sullivan became detached from all other appointments, and Rev. E. S. Wamsley was made pastor, in which capacity he served the charge two years, during which time no material progress was made, neither any essential loss, save the removal of a few families of influence. Altogether the church remained about as when he found it. In 1880 C. Galeener became pastor, the history of whose pastorate remains to be written by another historian.

Thus far we have traced the history of Methodism in Moultrie county, but confining our attention principally to those events which could be narrated in connection with those relating to the society in Sullivan; but there are also good societies existing at other points in the county, and we will briefly survey the history of Lovington and Bethany.

Lovington.—The history of Lovington M. E. church is almost identical with that of Sullivan until 1868, when the Sullivan circuit

was divided, since which time they have employed different pastors. This society probably had its birth at Hewitt's Grove in 1845, and Dr. Hiram Buck was its father. The people met at first in private houses to listen to the gospel, until 1849, when the hewn log-house which we have before described was built; this they occupied until 1858, when the edifice at present used was built at a cost of \$2,500. The architects were A. A. & G. M. Williams, and the first board of trustees, John Foster, Alex. Porter, George Hewitt and Jacob Murphy. The following have served as pastors since 1870, soon after the circuit was divided: 1870, N. S. Buckner; 1871 and '2, J. W. Lapham; 1873, I. N. Bundy; 1874-5, J. C. Kellar; 1876, Abner Pottle; 1877, Peter Slagle; 1878, W. A. McKinney; 1879, E. Gollagher; 1880, J. W. Warfield. The church is at present in a flourishing condition, with good prospects of future usefulness.

Bethany.—There had been Methodist preaching at Marrowbone, in the vicinity of Bethany, at a very early day; but no permanent society seems to have been organized there. In 1860, Rev. I. Groves, who was then on Sullivan circuit, preached there; but he seems to have failed in organizing anything of a lasting character. The first permanent organization was effected there in 1870 by Rev. Joseph Shartzler, who remained pastor two years. In 1872 Rev. J. M. Boone became pastor, during whose term the present church there was built. It is constructed of brick, and cost \$3,000. This is the only brick church owned by the denomination in this county. The first board of trustees consisted of Jacob Scheer, John A. Strain, A. H. Bliss, Daniel P. Warren and Robert Crowder. The following have been pastors there: 1873 and '4, D. C. Burkett; 1875, A. Y. Graham; 1876, Abner Pottle; 1877, W. F. Shoemaker; 1878 and '9, A. Y. Graham; 1880, A. H. Rusk. The church is in a flourishing condition, out of debt, and money in the treasury.

Besides the churches mentioned, there are also the following, from which we have failed to receive any facts, though we have tried again and again, and also searched through the clerk's office for old deeds and certificates of incorporation, but in vain. Summit has a respectable frame-structure; Graham and Cadwell's chapels also of frame. Further than this, we know nothing in regard to the time of organization.

In conclusion we may say that Methodism is on a pretty firm basis, and intends to do all she can in furthering the interests of Christianity in Moultrie county. She also extends the right hand of fellowship to all sister denominations, and wishes them a hearty "God-speed."

UNITED BRETHREN.

There is a goodly number of this denomination scattered throughout the county; but as yet no church building has been constructed for church purposes. Service is held at various school-houses in the county, where the members enjoy the preaching and services as rendered by the teachers of the faith.



CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF SHELBYVILLE.



HE early history of Shelbyville township dates back over half a century. The first settlers were hardy pioneers from Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, and to their indomitable energy and perseverance the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that is hard to appreciate; in fact, the enjoyments now realized by the well-to-do farmer, the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the doctor, and tradesman of every craft, are due to those fearless pioneers, many of whom came to the country hatless and barefooted, and with the rudest of clothing to cover their nakedness. It was they who cleared the forest, faced the Indian, and blazed the way for the incoming tide of immigration and civilization that now marks all our borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The results of their labors and hardships are written not only in our histories, but more unmistakably engraven upon every highway in the land.

Shelbyville township, in which the City of Shelbyville is mainly situated, is in the form of a perfect square, and contains thirty-six sections. The I. & St. L. R. R. extends entirely through the northern part of it, running mainly east and west. The township is well watered by the Okaw river, the head waters of the Kaskaskia; it is therefore well supplied with good timber both for fuel and building purposes. The prairie is the best alluvial soil, so famous in the Mississippi valley. No richer farming community exists anywhere in the West than the husbandmen of Shelbyville township occupy.

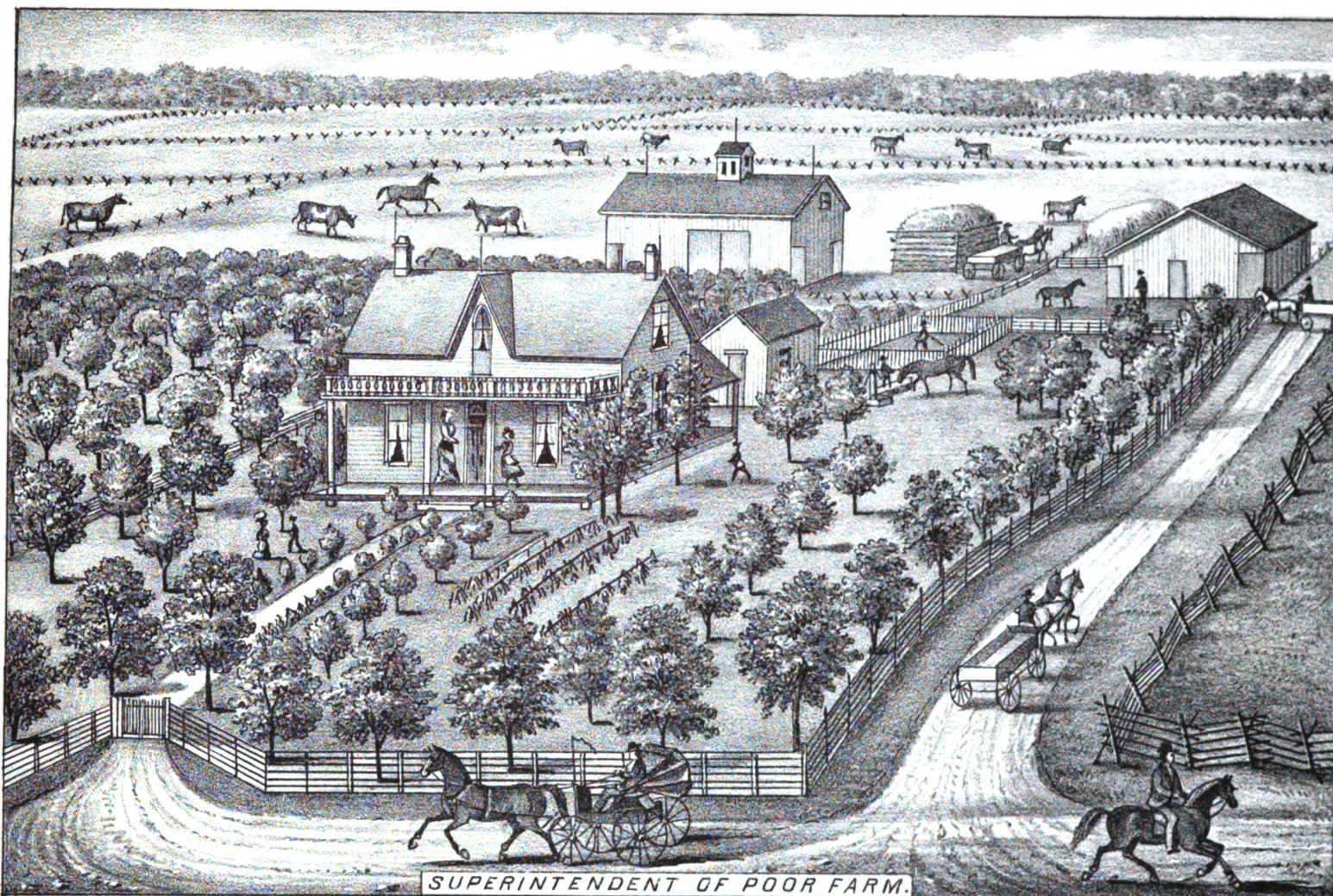
The first cabin built within the present limits of Shelbyville, was constructed by Josiah Daniel in 1825 or 1826. It was a single log room of very meagre pretensions. He broke a small tract of ground near his cabin; and in the spring of 1827, Joseph Oliver, who had been appointed clerk of Shelby county, by Judge Theophilus Smith, came up from Vandalia, and bought out Daniel's claim. Mr. Oliver built another log room adjoining the cabin, and here opened up his office as county and circuit clerk. He also served in the capacity of probate judge and recorder. He kept his office here until the county built the log court-house, situated about a hundred yards from where the old brick structure so long stood. At that time the county was very sparsely settled, and the fees of the several offices were not sufficient to provide for his family; he, therefore, started a subscription school, using the court-house for a school-room. He was also postmaster of the town; but as the mail was very limited and consisted only of letters, he often carried the contents of the mail in his hat, and would hand the letters to their owners on meeting them in the street. When Mr. Oliver came up from Vandalia, a merchant there, by the name of Black, insisted upon his bringing along a small stock of goods to traffic out among

the early settlers and Indians. He accordingly built a small split log house, near the Big Spring, with clap-board shelves and puncheon counter, and here opened up his stock of goods. His principal trade came from the Indians, from whom he would exchange his goods for furs and beeswax.

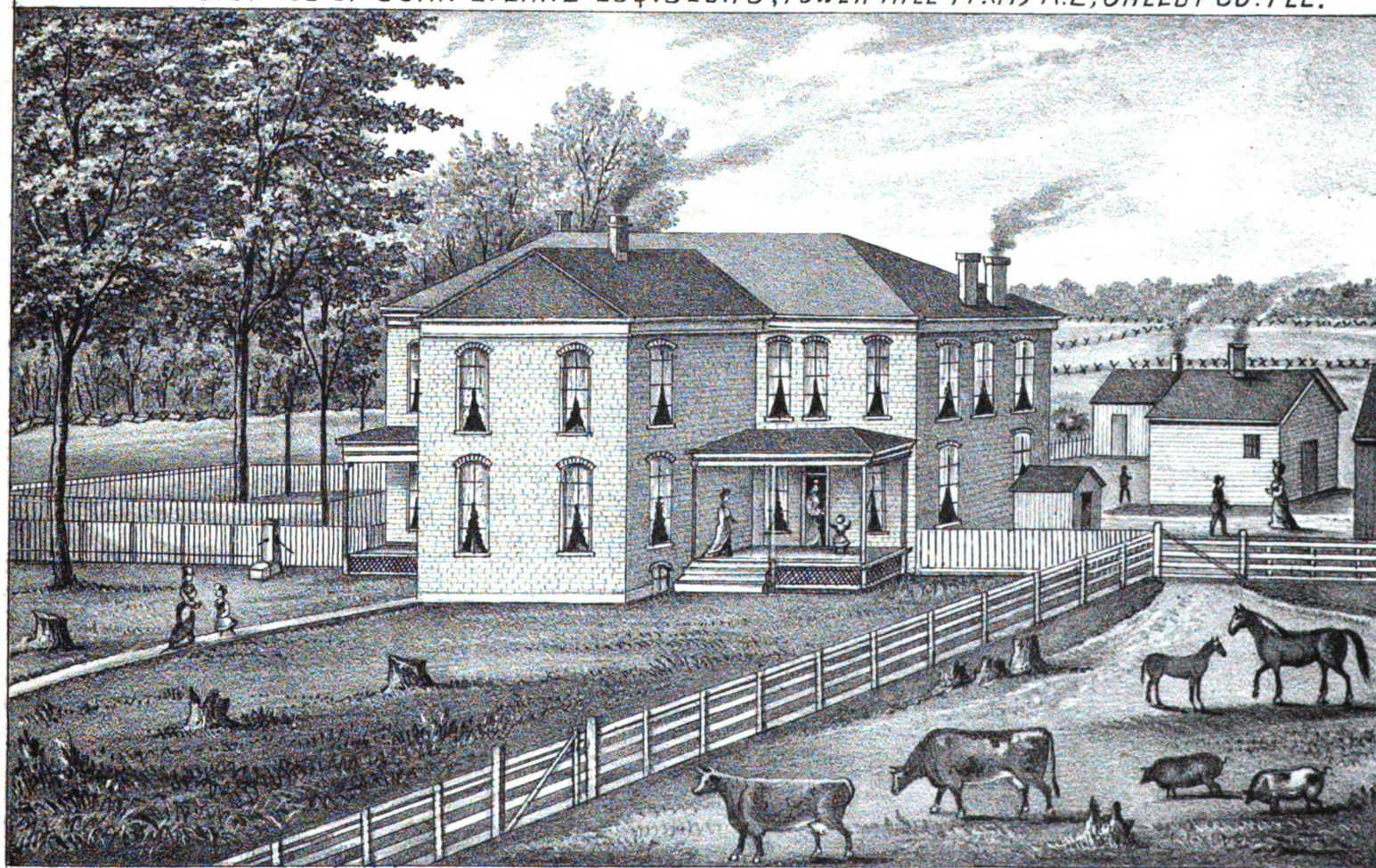
In the fall of 1827, Jacob and John C. Cutler, who were merchants in Martinsville, Indiana, came to Shelbyville on horseback, and were looking for a location to start in business. Shelbyville, at that time, could not support two stores; so Oliver told them, if they would bring a stock of goods, he would go out of business, and return what goods he had on hand to Mr. Black, at Vandalia. The arrangement was made, the goods returned, and the Messrs. Cutler brought on a new stock of goods, and opened up in the room that Mr. Oliver had vacated. John, who was then a young man of about twenty-one years of age, and the son of Jacob, was placed in the store, when the father returned to Indiana to look after some business in Martinsville. The following spring Jacob sold out in Indiana, and brought the remnant of a stock of goods he had in Martinsville and added it to their stock in Shelbyville. They soon afterward built a neat hewed log house, and opened a respectable frontier store. The early merchants that followed the Cutlers were Owen Prentice, also postmaster after Mr. Oliver, John S. Gordon, George Beeler and Captain Duncan. Their business houses were all log buildings, arranged around the square.

The Big Spring, before mentioned, furnished all the water for the villagers for several years, as it was some time before there were any wells. When the town of Shelbyville was laid out, the lots were sold at public auction. Joseph Oliver bought the lot the spring was on, but it was not the intention of the county commissioners to sell this lot; but through some mistake they got things mixed, and it was knocked off to Mr. Oliver. Although he had paid for it before the mistake was known, and could have held it under the sale, he was generous enough to let it go back to the county.

One of the oldest settlers in Shelbyville township was Francis Jordan, who settled on section 23 as early as 1823 or '24. Richard Thomason, a native of Virginia, came to the State of Illinois in 1814, and located in Clinton county. In 1823 he moved with his large family to Shelby county, and settled within a half mile of Shelbyville. He resided here until 1830, when he moved to Moultrie county. Weldon Manning settled on the east bluff of the Okaw (Kaskaskia), near where the Shelbyville bridge now spans the river. About the same time Kinkin Odum settled on section 23, where Moses Reed now lives. In a few months he with Jordan and John Fleming migrated to the State of Texas. James Abott and a preacher by the name of Harris settled in the township as



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. LANE ESQ. SEC. 13, TOWER HILL TP. (11) R. 2, SHELBY CO. ILL.



SHELBY COUNTY POOR FARM, ROSE TP. 5 MILES N.W. OF SHELBYVILLE, ILL.

early as 1825. Old man Crunk located on sec. 14 in 1826, the following year. Alec Sherrel settled on the same section; the latter was a native of Tennessee, and lived in the county for several years, when he moved farther west. Edward Reed, Isaac M. Shell, James Clark and Aaron Rooks (four families from Tennessee) came together in 1827, and settled in the same neighborhood. John Miller and family located on sec. 22 in the year 1828. He had a large family of sons, most of them grown to manhood; they were also natives of Tennessee. In 1826 Barnett Bone settled on the banks of the Okaw, and was one of the first to build a hewed log house in that part of the country. He came from Tennessee, was a member of the Methodist Church, and one of the leading men of the times. Moses Reed came to the county with his father's family—Edward Reed—when he was about twenty years of age, and has lived in Shelbyville township since 1827.

In the fall of 1829, John Drew came to Shelbyville and located near the river. He built a horse grist-mill near where the Shallenbarger iron bridge now crosses the river. It was considered a number-one mill in its time, having a bolting apparatus; and, when business was brisk, a customer would have to wait ten or twelve hours for his grist.

W. M. Wright, one of the staunch men still doing business in Shelbyville, must be mentioned among the old settlers. He came with his father, Reuben Wright, in 1830, when he was but thirteen years old. He is still in the mercantile business, having commenced merchandizing as early as 1832. Reuben, the elder, was a carpenter by trade, and followed the same a few years after coming to Shelbyville, when he started in the hotel business, which occupation he conducted until his death, in 1837.

Henry Helton, one of the early settlers, was born in South Carolina, and brought up in Knox county, Kentucky. He emigrated to Shelbyville township in the spring of 1830, and died at his home in 1869, at the age of seventy-seven. His son, Isaac Helton, now owns the old homestead.

Among the prominent settlers of this township was John Douthit, a native of South Carolina. He emigrated to Tennessee in an early day, and thence to Shelbyville in 1830, and located on section 13, where his son, Andrew E. Douthit, now lives. He afterward moved his family about a mile south in the township and bought a farm, where he lived several years. He died near where he first settled, Oct. 10, 1868. He was always an active and prominent man in the community in which he lived, and filled several offices of trust in the county. Evan Douthit, the father of John, was one of the pioneer preachers in Shelby county, and settled in Richland township in 1828. He afterwards migrated to Texas, where he died.

Another old settler, James Davis, moved into the township as early as 1830, and settled on section 12, where his son, Bayles M. Davis, now resides. He was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and died at the old homestead in Shelbyville township in 1846.

John Griffith located on sec. 22, near Jordan creek, in 1829, and the decease of his son Joseph was probably the first death in this township.

Where the iron bridge now crosses the river, there used to be what is called a rope ferry; but, prior to this, Barnett Bone kept a canoe, and rowed the travelers back and forth as required, with their horses swimming by the side of the canoe when they were thus mounted. In about 1832, there was a wooden bridge constructed across the river, and served as a highway until the present bridge was built.

The first school-house on the east side of the river was erected in 1831. It was a log building with an eight-foot fire-place, dirt-floor and puncheon seats; it was situated on the site where Thomas

Dobins now lives. Daniel J. Green was the first teacher. The first church built on this side of the river stood near the school-house, and was built in the year 1836 or '37 by the Baptist denomination; it was afterwards removed to the north-west corner of sec. 13, and is now used for church purposes by all denominations that desire to use it.

Land Entries.—The following are the first land entries made in this township:

Dec. 10, 1825, C. Tetrick and J. Pugh,	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	6,	145 $\frac{12}{100}$
Jan. 9, 1826, Francis Jordan,	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	13,	80
May 6, 1826, John Drews,	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	4,	80
May 22, 1826, Barnett Bone,	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	19,	148 $\frac{25}{100}$

The first hotel was a small, single log room, put up by Thomas Lee, and stood on the present site of the Commercial Hotel. It was built in 1829, and afterwards sold to Mr. Tackett, who built on an addition and kept it for several years. In 1830 James Cutler built a large log tavern on the south-east corner of the square. It was two stories high, and about 50 or 60 feet in length; he afterwards reared a frame shed room at the rear of the hotel proper, for a dining-room and kitchen. The lumber was sawed by hand, and was the first sawed material used for building purposes in the town.

In about the year 1829, a man by the name of Harper built a grist-mill in the hollow at the rear of where the Herald office now stands, the power of which was furnished by an old blind horse. It was here that the villagers got their supplies of flour and meal, until George Beeler put up a water mill on the banks of the Okaw, where the rail-road bridge now crosses the river. This was in 1833 or '34. The first steam mill was built by C. C. Scovil, in 1842. It was located where the First National Bank now stands. This mill did business a few years, when Mr. Scovil built the large brick structure now owned and run by Woodward & Davis.

The nearest approximation to manufactures in those days were the blacksmith shops; and who has not heard of Uncle George Wendling, James Trimble, Squire Hillsabec, and Gideon Walker, as among the hardy pioneers who manufactured linch-pins, and shod the horses for the early settlers.

For school purposes the court-house was first used, Joseph Oliver being the first teacher. The first school house was built in 1830. It was a frame structure, and was situated a short distance south-east of the square. The first teacher in this building is not known; John Perryman taught a school in this house as early as 1831, and was probably the second teacher. Preaching in the early days of Shelbyville was held in the private residences, but the log court-house was sometimes used when a preacher of some note would stop at the village. Judge Vandever's father preached in the dining-room of Tackett's tavern as early as 1833. Among the earliest preachers, were Rev. Bushrod W. Henry and Rev. Willis Whitfield.

The first house built specially for religious worship in the town, was a hewed log structure about 20 feet square, and was situated near where the late General Thornton's residence now stands. This house was built about 1833, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first church of any considerable size was also built by this denomination about 1838. It was a frame building, located in the northern part of the town, near the present residence of Burrell Roberts, and was afterward torn down in order to open Morgan street. Other denominations sprang up in time; among the first was the Christian Church. About 1840, the latter built a large frame house situated on Broadway and South First street. This building did service many years, until the congrega-

tion erected their present brick chapel which was commenced in 1858, and finished in 1870. The complete history of the rise and progress of the various denominations will be found in this work, under the head of Ecclesiastical History.

The City of Shelbyville is situated upon the west bank of the Kaskaskia, or Okaw, and is among one of the old towns in this part of the state. It is built mainly on the late style of architecture, nestling among the hills and bluffs which are quite prominent at this point of the river. There are probably few cities of its size in the state that have as many rich and elegant private residences as Shelbyville. Many of the business houses are models of architecture and convenience, while the churches and public school building will compare well with any other city of its size in the state. The prominent streets are broad and beautifully shaded with the maple, and other forest trees. One of its latest and most substantial improvements is its elegant new court-house, of which a description and view will be found elsewhere. The I. & St. L. railroad passes through the city on the south, and affords good commercial facilities to its business men. Financially it is in very good circumstances, having no bonded debt, and a school indebtedness of only \$25,000. The fire department is limited, and contains only a Hook and Ladder company. The present population is about 3,000.

Shelbyville was incorporated as a village May 22, 1839, with the following named persons for officers: Trustees, James F. Whitney, Morgan Turney, Theophilus W. Short, Joseph Oliver, Owen Prentice; Clerk, Edward Evey.

In 1863, the village of Shelbyville was incorporated as a city under the name and style of the "City of Shelbyville." The old village trustees held their last meeting April 24, 1863, and adjourned *sine die*.

The first council met April 27, 1863, and were sworn into office. They were as follows: A. W. Chabin, president; W. L. Hayden, W. W. Thornton, J. D. Hunter and B. Roberts, councilmen, and W. R. Read, clerk. An amendment was made to the charter in 1867, striking out the word president, and substituting the word mayor. The present officers are: P. R. Webster, mayor; W. F. Turney, E. Klauser, William Roland, G. W. Sittler, councilmen; H. L. Martin, clerk, and Simon Leist, marshal.

SHELBYVILLE INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The coal shafts of the town are worthy of prominent mention, having been among the leading industries of the city for many years. The deposit lies only about 50 or 60 feet below the surface, and at some points on the river south of the city, it crops out at the surface of the banks. The quality of the coal is excellent, and the vein on an average of about 21 inches. There are shafts now in operation.

Flouring Mills.—The early mills have already been mentioned in this chapter, hence we shall only deal with the present. One among the largest flouring mills in central Illinois is situated here, and conducted by Woodward & Davis. It consists of two buildings, both four stories, and has a large capacity for manufacturing flour. It has seven run of burs, and is principally a merchant mill, shipping largely to the eastern cities.

Another prominent mill is that of J. Taylor Coffman, situated on South First and Washington Streets. It has four run of burs, and is very popular as a custom mill, and is largely patronized by the farmers of the county.

The Shelby Woolen Factory was established in 1859, by Joseph Hall. The first building was a small frame structure, the machinery consisting of a set of spinning cards and a jack containing 180 spindles. The present commodious brick building was erected by

the former owner in 1863. It contained one set of 40 inch manufacturing cards, a 220 spindle-jack, and several looms. In 1866, the building was enlarged, with much new and most improved machinery added to its former capacity. When in operation it gives employment to several hands; and is estimated to be worth about \$35,000.

The Hay Press of D. N. Harwood deserves notice in this chapter. It was built in 1874, and has the capacity to hold 300 tons of hay, and make an annual shipment of from two to three thousand tons. It gives employment to about twenty laborers, and stands among the first in this industry in central Illinois.

CHURCHES.

The city can be proud of its many and splendid church edifices, among the most prominent of which are the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, First Congregational (Unitarian), Church of Christ, Church of the Immaculate Conception (Catholic), and Lutheran.

NEWSPAPERS.

At this writing there are four newspapers published in the city; *Democrat*, *Union*, *Leader*, and *Greentack Herald*, a complete history of which will be found under the head of the article on the Press.

I. & ST. L. RAILROAD.

When the company built the road they claimed that they could not build a switch near the town on account of the expense of grading the bluffs of the Okaw; hence a switch and depot was built on the land of M. D. Gregory west of town May 1857. Mr. Gregory named the station Moulton in honor of Hon. S. W. Moulton. Here Mr. Gregory built a hotel, but it afterward burned down. Messrs. Hall and Dill built the first business house; others sprang up in time with numerous dwellings, and for a time it was thought that this would constitute the city proper, but at this time the town of Shelbyville was too old and well established to change its base. In about eight years afterward the R. R. company made a proposition to the city, if they would furnish \$10,000 capital, the company would change the road and establish a depot more to their convenience. The money was furnished, the road graded and the depot located where it now stands. The switch at Moulton is still used, and as the city has grown, and reached out, it has folded the little town of Moultrie in her arms until both are now one, and thus all interests of both are satisfied.

The City Cemetery, contains 40 acres of land purchased by the city of Gen. M. F. Thornton. It is beautifully situated on high ground, on the banks of the Okaw river north-east of the city. The grounds are artistically laid out, interspersed with fine forest and ornamental trees, broad and well graded avenues and walks. The city has control of the sale of lots, and management of the grounds. There are also two old grave-yards that belong to the city, but are filled, and all the interments are made in the new cemetery.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES.

The oldest bank in the county was established in 1859 by Gen. W. F. Thornton, and is now conducted under the firm name of W. F. Thornton & Son. The business was first carried on in a small building situated on the square. After the death of the General, a large bank building was erected and finished in December 1876. It retains its old firm name with the following stockholders, Thomas M. Thornton, J. Thornton Herrick, and Wm. T. Thornton. The first cashier, J. August Pfeiffer, is still retained in his position.

The First National Bank is situated on Main and Morgan streets, and was established in 1873, with O. S. Munsell, Pres. and J. M.

Powers cashier. A. Middlesworth is now President with Powers as cashier; its present capital stock is \$75,000.

Shelbyville Deposit Bank, was organized in 1863, by W. L. Hayden & Co.; it is well known in the county and is one of the substantial banks in the country.

Physicians.*—T. L. Catherwood, E. Van Dyke, C. T. Reber, D. R. Van Reed, W. G. Wilson, W. W. Pierce, E. O. Stillwell, J. C. Westervelt, H. B. Smith, Enos Penwell, Daniel Winters, E. E. Waggoner.

Post Office.—S. H. Webster, P. M.

Dentists.—I. A. Lumpkin, Bowman and Hamer.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries.—W. M. Wright, C. E. Haydon & Co., James & Yantis, Levering & Fraker, S. Zane Bland, F. A. Pauschert.

Dry Goods.—Kleeman & Goldstein.

Boots and Shoes.—Kleeman & Goldstein, Hunter & Marshutz, J. T. Weakly.

Clothing.—Kleeman & Goldstein, George S. Terry, M. Cottlow, H. Cottlow, C. W. Rutherford.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—H. M. Scarborough.

Groceries.—C. J. Kurtz, George Hannaman, M. Kensil, D. W. Marks, Fouke & Fisher, F. D. Offenhauser, D. Gowdy, P. Roessler, G. E. Hart, Kalvelage & Ernst, William McMillian, N. Seaman, M. Taylor & Co., G. L. Gowdy, C. Stegmayer.

Drugs.—G. W. Rhoads, L. S. and J. O. Seaman, E. M. Hopkins.

China, Glass, Queensware, &c.—J. W. Hamer.

Groceries, Glass and Queensware.—Allen & Smith.

Photographers.—Settler & Launcy, E. E. Roessler.

Millinery and Dress Making.—Misses Knox & Gierhart.

Millinery.—Miss Maggie Rice, Mrs. M. Sutton, Mrs. F. E. Hilsabeck.

Books, Toys and Fancy Goods.—J. W. Lapham.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.—P. M. Mitchell, A. H. Pollard.

Merchant Tailors.—B. P. Dearing, T. K. Church.

Hardware.—R. E. Guilford, H. E. Duenweg.

Cuntry Produce.—B. Brooker & Son.

Books, Notions and News Stand.—Charles E. Keller.

Pianos and Musical Instruments.—Henry Fuehring.

Stoves, Furniture and Undertakers.—Lantz Bros.

Furniture.—James Stout, A. C. Clark.

Stoves and Tinware.—Denning & Hirth.

Second Hand Store.—V. A. Campbell.

Butchers.—N. F. Brown, Edward Bisdce, Hedges & White.

Restaurants.—M. Kensil, William J. Porter, Mrs. Sarah Odenbaugh.

Groceries and Bakery.—L. Offenhauser.

Abstract Loan Office, Real Estate and Insurance.—Cochran & Lloyd.

Real Estate and Loan Office.—G. W. Abel.

Bakeries.—W. Bowen, J. Volkert.

Saddles and Harness.—Keller & Son, J. Hoppe.

Agricultural Implements, Grain Dealers and Pork Packers.—S. H. Webster & Co.

Lumber Yard, Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c.—S. W. and J. W. Conn, Parker & Roberts.

Cigar Factories.—H. E. Duenweg, Herman Kalvelage, George H. Berner, Charles Kunze.

Farm Implements and Carriage Trimmer.—G. Bartscht.

Boot and Shoe Makers.—T. Turner, Arthur Carroll, William Vanderpool, Hunter & Marshutz.

Barbers.—W. W. Sann, John Powell, Williams & McCann.

*The Attorneys will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar.

Marble Cutters.—Culver & Hilton.

Livery.—J. C. Huffer, Thornton & Igo.

HOTELS.

Commercial.—M. Dilley.

Clifton House.—E. W. Davis.

Ellington House.—G. P. Cook.

Sherrin House.—Samuel Igo.

Ohio House.—Michael Syfert.

Farmers' House.—G. W. Forbs.

James D. Hunter, carriage and wagon manufacturer, and general blacksmith work.

B. Shade, carriage and wagon manufacturer, and general blacksmith work.

Plough Manufacturers and Blacksmiths.—W. B. Sturges, F. L. Hilsabeck.

Blacksmith Shops.—C. Marxmiller, L. B. Wright, Thomas Hannaman, Thomas Barker.

Wagon Makers.—Patience & Wallace.

Painters.—John Kinnee, A. V. Campbell, Owen Bros.

Turkish Bath.—Hot rooms, cooling rooms, one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this portion of the state. Resorted to by citizens of other counties; F. F. Bobzien, proprietor.

Jackson Lodge, No. 53, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a charter issued at Alton by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, bearing date of October 4th, 1848. The charter was granted to Edward Evey, W. M.; W. D. Gage, S. W.; M. R. Chew, J. W.; William Headen, N. P. Dunbar, F. C. Moore, and James Watson. Present officers are, H. J. Hamlin, W. M.; J. N. Ballard, S. W.; Walter C. Headen, J. W.; W. A. Cochran, Treasurer; I. A. Lumpkin, Secretary; Charles H. Robinson, S. D.; William Price, J. D.; A. Dannenberger, Tyler. Present membership, sixty-nine.

Jackson Chapter, No. 55, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered by the Grand Chapter of Illinois, at Springfield, September 30th, 1859. The charter was granted to Fergus M. Blair, M. E. H. P.; J. W. Johnson, E. K.; Owen Seane, E. S.; and others. The following are the officers for 1880: A. Fear, M. E. H. P.; E. E. Waggoner, E. K.; J. W. Hamer, E. S.; Max Kleeman, Treasurer; I. A. Lumpkin, Secretary; Rev. J. H. Phillips, Chaplain; J. N. Ballard, C. of H.; H. J. Hamlin, P. S.; W. H. Guilford, R. A. S.; Morris Cottlow, M. 3d V.; W. T. Campbell, M. 2d V.; W. A. Cochran, M. 1st V.; William Sampson, Tyler. Membership, thirty-eight. The lodge and chapter occupy the commodious hall in the third story of W. F. Thornton & Sons' bank buildings, on Main street.

Shelbyville Lodge 92, I. O. U. W., was organized June 26th, 1877, by Grand Master Workman, W. H. McCormick, with the following officers: H. Burrows, M. W.; A. J. Bent, P. M. W.; Jno. S. Cooper, G. F.; Jno. A. James, O.; Ed. Yeargin, S.; R. B. Miller, Recorder; Jno. W. Yantis, F.; Thomas L. Catherwood, Recorder; H. C. Parish, I. W.; William Roland, O. W.

Jasper L. Douthit, H. Burrows and William Roland, Trustees. Total membership was thirteen.

It has increased its membership to over fifty, has a hall well furnished, out of debt, and in a prosperous condition.

Present officers: Jno. A. James, L. D. P. M. W.; Jno. W. Yantis, P. M. W.; D. W. Marks, M. W.; F. K. Broyles, G. F.; E. H. Cook, O.; Christ. Ballet, F.; E. H. Rompf, Recorder; Andrew Shurlock, I. M.; Adam Dannenberger, O. M.; Wm. Roland, Recorder; Thomas L. Catherwood, D. W. Marks, and J. T. Herrick, Trustees.

The object of this order is life insurance, giving each member a

policy of *two thousand dollars*, which costs him about twelve dollars per annum.

It is under the State jurisdiction, and is not liable for any deaths outside of the State. Has paid two deaths in this city, and met them promptly.

Shelbyville Lodge, 613, K. of H., organized May 3d, 1877. Present membership, fifty-one. Officers are: Dictator, W. C. Headen; Vice-Dictator, J. M. Smith; Assistant-Dictator, T. F. Dove; Reporter, Ed. C. Tackett; Financial Reporter, Al. Allen; Treasurer, Geo. W. Sittler; Chaplain, Geo. W. Abell; Guide, Geo. S. Terry; Guardian, G. Weakly; Sentinel, M. Kensil. Trustees, Geo. D. Chafee, J. Wm. Lloyd, James T. Weakly. Object of the order is insurance—a benefit of \$2,000, payable at death. Costs from \$9 to \$12 per annum. Meetings, second and fourth Monday night in each month, in their hall over Kensil's grocery store.

Good Templars. The first lodge of Good Templars in the county was organized in Shelbyville in the winter of 1859, and was named "Shelbyville Lodge." The lodge grew so that another was organized to accommodate the people, which was called "The Strangers' Home." During the war owing to the large number of young men joining the army, these lodges discontinued their meetings, and there was no lodge here until January 24th, 1872, when at a meeting of citizens called for that purpose at the M. E. Church another lodge was organized, which adopted the name of "Shelbyville Lodge." This lodge held its meetings regularly until November 1st, 1875, after which time there is no record of its meetings. March 23d, 1880, *Eunice Lodge* No. 274 was organized with the following officers. W. C. T.—J. Wm. Lloyd; W. F. T.—Ella Webster; W. C.—William Sampson; W. S.—T. W. Stuart; W. A. S.—Mary Eddy; W. F. S.—Frank Lapham; W. T.—J. W. Conn; W. M.—Nim Woodward; W. D. M.—Lila Redman; W. I. G.—Lizzie Reber; W. O. G.—Finley Behymer.

This lodge started out with a charter membership of eighty members, and at this date is in a flourishing condition.

Okaw Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., was organized, Oct. 15, 1853, with the following charter members: Josiah Guilford, J. D. Wood, W. W. Wright, A. S. Haskill, Garret Brookman and C. A. Tackett. The present officers are W. C. Headen, N. G.; H. Kalvelage, V. G.; D. F. Hendricks, R. S.; J. F. Herrick, V. S.; Julius Hoppe, Treasurer. The present membership numbers seventy-three.

Shelbyville Agricultural Society.—The growing population of the county, and increasing interest in agricultural matters, led to the establishment of the Shelby County Agricultural Board. The first fair was held in the fall of 1856, under the auspices of a few enterprising citizens of the county. At that time no grounds had been purchased, and the fair was held near the Hall's woolen mills, in the west part of the town. The only enclosure was a rail fence on two sides, and on the remaining sides a rope, which had been stretched to form a kind of barrier. This was a very convenient arrangement for the small boys, who could crawl under the rope as readily as to walk through the entrance. But, to the credit of the people of the county, it may be said that few grown persons took advantage of the opportunity for a "free show;" but all walked manfully in by the front gap and paid their fee of ten cents, the price of admission charged. There was a large attendance. The only premiums offered were for racing. No stock was shown. Some of the best horses owned in the county were entered for the different races, and the interest was as great as though some celebrated horses were to appear in the arena. Some farm wagons were arranged on one side of the course to furnish seats for the

ladies. The projectors of the enterprise were so much encouraged that a larger outlay of money and more complete attractions for the next year were determined on. M. D. Gregory, the founder of the town of Moulton, offered liberal inducements for the association to locate their grounds convenient to that town; but C. C. Scovil, a gentleman quite largely interested in town property in Shelbyville, proposed to give six acres of ground, so long as it should be used for fair purposes. These six acres were located on the east side of Broadway, just inside the present city limits. His proposition was accepted. The grounds were fenced, and a fair was held there in the fall of 1857 and nine years thereafter. The track was a quarter mile. The amphitheatre was built in the form of a crescent, and was capable of holding about twelve hundred people. In 1861, while the fair was in progress and the building was filled with people, the supports gave way, and the whole structure, after swaying for a moment from one side to the other, fell to the ground. The roof came crashing down on the multitude, and the screams of the women and the cries of the injured added to the terrors of the scene. Out of the twelve hundred people in the amphitheatre, a large number were injured and two were killed,—Jacob Swallow, who jumped to the ground and received injuries from which he died in about a week, and a woman in the eastern part of the county, who was struck on the head by a falling timber, died afterwards from the injury.

After the grounds on the east side of Broadway had been used several years, the association surrendered their rights to the property to Mr. Scovil, who, in consideration therefor, leased to them eighteen acres, where the present grounds are now located. Scovil fenced the new grounds, erected an amphitheatre, stalls, a floral hall, judges' stand, music rostrum, and all other necessary buildings. Scovil gave a lease to run for ten years, at a rental of \$150 per annum, reserving, with the exception of one week at fair time, the grounds to his private use. In 1878 the association purchased from John Ward the eighteen acres comprising the original grounds, and twelve additional acres, so that the grounds at present consist of thirty acres. Means have been liberally expended to adapt the grounds to their purpose. The buildings will compare favorably with other institutions of like character. The track, which is half a mile long and laid out according to the recognized sporting rules, is considered one of the best in this part of the state. The grounds are finely situated, with abundant shade and water, and form one of the attractive features of Shelbyville. The displays at the annual fairs are generally excellent. The association is in good financial condition, and the premiums are always promptly paid. The Agricultural Board has done not a little to awaken an interest in agricultural matters, and has contributed materially to advance the interests of the county. Among the men who have been most intimately connected with the association in its early history are: John Ward, W. W. Thornton, David F. Durkee, Geo. A. Durkee, Bartholomew Durkee, Charles E. Woodward, D. Ewing, David Penwell, Whitfield Turney, and Abraham Middlesworth.

The present officers and directors are: John A. Tackett, pres't; H. H. Funk, vice-pres't; G. A. Roberts, sec'y; W. C. Headen, treas.; Mat. F. Embry, M. Kensil, Max Kleeman, Wm. F. Turney, W. W. Thornton, Wm. J. Tackett, and Alex. Ward.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have served as members of the board of supervisors: E. G. Shallenberger, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66 and '67. J. H. Patten, elected in 1868, re-elected in 1869, '70, '71 and '72. J. Davis, elected in 1873. J. P. Davis, elected in 1874. J. C. Huffer, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876. Wm. M. Wright, elected in 1877, re-elected in 1878, '79 and '80, is the present incumbent.



GEN. WILLIAM FITZHUGH THORNTON, DEC'D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL WILLIAM F. THORNTON.



PERHAPS no man ever lived in Shelby county who experienced a more marked influence upon its business, or became more prominent in the county and State than General W. F. Thornton. He was a Virginian by birth, born in Hanover county, October 4, 1789. He removed to Alexandria in 1806, where he conducted the business of druggist. During his residence there he was associate editor with Samuel Snowden, of the *Alexandria Gazette*. He afterwards removed to Washington to take charge of a paper in support of John Quincy Adams for President. During the war of 1812-1814 he was captain of a cavalry company. Afterwards served as an officer on the staff of General Winder. In 1829 he removed to the State of Kentucky, where he resided until 1833, and in which State he had previously married. In the year last named he came to Shelbyville, Shelby county, Illinois, and remained here until his death, which occurred October 21, 1873, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

While a resident of Alexandria he was an honored member of Washington Lodge, No. 22, of A. F. and A. M. He was present at the reception and banquet tendered the illustrious and distinguished Marquis De La Fayette by that lodge of masons. At the public reception given him by the citizens of Alexandria, General Thornton was chief-marshal of the procession. He was with La Fayette from the time he arrived in Baltimore, on his tour through the country, until after the great ball given in his honor at Richmond, Va. Soon after General Thornton's arrival in Shelbyville, he engaged in general merchandizing, and in 1859 added the banking and brokerage business, in which he was actively engaged until his death. The banking house of W. F. Thornton & Son then established still continues, conducted by his son, Thomas W. Thornton, under the original firm name. A man of General Thornton's ability and aggressiveness could not long remain in a community without making his presence felt both in a business and political point of view. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served with distinction for several terms in that body. He was one of the original members of the Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and remained in that public capacity for six years. Upon the subject of canals, which in those days were the great thoroughfares and routes of commerce, he, perhaps, was the best informed man in the State, if not in the country. We quote from one who knew him intimately, and was competent to judge of his great ability, and vast store of information, and one who himself was a distinguished member of the Legislature of 1836-1837, says: "General Thornton frequently addressed

us from the lobby on the subject of the construction of the said canal. His speeches were the most interesting and scientific I ever heard. He was perfectly at home on all geological questions, and was listened to with profound attention and silence while speaking, during which time you could hear a pin fall."

It was while the canal was in process of building that the great system of internal improvements showed symptoms of speedy collapse owing to the inability of the State to procure loans or sell her bonds. Different parties at various times were appointed by the State to go to the monetary centres of the East and Europe, and negotiate the sale of her bonds, but all returned empty, failing entirely from some cause or other, to get money and relieve the State of her pressing necessities. In 1840 General Thornton was deputed to go to London with bonds, where he effected a sale of \$1,000,000 at 85 cents upon the dollar, which was 10 per cent. better than his instructions. By reason of this financial transaction the credit of the State was restored and life was infused into the system of internal improvements.

General Thornton was an ardent whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. In the heated, stormy campaigns of the past he frequently addressed large multitudes from the rostrum. He was a forcible, logical speaker, and, to quote again from his biographer, "his speeches, to those who heard him, seemed like reading from some great author who knew all he was writing about. He might be said to be a walking budget of facts and statistics. In short, he had read more and knew more than all of us, and we never hesitated to give him the first place in our ranks."

In his character as a business man he was prompt to meet his engagements, and demanded equal promptness from others. He was possessed of genuine, true charity. When he gave, (which was often,) he did it quietly, and, if possible, without any one knowing from whom it came. He despised display of charitable donations, or making publication of charitable acts. True objects of charity never came to his door and went away empty-handed. They not only came to his door, but he had them sought out and privately contributed to their relief, and many, in the day of their need, knew not from whose hand came help.

When the business of the day was ended he left the business in the counting-room, and gave it no more thought until he got back. In his home, and among his friends he was of an exceedingly social disposition, and entertained his friends in a most social manner. It was a genuine pleasure to meet him in his home. He was a most entertaining talker, and had the faculty of making all at home at perfect ease in his company. Hours would speed by, friends would linger in his presence, and regret to depart. Few men were like him, and few, very few, had such power to draw men to him and make them his warm, steadfast personal friends.

He married Ann McClanahan, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born 1795. Her parents were Virginians, and removed to Kentucky soon after the State was admitted to the Union. She yet survives her husband, and is a resident of Shelbyville, Illinois.

WILLIAM M. WRIGHT.

THE forefathers of the Wright family were natives of Ireland. Seven brothers emigrated to America in an early day, and settled in the colony of Virginia, on the James River, where they and their descendants afterwards acquired large landed estates. They were millwrights by trade. On the maternal side the family is of English ancestry. They were closely connected with the Granger and other families prominent in the history of Virginia. Reuben Wright, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Some few years after the close of that struggle, he removed to Tennessee, where he lived until December, 1830, when he emigrated to Illinois and settled in Shelbyville, and remained here until his death in 1837. In his younger years he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, and worked at that business in his after life. He married Martha Reed; she was born and raised in Virginia. By this marriage there were ten children, six of whom are now living. William M. is the second in the family; he was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, August 12, 1818. When his father removed to Illinois he was in his twelfth year. In 1832 he entered a general store, as clerk, and remained continuously in that capacity until 1853, when he embarked in mercantile business for himself. From that time to the present he has been one of Shelbyville's merchants. He was happily united in marriage to Miss Agnes Lloyd, of Springfield, Illinois. She died without issue. He then married Miss T. Lloyd, of the same family as his former wife. By this union there were two children, one living, whose name is Mary M., wife of Edmund T. Bayce. After the death of his second wife, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Earpe. In religious matters, Mr. Wright subscribes to the tenets of the Christian Church, and is a member of that religious denomination. Politically, he was an old line Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay, for whom he voted for president in 1844. After the disbandment of the Whig organization he joined the Democratic party, and voted for James Buchanan in 1856. Since that time he has been an active, zealous and consistent member and advocate of democratic principles. However, he is not a politician in the strict sense of the word, further than to give expression to his sentiments in the exercise of the right of suffrage. Sometimes, in heated campaigns, like the one just passed, he gives counsel from the rostrum, advising his friends to act wisely and to cast their ballots for men and measures that will insure an honest and faithful administration of public affairs, and the perpetuation of free government in our common country. He has been tendered offices of honor and trust, but steadily refused to accept or allow his name to be used in that connection. He has always claimed to be an humble citizen, striving by honorable means to gain a competency for himself and those depending upon him, and to add his mite to the material wealth of his town and county, and be recognized as a private citizen thereof. Four years ago he consented to act as supervisor for his township; his object in accepting the office was that he might be in a position to make two, much-needed improvements, viz.: the building of a bridge across the Okaw, on the east side of the city, and the building of a new court-house for the county. Both these objects he has accomplished. The magnificent temple of justice that adorns the public square, and which stands in grand imposing architectural skill and beauty, is an enduring monument of his industry,

patience and good management. As chairman of the building committee, he has watched its construction with jealous care, from the laying of the first foundation-stone to the cap-sheaf upon the highest pinnacle. When the proposition was first made in the board of supervisors to build a new court-house, he alone was in favor of it against the nineteen remaining members who opposed it; but notwithstanding this united and unanimous opposition, he persevered and triumphed over all opposition, and to-day has the proud satisfaction of seeing the new court-house in process of rapid completion; and built, too, at an expenditure of less money than any other court-house in the state, of equal proportions and of same materials. Let honor be bestowed where honor is due. In his official capacity and in matters appertaining to public trusts, he is a careful and prudent servant of the people, and carefully guards the interests of his constituents. He belongs to the positive order of men, and per consequence, has not the art of dissimulation; he arrives at a point by a direct course. Men of this order are of necessity frank and open, and you are never left in doubt as to their position upon any question.

Mr. Wright may be regarded as one of the few living pioneers of Shelby county. A half-century has fled by on the relentless wings of time since he has taken up his abode and made Shelbyville his home. In all these years and among these people, he has appeared in the character of an upright, honorable and just man, striving to do unto others as he would have others do unto him.

W. B. MARSHUTZ.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of Germany. He was born September 1st, 1848. In his youth he enjoyed excellent advantages for receiving an education. At an early age he entered college at Bamberg, Bavaria, where he remained four years, after which he went to Vienna, and entered for the full course in the University. While there he was seized with the desire to emigrate to America, and accordingly abandoned his books and studies and sailed for New York, landing there in 1865. He went west to Michigan, then to Tennessee, and from there to Kentucky. In the two first named states he was engaged in clerking, and in the latter in merchandizing. In 1869 he came to Shelbyville, Illinois, and entered the general store of Messrs. Kleeman & Goldstein, as book-keeper. He remained in that capacity until January 1st, 1873, when he purchased a half interest in the *Leader* office. He took charge of the business department and local editing. Under his vigorous management and editorial ability the paper grew in favor, and became an influential organ in the district. He sold out his interest in the office in March, 1875. He then engaged in the boot and shoe trade in connection with James D. Hunter, in which he still continues. He brings to the latter business the same zeal and enterprise exhibited in his former undertakings, as the large and carefully selected stock of goods would indicate. His business training has been after correct and proper methods, and he carries these ideas into his business. On the 28th of May, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Hunter, a native of Ohio, but a resident of Shelbyville at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed by two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Marshutz is a respected and active member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor. He is also a member of the Encampment No. 69, and has been Chief Patriarch of that body for the past six years. Politically he is a Democrat. He takes a prominent and active part in local politics, and is also active in his party in state and national campaigns. He has been secretary of the Democratic Club of Shelbyville since he has been a voter. In 1879 he was appointed Public Administrator by Gov. Cullom.



L. W. Moulton

THE subject of this biographical sketch was born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1823. He received his education in the public schools and academies of his native town. Before he was twenty years of age he left Massachusetts and followed the stream of emigration to the great west, which was just then being developed and rapidly settling up. He spent one year in Kentucky, teaching school, and at the same time read the text-books upon law. In the latter part of 1843 he went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and spent some time in Mississippi, engaged in teaching school. While a resident of that state he cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in the city of Yazoo. In the fall of 1845 he came to Illinois, and spent a year or two in the northern part of Coles county. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar. From Coles county he removed to Sullivan, county seat of Moultrie, where he commenced the practice of the law, and remained there until the winter of 1850, when he removed to Shelbyville, Shelby county, where he has remained ever since. During all the years since he has been a resident of Shelby county, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this and adjoining counties, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts. He has been retained in all, or nearly all, of the cases of great importance in this section of the state. He has been very successful, and his practice correspondingly lucrative. He is still in active business and vigorous health. His erect and elastic form shows no sign of decay, while his mental vigor and activity keep pace with the physical, and mark him as a man in the full prime of manhood and mental power.

A man of Mr. Moulton's ability and aggressiveness could not be long in a community without making his presence felt. It was not long until he was tendered and accepted responsible and honorable

positions. In 1853 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was continued and returned for three successive terms. In the legislature of 1853 ex-Governor John Reynolds was speaker of the house. While a member of the legislature, Mr. Moulton was appointed chairman of the Committee on Education. He framed and introduced the first original free-school bill, establishing free-schools in the state. The bill became a law, and from time to time the law has been improved, and now the great State of Illinois has one of the most perfect systems of free-schools in the Union. He may be justly regarded as the father and projector of the free-school system of the state.

While all his other public acts may be forgotten, and time efface them from the memory of man, yet this one will live and be an enduring monument erected in the hearts and memories of the poor youth of this state, who will kindly remember him as opening up the fountains of knowledge and making education accessible to the poor and rich alike.

Mr. Moulton, during his term in the legislature, supported the bill for the establishment of the Normal University at Bloomington, and very much is due to his exertion for the passage and success of the measure. He was one of the original trustees of the State Board of Education, and for sixteen years successively was the president of the board, devoting much of his time and expending a vast amount of labor in the interest of the institution. That the University has become a grand success and has exerted a very marked influence upon the educational interests of the state is well known to all.

Mr. Moulton was always a democrat in politics, and since becoming a voter has taken an active part in political matters. In 1856

he was a presidential elector on the democratic ticket, and voted for James Buchanan for President of the United States. In the spring of 1861 he was a Douglas democrat, and espoused the cause of the Union against the secession movement and rebellion of the south. He never hesitated a moment as to his course and duty in the premises, and in the very beginning of the secession of the states, took strong grounds in favor of coercion and the preservation of the Union. During the rebellion he became identified with the republican party, and supported Abraham Lincoln for his second term, and Gen. Grant for his first term. He abandoned the Republican party in 1872, and has since been fully identified and in full communion with the democratic party.

In 1864 Mr. Moulton was elected to Congress from the state at large over his able competitor, the Hon. James C. Allen, by a very large majority.

While a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Moulton was a member of the Committees on Territories and Expenditures of the Navy. He also took an active part in most of the measures before the Thirty-ninth Congress. In 1880 he was elected a member to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, by the democratic party, over the combined opposition of the republican and national greenback parties, by a majority of about three thousand. He will take his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress. It is scarcely necessary to speak of Mr. Moulton's characteristics as a lawyer. His name has long been familiar to the bar of central Illinois and to the state. His great industry has made him thoroughly acquainted with the learning of the law, and his natural abilities and indomitable energy long since gave him a commanding position in the profession. In his public character, any position he has occupied has been filled with fidelity and ability. His personal traits of character and long residence in the county have made him many warm personal and devoted friends.

While a resident of Mississippi, in 1844, he married Miss Mary H. Affleck.

LAFAYETTE HIGGINBOTHAM.

LAFAYETTE HIGGINBOTHAM, the present sheriff of Shelby county, is a native of Kentucky. As the name indicates the family from which he is descended is of German origin. His ancestors settled in Virginia. His father, whose name was Robert Higginbotham, was born in Virginia, and when a boy went to Kentucky. He was married in the latter state to Martha Wilburn, a native also of Virginia. Robert Higginbotham settled in Russell county, Kentucky, and was engaged in farming till his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was thirteen years of age. Lafayette Higginbotham was the seventh of a family of ten children. He was born on the fourth day of January, 1839. His birth-place was in the eastern part of Russell county, Kentucky. His boyhood was spent in the same locality. His opportunities for obtaining an education were much the same as those enjoyed by boys in general in Kentucky at that period. Only subscription schools were in existence, the free-school system then being unknown. He went to school to some extent during the winter season, but most of his education is of the home-made description, and has been obtained principally by his own efforts. He lived in Russell county, Kentucky, till he was twenty years of age. He then made up his mind to come to Illinois, and became a resident of Rural township, Shelby county, in 1859, and for several years was employed in farming in that part of the county. Residing there till 1863, he then determined to try his fortune in the new mining regions of Colorado. Colorado was then a new and unexplored country, and had been visited only by a few

adventurous men. Its immense mineral wealth had just begun to be developed. He remained in Colorado till 1866. He was located in Summit county and was mostly engaged in mining. He made this occupation reasonably profitable and successful.

Coming back to Shelby county in 1866, he became a resident of Tower Hill, and established himself in the grocery business at that place. He carried on the grocery store for two years, and then began the drug business, in which he has since been engaged. His marriage took place in November, 1867, to Louisa Middlesworth, daughter of John Middlesworth. The members of the Middlesworth family have been among the old and respected residents of Shelby county. Mrs. Higginbotham is a native of this county, and was born in Holland township. Five children have been the fruits of this marriage, four daughters and one son. Their names are as follows: Ida, Nellie, Edward, Bertha and Mary. Mr. Higginbotham's political record has been that of a consistent Democrat. Ever since he has been old enough to exercise the right of suffrage he has voted the Democratic ticket, and has lost no opportunity to advance the interests of the Democratic party in Shelby county. His first vote for President was cast for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, after he became a resident of Illinois. He has been one of the active members of the party, and has always taken a warm interest in political matters. He was known as a man of many strong traits of character who possessed considerable influence in his part of the county, but up to 1880 had taken no prominent parts in the politics of the county. The Democrats of Shelby county then made him their nominee for sheriff, to which office he was elected in November, 1880. It is too early at this time to speak of his administration of that important office, but his well-known honesty and integrity, his careful business habits and his willingness to oblige and accommodate leave no room for doubt, but that he will prove a faithful and popular public official, and make a record second to none as sheriff of Shelby county. Like most sons of the good old state of Kentucky he has a genial disposition and obliging manners. As a business man he has paid close attention to his business affairs. The advantages which he possessed in early life were not greater than those that fall to the lot of most men, and he belongs to that class who have achieved success by their own merits.

DR. D. R. VAN REED

Is a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was born March 25th, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and academies of his native county. In 1865 he commenced the study of Medicine in the office, and under the direction of Dr. Adam Fahnestock, of Lebanon county, Pa. In the fall of 1866 he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and took two full courses, and graduated from that institution, March 7th, 1868, with the degree of M. D. He immediately, thereafter, commenced the practice of his profession in Bowmansville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he continued one year, after which he returned to his native place and there remained until April, 1875, when he came west and settled in Shelbyville, and here has continued the practice to the present. Dr. Van Reed belongs to the progressive order of men, and keeps pace and is fully posted upon new inventions and discoveries in the healing art. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and also of the Shelby County Medical Association. On the 5th of October, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Oma, daughter of Jacob Cutler, a prominent and old settler of Shelby county.



Anthony Thornton

JUDGE ANTHONY THORNTON was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the ninth of November, 1814. He is descended from an English family. His great-great-grandfather emigrated from England to Virginia. In Carolina county of the Old Dominion, members of the family lived for two or three generations. His father, Anthony Thornton, was born in that county, was raised there, and married Mary Towles, a native of the same county, and also connected with an old Virginia family. In the year 1807, Judge Thornton's father and grandfather removed from Virginia to Kentucky. The colony, including the members of the family and the negro servants, numbered in all ninety-nine persons. On their arrival in Kentucky, they settled in Bourbon county, where his parents resided till their death.

The early years of Judge Thornton's life were spent in his native county. He first attended the common-schools. At the age of fourteen or fifteen he was sent to a high school at Gallatin, Tennessee, where he remained two years. He then entered Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, and subsequently became a student in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which he graduated in the fall of 1834. He studied law, at Paris, Kentucky, in the office of an uncle, John R. Thornton, and was licensed to practice by the Kentucky Court of Appeals before he was twenty-two. In October, 1836, he passed through Illinois, on his way to Missouri; he intended to make his home in the latter state. Stopping at Shelbyville, to visit some relatives, he concluded to give up his project of settling in Missouri and establish himself in the practice of the law at Shelbyville. In November, 1836, he opened an office. He was favored with success from the very start, and during the first year had as much business as he cared to attend to in the courts of

Shelby and adjoining counties. In those days all the lawyers of any prominence traveled twice a year over the circuit. A company of ten or fifteen generally made the round together, and their social habits commonly made the journey far from an unpleasant one. Law-books were scarce; only a few text-books were in existence, and the reports were meagre in comparison with the great numbers which now crowd the shelves of every legal library. The young lawyer was in consequence compelled to thoroughly understand the principles of law and adapt his facts to them—a training which produced able and ready lawyers. Judge Thornton's progress was rapid. He soon obtained a high standing at the bar, and was usually retained in all cases of importance. He practiced by himself till 1858. He resided at Shelbyville till November, 1879, when he became a resident of Decatur. He is now a member of the law-firm of Thornton, Eldridge & Hostetler, at Decatur.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848, which framed the second constitution of the State of Illinois. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. At that time the questions connected with the building of railroads through the state assumed great importance, and Judge Thornton, though a whig, was sent to the legislature from a democratic district, as a warm friend of the railroads, and in favor of the state granting the lands given by the general government to build the Illinois Central Railroad to private individuals who should undertake the construction of the road, instead of the state itself. In 1862 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention which held its sessions in the winter of 1862-3. During the rebellion he occupied the position of a war-democrat, and in various speeches sustained the government in its efforts to break down the

rebellion and preserve the Union. In the autumn of 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and took his seat in March, 1865, just as the war was being brought to a close. He was appointed a member of the committee on claims, and performed much arduous labor, the committee being obliged to report on a vast number of claims presented immediately after the close of the war. He was renominated, but, though his election would have been beyond question, he declined becoming a candidate, preferring to practice his profession. He served on the supreme bench of Illinois from July, 1870, to June, 1873. During that period the supreme court had before it an immense amount of business, which required uninterrupted and laborious attention. Litigation was then at its height. The dockets were enormously large, and the position of supreme judge involved an immense amount of continuous labor. He resigned to resume his practice.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of Judge Thornton's characteristics as a lawyer, for his name has long been familiar to the bar of this state. His great industry has made him thoroughly acquainted with the learning of the law, and his natural abilities long since gave him a commanding position in his profession. A strong liking for legal work, and especially for the trial of a case in court, has made the practice of the law, to him, a pleasant and congenial occupation. He has great strength as an advocate. While on the supreme bench, he was regarded as one of its ablest members. He was first married, in 1850, to Mildred Thornton, who died in 1856. His marriage to Kate Smith, of Shelby county, occurred in 1866. He has had four children, of whom three are living.

COL. DUDLEY C. SMITH,

THE subject of the following sketch, is a native of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Illinois. He was born December 9th, 1833. His father, Addison Smith, was a native of Bethel, Vermont. He was born in 1784, and was a lawyer by profession, of liberal education, and a graduate of Burlington University, Vermont. While yet a young man he went west, and stopped at Dayton, Ohio, where he published a newspaper during the last years of the war of 1812. He removed from there to Bloomington, Indiana, where he practiced his profession and held a number of local offices. In 1832 he came to Illinois, and settled in Shelbyville, and engaged in teaching school and subsequently farming and teaching. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1846. He married Miss Nancy F. Hicks, of Hopkinsville, Ky, in 1819, while a resident of Bloomington, Indiana. She died in Shelbyville in 1855. By this marriage there were ten children, six of whom are living. Dudley C. Smith remained at home beneath the parental roof, attending the public schools, until his eighteenth year, when he entered Jubilee College in Peoria county, Illinois, where he remained one year. On the death of J. A. Dexter, his brother-in-law, he was called home from school, and went into the store of Dexter & Roundy as clerk. One year later he entered into co-partnership in the firm of J. Roundy & Co. He remained in active business until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the first call for three months volunteers. On the 25th of May, 1861, before the expiration of his term of service, he re-enlisted for three years in Co. "B" of the 14th Regiment Ill. Vols. On the organization of the company he was elected First Lieutenant. Four months later, while the regiment was at Jefferson City, Missouri, he was elected captain of Co. B., captain Hall being promoted. Captain Smith participated with his command, in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged, until the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when he was severely wounded in the thigh. He was brought

to St. Louis, and soon after to Shelbyville, and remained at home for three months and then returned to his regiment; rejoining it near Holly Springs, remaining with the regiment until March, 1863, when his partner, Mr. Lufkin, died. He returned home on a twenty days' furlough and made arrangements, as he supposed, to have his business continued in his absence. He returned to his command, but his arrangements at home miscarrying, he resigned in June following and returned, took charge of his business and remained here, until the spring of 1864, when he was solicited to take the command of a regiment of men, recruited for the one hundred days' service, then rendezvousing at Mattoon, Illinois. He accepted the position, and his regiment was ordered to Memphis, where they did duty for some time, and from there ordered to Helena, Arkansas. From here, at the expiration of the term of service, the regiment returned to Mattoon, and was mustered out in October, 1864. He returned to Shelbyville, re-engaged in business, and continued until 1867, when he took a trip to California and spent six months on the Pacific coast. In the spring of 1869, he went to Europe and spent some time. In 1871 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois, and from there to Normal, Illinois, where he still continues to reside. Politically, Colonel Smith is a Republican. His first Presidential vote was cast for the Whig candidate, in 1856, but in all subsequent elections he has voted the Republican ticket.

B. P. DEARING.

AMONG the young and active business men of Shelbyville, who have made for themselves an honorable name, may be mentioned Mr. Dearing. He is a native of Maine, and was born February 21, 1848. His ancestors were among the first settlers of that state. On the paternal side, the family is of Scotch descent. They were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm; he received a fair English education in the public-schools of his native state. When he was in his sixteenth year he commenced the tailor's trade in the town of Brunswick. In September, 1865, he came to Shelbyville, Illinois, and stopped with his brother, who had preceded him here a few months before. The latter was engaged in the merchant tailoring business, and B. P. entered his shop and continued his trade. He remained with his brother for four years, then went to Vandalia, in Fayette county, Illinois, where he was engaged for one year and a half, as cutter. After the expiration of that time, he returned to Shelbyville, and purchased the stock of goods of his brother, and commenced business for himself. He added largely to the stock, from time to time, and has continued his additions until he has now a large assortment of well-selected goods in every department of merchant-tailoring and gents' furnishing line. On the 25th of July, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Ada, daughter of Samuel French, an old settler and prominent citizen of Shelby county. Mrs. Dearing was born in this county. By this marriage there have been two children born to them, a son and a daughter. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, a beneficiary and insurance order. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party. Mr. Dearing started his business unaided; his only capital was his knowledge of the trade, business integrity and a determination to succeed and earn for himself a comfortable competency. That he has succeeded is due to his close attention and personal supervision of his business. He is progressive, and keeps fully posted in the different and many changes in the trade, and is always prepared to give the public the latest designs in the world of fashion. In his character as a man and citizen he is above reproach.



W. A. Cochran

THE Cochran family may be regarded as among the pioneer families of Shelby county. On both the paternal and maternal sides they are of Irish ancestry. Several generations back they belonged to a sea-faring family; the great-grandfather was born on board a vessel of which his father was commander. They came to America and settled in the colonies prior to the Revolutionary war. John Cochran, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was born in North Carolina, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was in the irregular service, and for the greater portion of the time under Gen. Francis Marion, and with that gallant, dashing and patriotic leader, participated in the many engagements and skirmishes he had with the British forces. He was for a short time in the regular service, and was present and took part in the battle of the Cowpens, King's Mountain, Eutaw Springs and Hanging Rock; at the latter battle he was severely wounded in the leg. After Independence was declared he removed to Kentucky and remained there until 1824, when he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in Shelby county, at a point then and for many years after known as "Cochran's Grove," now Ash Grove township. There the old veteran and pioneer remained until his death, which occurred in January, 1853, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. He married Martha McCaslin, who was of Irish parentage, but a native of North Carolina. By this union there were five children that reached the age of maturity and had families, viz.: John, Rachael, Jane, Martha and James Cochran. The daughters married three brothers, named, William, John and Daniel Price. The latter was a prominent man in the early history of Shelby county. He was one of the first commissioners after the county was organized; he also was captain of a company in the Black

Hawk war. The Price family removed from Kentucky to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1825. They are also among the pioneers of the county.

James Cochran, the father of William A., is the youngest of the family and the only surviving child of John and Martha Cochran. He was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 8, 1813. When the family came to Illinois he was but eleven years of age. When he grew to manhood he married Miss Nancy Templeton. She was born in Iredell county, North Carolina; her parents removed to Rutherford county, Tennessee, and settled on the place where was fought in after years the battle of Stone River. They remained there until 1825, when they came to Shelby county, Illinois. The marriage took place July 29, 1829. By this union there were four sons who reached the age of maturity. Their names are: William A., John J., who died in 1859, James H., and George R. Cochran. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son. He was born in Cochran's Grove, June 23d, 1831, on the farm where his father, mother and brothers still live, and where John Cochran, his grandfather, settled in 1824, more than a half-century ago. He was brought up on the farm, and attended the subscription school, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education. In the rude pioneer school-houses, built from rough unhewn logs, with dirt floors, wooden benches for seats, and greased paper for windows, he pored over Dilworth's Speller and tried to master the complex and vulgar fractions of Pike's and Smiley's arithmetic. When he had mastered their contents, and feeling the necessity of a more extensive and varied education, he went to Charleston, in Coles county, and there entered the high school; he continued a pupil for eighteen months, then returned home, and in 1852, in

connection with Mr. Cantrill, started the "Shelbyville Banner."

In the winter of 1852-53 he taught school. On the 15th of March, 1853, he started for California by the overland route, in company with a family by the name of Davis. They reached Santa Clare, California, Sept. 10, of the same year. Mr. Cochran's first work in California was hauling rails from the mountains; but the business and manner in which he conducted it not proving satisfactory to his employers, he was put to digging potatoes. He afterwards undertook to raise a crop of his own, but that proving a failure, he went to Santa Clare county, and engaged to work on a new mill that James Lick, the California millionaire, was then building; he remained there during the summer, and in the winter taught school, which was among the first ever taught in that valley. In the spring of 1855 he went to the mines in Coloma, and worked at Gold Hill a short time for his cousins, sons of Daniel Price. From there he went to Placerville, and from thence to Ranaka Bar, on the American river, and started a mining enterprise, and soon after got his ankle dislocated, and spent some time in trying to effect a cure, but failing, he then went home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York, landing here in April, 1856. The following winter he engaged as a clerk in Kellar's store, in Windsor. A few months later he formed a partnership with John P. Templeton in the dry goods business, and continued thus engaged until 1864, when he was elected circuit clerk of Shelby county, and he removed to Shelbyville. On the 13th of October, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine M., daughter of John Garis, of Valparaiso, Indiana. One child, a son, was born to them; he died in his second year. Both Mr. Cochran and his estimable wife are members of the Unitarian church; he is also a respected member of the ancient and honorable order of Free Masons, and a member also of the chapter and council of Royal and Select Masters, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

Politically, Mr. Cochran has been a life-long Democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and from that time to the present he has been a true and faithful adherent of that political organization. Few men in Shelby county have been more faithful or done more to insure the success of the party than Mr. Cochran. He is in full communion and fellowship with his party, and has from his boyhood and his maturer years steadily followed its varied fortunes through all the stirring campaigns it has passed. He has seen its glorious banner borne proudly aloft at the head of its conquering legions and receive the joyous huzzas of a free and happy people. With strong heart and undismayed, he has seen it trailed and laid low in defeat; but there remains with him that imperishable truth and conviction, that in its every crease and fold is written in letters of living light, *Constitutional and civil Liberty*; and it must be unfurled and float in the bright sunshine of freedom if these great principles are to be preserved and maintained and the Republic perpetuated. His activity and labor in behalf of his party were not confined to the county, but were co-extensive with the state. He was for six years a member of the state central committee, and for two years chairman of the executive committee. For a long number of years he was chairman of the county central committee. In 1864, as above stated, he was elected circuit clerk, and re-elected three successive times. He retired from the office December 1, 1880,—sixteen years in office, and in all these years no stain, blemish or unofficial act rests upon his private or public life. That he has served his constituents honestly and faithfully is attested by his frequent elections and long occupancy of the office. As a public servant, he was kind, affable and accommodating, of pleasant manner and most genial

disposition. In 1875 he commenced the compilation of a set of Abstract Records, and after their completion formed a partnership with J. William Lloyd, and together they do a general abstracting business.

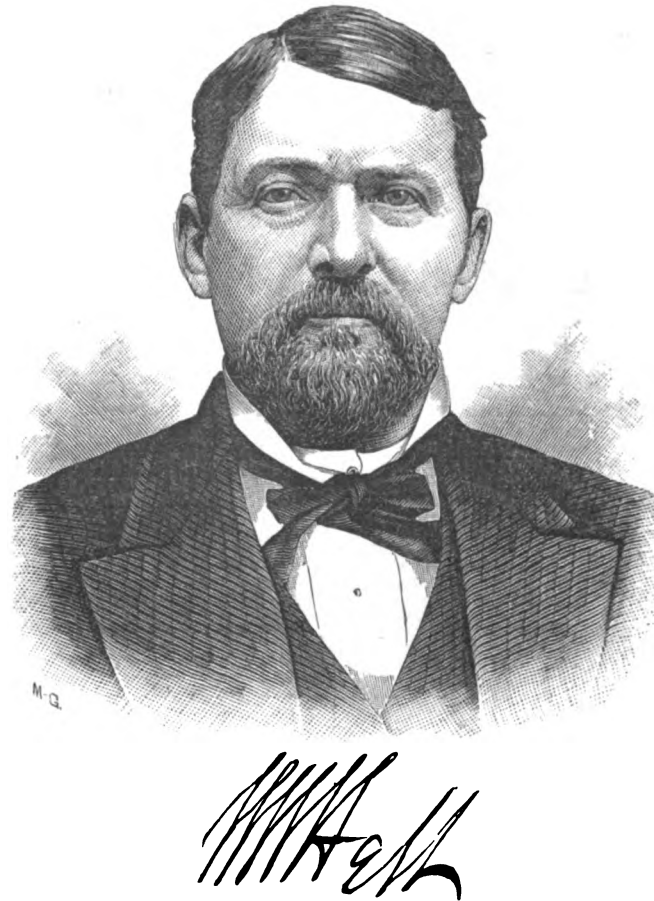
At the October term of the circuit court in 1878, he was appointed master in chancery, a position he still holds.

KLEEMAN & GOLDSTIEN.

AMONG the prominent foreign-born citizens of Shelbyville may be mentioned Messrs. Kleeman & Goldstien. The senior partner, Max Kleeman, is a native of Werneck, Bavaria; he was born August 10, 1837. In his youth he received a good education in the excellent schools of Germany; he served an apprenticeship, three and a half years, to the trade of weaving fringes, ribbons and making tassels; at the expiration of that time he emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1853. He went direct to Columbus, Ohio, and remained there three years, and from there to Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued two and a half years, and from there to Cincinnati. On the 15th of July, 1859, he came to Shelbyville and opened up a stock of clothing; he remained alone in the business until 1862, when he formed a partnership with William Goldstien; they added dry-goods, boots and shoes to their stock, and together they have continued the business to the present. On the 24th of February, 1861, Mr. Kleeman was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Reiter, a resident of Cincinnati; four children are the fruits of this marriage—three sons and one daughter. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the chapter of R. A. M. and council of R. and S. M. Politically, he is a democrat.

William Goldstien is a native of Obbach, Germany; he was born April 1, 1840; he is the fourth of a family of nine children. He was liberally educated in the best schools of his native country. In his sixteenth year he left Germany and came to America, arriving here in 1856; he located in Columbus, Ohio, and remained there three years, then went to Des Moines, Iowa; one year later returned to Columbus, and in 1860 came to Shelbyville; six months later he went to Cincinnati, and remained there until 1862, when he returned to Shelbyville and formed a partnership with Max Kleeman, in the dry-goods, clothing, boot and shoe business, and together they have continued merchandizing to the present. On the 3d of September, 1865, he married Miss M. Reiter, of Cincinnati; by this union there are two children named Ebbie and Edith Goldstien. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he votes the republican ticket.

The business firm of Kleeman & Goldstien has existed longer without change than any other business house in Shelbyville. Both were, comparatively, young men when they came to the town, and here both made their first business venture in life. They laid the foundation of their success by learning early to cater to the good taste and best judgment of their friends and patrons, by selecting and keeping in stock the best class of goods, selling them at a reasonable profit, rather than carry an inferior stock and striving to sell at low figures. By adopting this rule they have retained their patrons from year to year, who have learned to know and regard them as reliable and honorable merchants; honorable and fair-dealing brings its own reward, and in the case of Messrs. Kleeman & Goldstien it has reacted in constantly increasing patronage and sales, which, during the year just passed, reached the large figure of one hundred thousand dollars. They are both active and enterprising citizens, and contribute liberally to all worthy objects.



THE ancestors of the Hess family were originally German. They settled in America prior to the revolutionary war. John Moses Hess, the great-grandfather of W. W., was a soldier under Washington, and acted the part of a soldier in that memorable struggle. When a young man, sometime after the family emigrated and settled in America, he settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1800, Moses Hess, grandfather of William W., removed to the territory of Ohio and settled near Franklinton, then the capital of the State, now the city of Columbus. He married Mary Eve Hensel. By this marriage there was a large family, but one of whom survives. Daniel Hess, father of Judge Hess, was born in Bedford county, Penn., in 1782. He accompanied his father to Ohio, and remained a resident of Franklin county until his death, which occurred in 1862. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation through life. He married Sarah Gordon. She was born in Maryland in 1801, and was of English parentage. Her parents removed to Franklinton, Ohio, while she was yet in her infancy. Both the Hess and Gordon families were among the first permanent settlers of Ohio. Daniel Hess, the father, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and in proof of his services received a land warrant for assisting in defence of his country. He belonged to the army operating between the boundaries of the United States and Canadas. There was born to Daniel and Sarah Hess ten children, seven of whom are yet living—four sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch is the sixth in the family. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, January 10, 1837. His youth was passed at work upon the farm and in the district schools of his neighborhood until his seventeenth year, when he entered Dennison University at Granville, in Licking county, where he remained one year. He

then returned home and engaged as a clerk in John Stone's store, in Columbus, for one year, after which he returned to the University and entered upon and completed the scientific course. He then determined to adopt the law as the profession of his life, and with this object in view he commenced the study in the office of Swayne & Baber, of Columbus, Ohio. After making suitable progress through the usual course, he entered the Law School at Cincinnati, and completed his studies, and graduated therefrom in 1858, upon which he was admitted to the practice in the courts of Ohio. He returned to Columbus and formed a law partnership with Hon. B. F. Martin, which continued until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when Mr. Martin received a Federal appointment. Mr. Hess continued in the practice, in Columbus, until 1866, when he came to Shelbyville, Illinois. Here he resumed the practice, in connection with L. B. Stephenson. They practiced together in the circuit and State courts until 1872, when Mr. Hess formed a law partnership with Hon. William Chew, which continued until 1876, or until the former was elected County Judge. In 1874 he was appointed Master in Chancery by Hon. H. M. Vandever, Judge of the 17th Judicial District. Judge Hess is a good lawyer, and discharges his duties well. He is painstaking, studious, and methodical, a good pleader, and zealous in the cause of his clients. He says "that any lawyer is first-class who does what he has to do in a first-class way, be it much or little;" his ability as a lawyer, and his worth as a man and citizen, received honorable recognition in 1876, by being nominated and elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rose, in the office of Judge of the County Court. In 1877 he was again nominated and elected for the full term. In the discharge of the duties of his office he has given unqualified

satisfaction, and has justified the wisdom of those who honored him with their suffrages. Politically, he has been a lifelong democrat; he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, and has voted the democratic ticket ever since; he is zealous and active, and one of the recognized leaders of his party. During the last political campaign he was chairman of the county central committee of the stalwart democratic county of Shelby, and much of the success achieved in that campaign, in the county of his residence, was due to his labor and untiring industry in the thorough organization of his party.

On the 3d of December, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss I. W. Harnett, daughter of Dr. J. M. Harnett, an old settler and prominent citizen of Shelby county, Ills. By this marriage there is one daughter, named Mary Alice Hess. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Judge Hess is also a respected member of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of fine social qualities, and of generous impulses. In his manner he is a plain, unobtrusive gentleman.

HORACE L. MARTIN.

THE ancestors of the Martin family, on the paternal side, were originally from Wales, and on the maternal, Hollanders. The Martins upon coming to America settled in New Jersey, where Lewis, the paternal grandfather, was born. He removed to Ohio in June, 1816, and settled in Licking county, where he resided the remainder of his life. He married Catharine Osborne, who was born and raised in New Jersey, and there married. Mark D., the father of Horace L., is the offspring of that marriage; he was born in New Jersey, and accompanied him to Ohio in the above-named year, and remained a resident of that state until the spring of 1858, when he came to Shelbyville, Illinois, where he at present resides. Both Lewis Martin and his son, Mark D., were blacksmiths, and worked at that trade; but both subsequently abandoned it and engaged in farming. Lewis Martin was a soldier of the war of 1812-14, and was connected with the army of the Frontier on the boundary line between the United States and Canadas.

Mark D. married Julia Ann Ward, a native of New Jersey; she died in 1842. After her death he married Martha L. Gaston, by whom he has a large family. By the first marriage there were five children, all boys. Horace L. is the eldest son. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 11th, 1836. In his youth he received a fair English education in the district schools of his native county. The family afterwards removed to Franklin county, in the same state, and there young Martin improved his education in the Central College, located in the county. He remained a pupil of that school for five years. In 1855 he came west to Shelbyville, Illinois, and accepted a position as clerk in his uncle's drug-store, and remained with him two years. His uncle, Dr. Lewis D. Martin, was a practicing physician; he persuaded Horace to study medicine, which he did, and read the standard authors, and pursued the usual course of study until 1857, when he returned to Ohio, and entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, and passed through one regular course. In July, 1858, he returned to Shelbyville, and for a short time practiced his profession in connection with his uncle. The practice of medicine, however, was not congenial to his tastes, and he soon abandoned it to accept a clerkship in the store of Webster & Jagger, general merchants, and remained in that capacity until January, 1861. In the spring of the same year the firm of S. H. Webster & Co. was formed,

of which he became a member. The firm continued general merchandizing and handling of grain until 1872, when Martin withdrew. In August of the same year he purchased one-third interest in the *Union* printing office, and in connection with his two brothers, under the firm of Martin Bros., continued the publication of the *Union*, the republican organ then as now of the county. They at the same time established the *Effingham Republican*, and conducted it for one year, when they sold out the office. In May, 1875, Mr. Martin became sole proprietor and editor of the *Union*, and from that time to the present has been actively engaged and prominently identified with the journalism of Shelby county. While he is not a practical printer, yet he possesses much business tact and ability, and he has succeeded in making his paper a necessity to the people of the county. In the heated and spirited campaigns of the past, the *Union* has taken a conspicuous part in ably presenting the principles of the republican party, and moulding public sentiment in their favor. He is a bold, aggressive writer, and his readers are never left in doubt as to his position upon any question. On the 4th of July, 1859, Mr. Martin was united in wedlock with Miss Mary A. Jagger, a native of Summit county, Ohio. By this marriage there are two children living, both daughters. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, and of the beneficiary order of Knights of Honor. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and in all subsequent elections has voted the republican ticket. His political principles have grown with his growth and strengthened with his years, and he may now be classed with the stalwarts of that political organization. He is a firm advocate of the cause of temperance.

J. W. HAMER

Was born in Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, July 3d, 1846. His father, Solomon Hamer, was born in Maryland, and his mother, Ann (Click) Hamer, in Virginia; both are yet living, and are residents of Spring Hill, Champaign county, Ohio. J. W., the subject of this biography, is the eldest of five children. When in his eighteenth year he enlisted as a private in Co. "C," of the 3d regiment, Ohio volunteers, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops. He served out his time, returned home, and on the 27th of January, 1864, enlisted for three years or during the war in the 66th Ohio volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out and honorably discharged July 15th, 1865. He participated with his regiment in numerous battles and skirmishes, and at Resaca was wounded, receiving a charge of buckshot in the fleshy part of the leg, below the knee. He carried the lead in his leg for a number of years, and the shot was extracted in September, 1880. After he was discharged from the hospital, he was on detached service until the close of the war. In 1865 he came west and stopped in Decatur, Ills., where for five years he was employed as a clerk; from thence to Taylorville, and in 1873, came to Shelbyville, and here and also in Taylorville was agent for Singer's Sewing Machine. In 1876 he opened up a China, Glass and Notion Store, and has been in that business until the present time. On the 24th of June, 1873, he married Ella K. Kittle, of Taylorville. By this marriage there is one daughter, named Minnie B. Hamer. Politically he is a republican. He is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., and of the R. A. M. and R. S. M. of Masons. He is also an Odd Fellow and member of the Encampment. In his line he carries a large stock, and is prepared to deal liberally with his patrons.



Thomas J. Graybill

THE present efficient Circuit Clerk of Shelby county, is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. He was born December 26, 1846. The Graybill family were originally from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side the family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The maternal grandmother was a native of Ireland. She came with her parents to America when she was ten years of age. Thomas Carlisle, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Scotland. He settled in Virginia and from there removed to Ohio. Samuel Graybill, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, was one of the first settlers of Fairfield county, Ohio. The date of his removal from Pennsylvania to that state was about the year 1800. He entered one thousand acres of land in the Hocking valley, and became a large landed proprietor. He built a tavern on the road between Columbus and Lancaster, and was personally known to a great number of people, particularly the old settlers of that part of the state. He was also known as a great hunter, and very fond of the chase. He always kept a pack of hounds, of which he was careful and kind, and would allow no one to abuse or maltreat them. He was known far and wide as the "Old Fox-hunter Graybill." He lived to the ripe age of ninety years, and preserved his vigor and strength until a short time before his death. His son, Jacob Graybill, married a Diller. By this marriage there was born Samuel R. Graybill, the father of Thomas J. He was born in Ohio, and married Sarah A. Carlisle, who was also a native of the same state. By this union there were twelve children, seven of whom are still living. In 1858 Mr. Graybill removed from Ohio to Illinois, and settled on section sixteen in Holland township, Shelby county. He is yet a resident of the county, and a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. His wife, and mother of Thomas

J., died in 1872. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in the family of children. He was yet in his youth when his parents removed to Illinois. His education was obtained in the public schools of Fairfield and Shelby counties. He taught school for several terms in the latter county, and farmed for six or seven years; and during this time gradually worked into the stock business, feeding and shipping stock. During the past eight years the latter has been his principal occupation and business. On the 24th of October, 1872, he married Miss Theresa Travis, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in August, 1873. On the 18th of October, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Newkirk, of Fairfield county, Ohio. Three children have been born to them. In politics Mr. Graybill is a sound democrat, voting that ticket from the time he cast his first ballot to the present. In the summer of 1880 he received the nomination of circuit clerk in the primary elections at the hands of the democratic party. In a vote of 2,506, he received a majority of 1,036 over both of his opponents; and in the ensuing election, in November following, was elected by over 1,500 majority. This of itself is the best evidence of his popularity and standing as a man and a citizen. In the years of 1875 and 1876 he represented his township in the board of supervisors of the county. He is an honored member of the Lodge of A. F. and A. M. and of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the beneficiary order of the Knights of Honor. He is an advocate of the cause of temperance, but not radical or a total abstainer, but believes that the question of temperance can and ought to be governed by the laws of the country.

Mr. Graybill is a good practical business man, possessed of much common-sense, which he applies to his business, and makes it his

guiding rule. He was appointed assignee in several cases in the Bankruptcy Courts, and in all settled up the business in a very satisfactory and creditable manner. He has been largely identified with the live stock business, and has spent large sums of money for the introduction of fine breeds and the improvement of stock in Shelby county. In the occupancy and management of the office of circuit clerk the public have a pains-taking, prudent and economical officer—one who will reflect honor and credit upon his many friends who helped him to the position.

GEORGE W. KEELER

Was born in New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, February 14th, 1832. His grandfather, Seth Keeler, was a native of New York. He emigrated to Ohio in 1803, and settled in Highland county; in 1816 he removed to Calhoun county, Ills., where he died in 1818. He married Jane Miller, who was born in Virginia, in Greenbrier county, December 25th, 1789. After the death of Seth Keeler his family returned to Cincinnati, Ohio. James W. Keeler, the father of George W., was born in Ohio; in 1834 he removed to Niles, Michigan, where he remained one year, then went to Elkhart, Ind., and made that his home until 1853, when he came to Shelby county, Ills., and settled on Robinson Creek; in 1867 he moved to Christian county, Ills., where he died May 18th, 1874; he was thrice married; his first wife, and mother of the subject of the present sketch, was Catharine Taylor, daughter of Mathew Taylor; she was born in Dauphin county, Pa., near Harrisburg, in September, 1809. Her parents removed to Ohio in 1822, and settled in Clark county; where she was married; she died in August, 1836. By that marriage there were three children; two of them have survived the parents, viz., Ebenezer and George W. In 1837 he married Rebecca Talerday, by whom he had two children; she died in 1845; he afterwards married Hester Ann Musser; she still survives her husband, and is a resident of Assumption, in Christian county.

George W. is the eldest son and child of the first marriage; when he was in his fifteenth year he went to the tailor trade in Elkhart, Ind., and worked for three years for Silas Hogueland; in 1850 he started in business for himself in Elkhart, and continued for one year, then went to Pine Bluff, Ark., and remained there one year, and then went to Grandview, in Edgar county, Ills., and on the 1st of April, 1855, came to Shelbyville, and formed a partnership in the tailoring business with B. B. Wheeler, which continued one year, when Mr. Keeler was appointed postmaster, a position and office he held until 1861. In November, 1861, he was elected county treasurer, and re-elected for five successive terms, and held office until 1873. In 1874, in connection with J. T. Herrick, he built a business block on the south-east corner of Main street; he then embarked in the dry-goods business in connection with W. M. Wright under the firm name of Wright & Keeler; the partnership closed one year later, and Mr. Keeler continued the business for another year, and then sold out to James & Yantis. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate.

On the 1st of March, 1852, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hogue, a native of Terre Haute, Ind. By this union there have been six children living, two sons and four daughters; their names are Alice, wife of J. T. Herrick; Cora, wife of Charles Waldron; Lola, Clinton, Eben, and Kitty. Politically, Mr. Keeler, since attaining his majority, has always been a democrat, and in all general elections votes the ticket without scratch or blemish.

SAMUEL H. WEBSTER.

THE subject of the following sketch has been for a long number of years one of the prominent and active business men of Shelbyville.

The Webster family, on the paternal side, are of English descent. Russell B. Webster, the father of Samuel H., is a native of Massachusetts. He emigrated to Ohio in 1821. In 1823 he removed his family to Cleveland, which was then a small straggling village of a few houses.

He still lives where he settled in 1823, a hale, hearty, active man of over four-score years. He married Orpha Hunter. She is also a native of Massachusetts. She is still living, and of about the same age as her husband. They are residents of Lorraine co., Ohio, and have been since they first settled in that state, except a few years of residence in Shelbyville, while their sons were absent as soldiers in the war.

There were eight children in the family,—seven sons and one daughter; the latter died in childhood. There are five sons yet living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son. He was born in Lorraine county, Ohio, September 15th, 1825. His youth was passed in the common schools of his neighborhood and in the high school of Wellington, Ohio. Early in life he engaged in business for himself. His first business was buying and shipping produce to the west, particularly to Chicago, when that city was yet in its infancy. From the age of nineteen until twenty-five, he was engaged in selling notions through the country, traveling with two-horse team. In 1856 he concluded to come west and try his fortunes in Illinois. He came to Shelbyville and engaged in general merchandizing in connection with E. H. Jagger. This co-partnership continued until 1862, when the firm of S. H. Webster & Co. was formed, which continued until 1872, when Martin Webster, brother of S. H., withdrew. The firm name continued, and is in existence yet, and recognized as one of the substantial business firms of Shelbyville. The firm is largely engaged in pork-packing, handling and shipping grain and produce, and dealing in agricultural implements. This has been their business for twenty-five years.

Politically, Mr. Webster was originally an old line whig. On the formation of the republican party, he joined that political organization, and from that time to the present has been an active and leading member of the republican party in Shelby county. In September, 1878, he was appointed postmaster of Shelbyville, and now conducts the official business therewith connected in a manner entirely satisfactory to the citizens of Shelbyville and vicinity. In 1848 he was appointed postmaster of Wellington, Ohio, by General Taylor, President of the United States. On the 21st of January, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Jagger. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Their names are: Mary L., wife of Dr. Westervelt of Shelbyville; Charles M., assistant postmaster; Leveret S., and Ada Webster. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is not a member of any church organization. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance.

Mr. Webster is one of the oldest business men in Shelbyville. He came here in May, 1856—twenty-four years ago—and commenced active business, and has continued uninterruptedly to the present; and in all these years he has borne the reputation of an honest, upright and honorable man, conducting his business in such a manner as to gain the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has so long resided. It is with pleasure that we here present him in this brief biographical sketch.



Arch Shelton

MR. SHELTON is an old resident of Shelby county. His ancestors on the paternal side, three generations back, emigrated from England to America, and settled in Virginia. His grandfather's mother was a native of Ireland. On the maternal side, the father of his grandmother was a Frenchman, and his great-grandmother on the same side a native of Wales. Claiborne Shelton, the paternal grandfather, was born and raised in Virginia. He moved to Ohio, and settled in Gallia county, about the year 1812, where he remained until November 19, 1827, when he removed to Madison county, Indiana, and remained there until his death, in the year 1838.

Jesse Shelton, the son of Claiborne and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., April 9th, 1797. He emigrated with his father's family to Ohio, and, in 1827, to Indiana, where he remained until February, 1857, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Prairie township, this county, where he at present resides. He is still a vigorous man, although in the eighty-fourth year of his age. In June, 1817, while yet a resident of Gallia county, Ohio, he married Margaret Blake. She was born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, Oct. 25, 1800. Her parents removed to Ohio about the same time as did Claiborne Shelton. She died in Prairie township, Nov. 18, 1878.

By this marriage there were ten children, seven boys and three girls—six of the former and one of the latter are living. The subject of this biography is the eighth in the family. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, Oct. 6th, 1833. Like all farmer boys, his youth was employed at work on the farm, assisting his father, and in attending the district schools and learning the rudimentary principles of an education during the winter months. In this manner he passed his youth until his seventeenth year, when he hired to a carpenter, and worked at the carpenter trade for four years.

In this time he married, and soon after went to farming in Madison county, Ind., and continued in that business until a few years ago. In March, 1857, he removed to Shelby county, Illinois, and purchased land in Sec. 12, T. 9 (Prairie township), which was partially improved. He remained on that tract for one year, when he sold it and purchased in sec. 14 in same township, and there made his home until 1877, or until elected treasurer of Shelby county, when he removed to Shelbyville. The date of his marriage was September 19, 1853. He married Miss Lucinda Seward. She is a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, but was a resident of Coles county, Ill., at the time of her marriage. This union has been blessed by eight children, six daughters and two sons. Mrs. Shelton is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Shelton adheres to the democratic party since 1856, when he cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan for president. He is among the active and safe counsellors of that political organization in the county. During his residence in Prairie township he held several local offices. He was collector for three years, and represented his township in the board of supervisors for three terms. In 1877 he was nominated by the democratic party for the responsible office of county treasurer, and in November following was elected. In 1879 he was re-nominated and elected by an increased majority, and now holds the office and attends to the duties thereof in a manner that reflects credit upon himself and honor upon his friends, who urged his claims and supported him in the last two elections. In the collection and disbursement of the county's funds, he is a faithful public servant, exact and methodical, and careful in the discharge of every duty imposed upon him. He is a plain, unpretentious man, striving to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. He has many warm friends.

W. A. TROWER.

THE Trower family on the paternal side are of English and Scotch descent. The ancestors came to America in an early day and settled in Virginia. The family have been cultivators of the soil and professional men, of the latter principally physicians. Solomon Trower was born in Virginia and removed with his family to Mercer county, Kentucky, about the year 1808. His father accompanied him; both died in that county; the great-grandfather at the great age of one hundred and nine years; he was a soldier of the revolutionary war. John W. Trower married Nancy Robertson of Albemarle county, Virginia. John W. Trower, jr., the father of William A., was the offspring of that marriage. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky. He went back to Virginia and there married Jane W. Bredlove, a native of Albemarle county. She died in Shelbyville, Ills., in the year 1874. About the year 1837, John W. Trower came west and settled in Coles county, where he remained nine years, then removed to Wisconsin, and the next year came to Shelbyville, Ills., and remained here until his death which occurred Aug. 31st, 1855. He fell a victim to the cholera, which was raging here at that time. He was a physician and practiced his profession until his death. By the union of John W. and Jane W. Trower there were five children—four sons and one daughter. Three of the children have survived the parents. The subject of this biography is the second in the family. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, October 11th, 1833. He received a limited education in the district schools of Illinois. While yet young he went to McLean county, Illinois, and worked on a farm for four years. He then returned to Shelbyville and clerked for a number of years. He then received the appointment of postmaster, in which he continued until 1855, when he resigned to accept a situation as clerk. In the spring of 1859, he went to farming and continued there engaged until 1861, when he was elected Sheriff of the county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff Shaw. Under the then existing law relating to the office of Sheriff he could not be re-elected; he therefore served out the unexpired time, and at the close he purchased the *Leader* printing office. He conducted that journal for a number of years, and then sold out. He was appointed postmaster in 1866 under Andrew Johnson, and held the office for one year, when the Senate for political reasons refused to confirm the appointment. One year later he was re-appointed, the Senate concurring, and he held the office until 1869. The same year he was elected Mayor of the city of Shelbyville, and remained in that office until 1871, when he resigned his Mayoralty and purchased the *Leader* office and again took up journalism, in which profession and business he has remained to the present. Mr. Trower has made a success of the newspaper business. He is admirably fitted for it, particularly in the business management. He is a sharp, terse, vigorous writer. While his articles may not show scholarly attainments, yet they are directly to the point, and the reader is not left in doubt as to the writer's position upon any subject. Politically Mr. Trower has been a life-long Democrat. He is a respected member of the order of A. F. & A. M. and of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W. He is temperate in his habits, and an advocate of the cause of temperance. On the 30th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Letton Smith. She was born and raised in Shelby county, Ills. By this marriage there were six children, five of them living. Their names in the order of their birth are Mary F., Edith, Jennie, Maud and Tom B. Trower. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trower are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Trower is an old resident of Shelby county, and has been identified with its progress, and has contributed much

to its material wealth, by the publication of his journal, which has always under his management spoken for the county, and advocated all enterprises, that have contributed to its increase and benefit. In the community where he has long resided and is known by all, none are more respected for their worth as a man and citizen than Mr. Trower.

JAMES E. FRAZER.

THE Frazer family, of Shelby county, to which the subject of this sketch belongs, is of Scotch-Irish descent, the forefathers of whom came to America about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia. John Frazer, the grandfather, was born in that state. He removed from there to Kentucky, where he remained until 1828, when he came to Illinois, and settled at a point then known as Cochran's Grove, in Shelby county; he remained there until his death, which took place in 1855. He married a Miss Jones; she was a native of Virginia. By this marriage there were eight children, five sons and three daughters. Albert G., the father of James E., was the second son; he was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, April 1, 1809. When his father came to Shelby county, he did not accompany him here, but stopped at the Salt Licks, near Shawneetown, Illinois. He remained there until 1830, when he came to Cochran's Grove, and there remained until his death, which occurred October 10, 1869. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life; he was also very fond of the chase and hunting, and for the first twenty years of his married life his family were not without a saddle of venison in the house, the trophy of his unerring rifle and prowess as a hunter. He only relinquished the sport, of which he was passionately fond, when age compelled him to respect nature's commands, and game became scarce from the rapid settling up of the country. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and was a comrade and messmate of the immortal and martyred Lincoln. He married Rhoda E. Curry, daughter of John Curry, of Tennessee; he came with his family to Illinois about the same time as the Frazers. Mrs. Frazer was born in Tennessee; she died at the residence of her daughter in Sullivan, Illinois, October 25, 1880. There were born to Albert G. and Rhoda Frazer seven children, four sons and three daughters. The names of the living are: Thomas P.; Nancy, wife of W. G. Patton, of Sullivan, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch. The latter is the youngest member of the family. He was born in Cochran's Grove, (Ash Grove township) Shelby county, Illinois, December 29, 1846. Like all farmers' boys, his youth was passed at work on the farm in the summer and fall months, and in attending the district schools during the winter, where he received the rudiments of a fair English education. He also spent a short time in the schools of Shelbyville, after which he returned to the farm and continued at work there until called by the people of Shelby county to fill the responsible and honorable office of county clerk, when he removed to Shelbyville. On the 31st of May, 1866, he married Melinda, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Richmond, residents of Richland township, Shelby county, Illinois. Mrs. Frazer was born in Ohio, but was a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. By this union there have been six children, four of whom are living, viz: Rosalind, Ida May, Albert F. and William G. Frazer,—all yet beneath the parental roof. Both Mr. Frazer and his amiable wife are members of the Unitarian church. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and also a member of the benevolent and beneficiary order of United Workmen. Politically, Mr. Frazer comes from a Democratic family, and he has since attaining his majority been a firm

believer in the principles and tenets of the Democratic party, and upon all state and national occasions, when called upon to exercise the right of suffrage, has uniformly voted the Democratic ticket. In 1878, as intimated above, his worth as a man and his fidelity to his party received recognition by being nominated and elected county clerk of Shelby county, an office he now fills with honor to himself and credit to his numerous friends who urged his nomination and supported him at the polls. In the exercise of his duty as clerk he is a careful, prudent and entirely competent official, and looks carefully after the county's interests. At the same time he treats all those with whom he comes in contact with a gentlemanly politeness that is born in the man, and as a matter of course, comes natural and unrestrained to him. Born and bred in the county of Shelby, he is well-known, and wherever known, is respected for his worth as a man and a citizen.

HON. WILLIAM CHEW.

THE ancestry of the Chew family are of Welsh and Scotch extraction on the paternal side, and Scotch on the maternal. There were two brothers, Welshmen, who came to America and settled in Virginia, soon after the first settlement at Jamestown. From these brothers have sprung the Chew family in America. A portion of the family at a later date removed to Pennsylvania and settled near Philadelphia, where they resided during the revolutionary war. It is related by the historians of that period that in one of the numerous engagements between the Patriot and British forces in 1777, the latter were driven from the ground, but on their retreat they took possession of Chew's house and from it successfully resisted the attacks of the Patriot forces. Colly Chew, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the revolutionary war, and was also under Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Indian wars. In the war of 1812 he was a captain in Gen. Hull's command, but fought his way out of the Fort, before the surrender, and saved his company from a disgraceful defeat. He was in his day a great Indian fighter, and a comrade and friend of Adam Poe, whose exploits as an Indian fighter are well known to every student of American history. Colly Chew came west to Ohio about the year 1830, with his son, Morris R. Chew, and in 1844 came to Illinois and settled in Shelby county, and remained here until his death in 1847. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He married a Reese who was of a prominent and wealthy family of Virginia. Morris R. Chew, father of William, was the only son of this marriage. He was born in Virginia and removed to Ohio as above stated, and came to Shelbyville in 1844. He settled in Ohio in Clinton county, and there followed the trade of Saddler and Harness-maker. A short time after his arrival there he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position he held for a long number of years. While yet a resident of Ohio he came to Shelby county and purchased land. After his arrival here in 1844, he re-engaged in the Harness trade and carried it on extensively for a number of years, then sold out and moved into the country on a farm, and there continued until his death, which occurred in 1877. He married Matilda Crumley, a native of Virginia. She died in 1850. By this marriage there were ten children, six of whom have survived the parents. The subject of this sketch is the fifth in the family. He was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 3d, 1836. His youth was spent at home in going to school and assisting his father until his seventeenth year, when he practically started in life for himself. He went to work on a farm until he had earned and saved sufficient money to purchase a team of oxen and twenty-two inch

plow and commenced breaking prairie. After a few years of hard work he had accumulated sufficient money to enable him to go to school to get an education, in which he was sadly deficient, and felt great need of. He commenced under the tuition of Prof. Jerome of Shelbyville Seminary, and remained there three years, and then attended the State University at Springfield for one year, and commenced reading law in the office of Moulton & Chaffee, and in 1869, at the spring term of the Circuit Court at Vandalia, he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Shelbyville in connection with Frank Penwell, which partnership continued two years. He then formed a law partnership with W. W. Hess, which continued until 1877, or until the latter was elected County Judge. From that time to the present he has been alone in the practice. Politically Mr. Chew is a sound and thorough Republican, and is classed among the stalwarts. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and in all subsequent elections he has voted the ticket of his first choice. He has been for a number of years chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1874 his services to his party, and worth as a man, received suitable and honorable recognition in being nominated and elected a member of the 29th Gen. Assembly of Illinois. While a member of that body he was on the Committee on Education, and drafted the bill on Compulsory Education, which was defeated by a small vote. He also drew the bill to compel all clerks of courts of record to account for all fees received by them and to make publication thereof, giving the names of the parties who were entitled to the same, and if not called for within six months from such notice and publication, the same to revert to the general school fund, thereby lightning the burden of taxation. The bill was defeated by two votes in the house. On the 28th of December, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Headen, a native of Shelbyville and daughter of Dr. William Headen, one of the pioneers of Shelby county. One child, a son, has been born to hallow and bless this union. His name is William Headen Chew.

DR. ENOS PENWELL.

JOHN PENWELL, the ancestor of the present family in America, was a native of Ireland. Removed to England, and from there emigrated to America in 1732 and settled in Philadelphia. From there members of the family removed—some to Delaware and others to New Jersey. A. C. Penwell, the father of Enos, was born in the latter state. In 1804 he came west and settled at Rising Sun in Switzerland county, Indiana. He lived in different parts of the state and died in Galien, Michigan. He married Elizabeth Whitinger, who was of German descent. The marriage was solemnized in Wayne county, Indiana. Enos Penwell is the fourth in a family of five children. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, March 22d, 1821. In his youth he received a very limited education in the common schools. When he arrived at the age of eighteen he taught school, and at the end of the term became a pupil himself. In this way he continued teaching and attending school until his twenty-fourth year, and at the end of that time had so improved that he was in possession of a good English education. He then concluded to mark out some course for the future. After due consideration, he determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of life. He then read the standard works, of the best authors, and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. Daniel Meeker, a prominent and widely known physician of Laporte, Indiana. In due time he entered the Indiana Medical University, at Laporte, and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1848.

After his graduation he went to Edwardsville in Cass county, Michigan, and began the practice, and continued there five years. On the 18th of September, 1853, he came to Shelbyville, Illinois, and here resumed the practice and continued to the present. The life of a physician and the practice of medicine, in the early days of Illinois, was by no means a sinecure. Dr. Penwell was frequently called to visit patients who lived a distance of twenty miles. No matter what the season of the year or the condition of the weather, he was always ready to go. He is possessed of a strong and vigorous constitution and a generous love of his profession, and neither time, nor the fatigues incident to extended practice, (scattering over a large area of country,) have been able to make much of an impression upon his healthy and robust frame. On the 9th of June, 1842, he married Martha Holloway, of South Bend, Indiana. She died August 8, 1857. By this union there are three sons and two daughters. Frank Penwell, the eldest son, is a practicing attorney, and a resident of Danville, Illinois. He enlisted for three years in the late war, and was sergeant in the 12th Indiana Battery. He was but eighteen years of age when he entered the service. George V. is one of the prominent and substantial business men of Pana, Illinois. Orville J. is employed as a clerk in Shelbyville. Helen was the wife of Wm. M. Rich, now deceased, and Mary E., is the wife of A. R. Launey, Photographer, Shelbyville, Illinois. On the 9th of December, 1858, he married Mrs. Mary DePugh, *nee* Coleman. He had two daughters by this marriage, named Pauline and Hilda. Mr. Penwell is a member of the M. E. Church; practically he is a Republican and an advocate of temperance.

THOMAS L. CATHERWOOD, M. D.

THE Catherwood family are of Irish ancestry. Hugh, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and there married Sarah King. Thomas K., the father of the subject of the following sketch, was the offspring of that marriage. He came to America in 1809, and settled in south-western Virginia, and there married Margaret Smith. He was a saddler by trade, and followed the business during the greater part of his life. He left Virginia in 1829, and removed to Sullivan county, Indiana, and remained there until 1849; then went to Vigo county, in the same state, and in 1857 came to Illinois, and settled in Moawequa, Shelby county, where he lived until his death. His widow still survives him, and is a resident of the county.

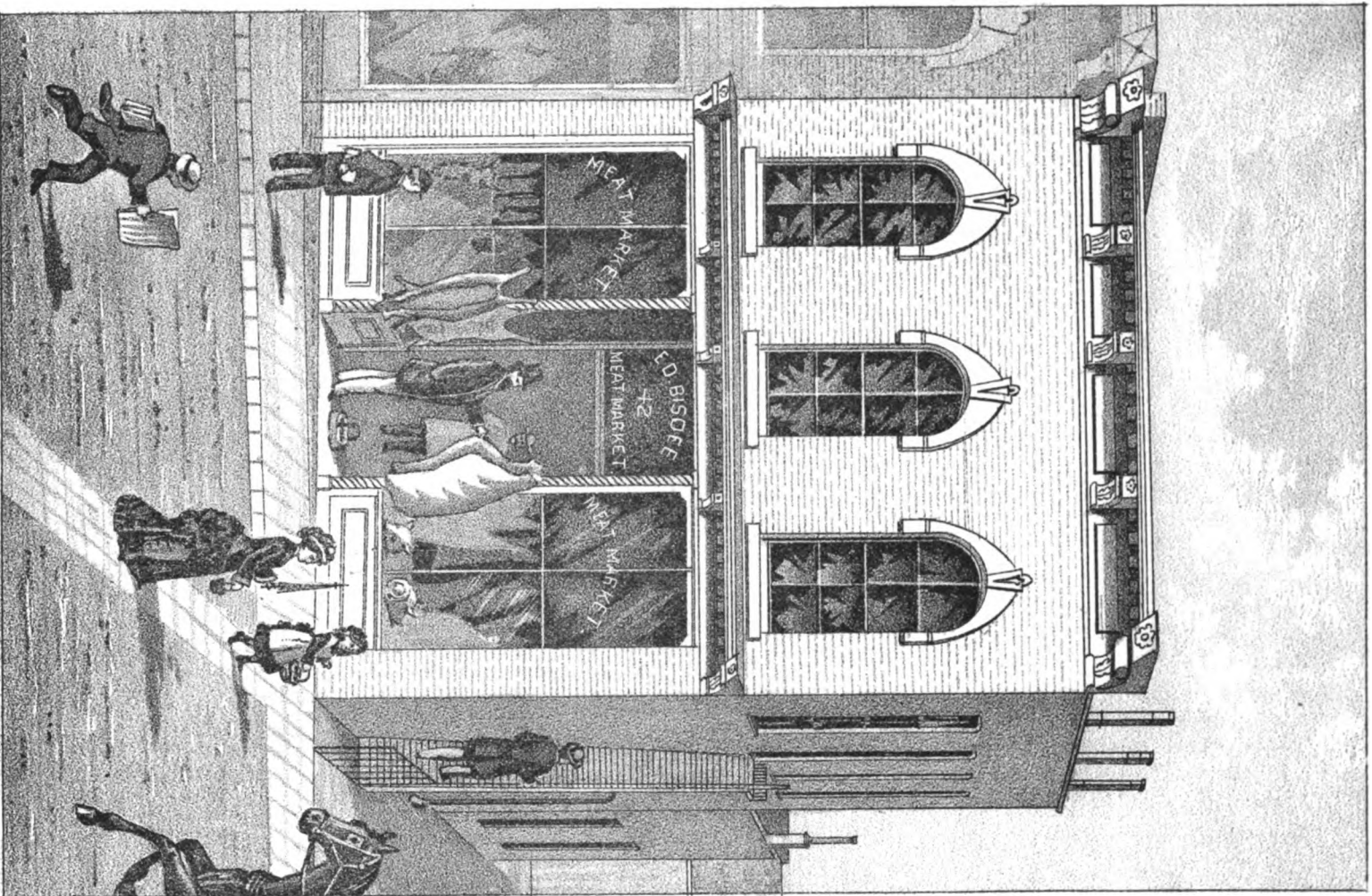
Thomas L. Catherwood is the only son and child born to Thomas K. and Margaret Catherwood; he was born in Abingdon, Virginia, July 5th, 1827. In his youth he had the advantages of good schools, and received a fair English education. At the age of fifteen he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and took the scientific course, and remained there two years. While at school he read the standard text books upon medicine under the direction of Drs. Murphy and Helms, of Carlisle, Ind. After he left school he entered the office of the above-named physicians, and remained with them until sufficiently advanced to commence the practice. In the meantime, however, he took a partial course in the Medical Department of the Louisville University at Louisville, Ky. On his return from that institution, he commenced the practice at Middletown, Vigo county, Ind.; he remained in the practice from the 13th of April, 1847, until June, 1854, when he came to Moawequa, in Shelby county, Ills. In the winter of 1869-70 he attended lectures at the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1870; then resumed practice at Moawequa, and remained there until April 20th, 1876, when he

removed to Shelbyville, and here he has continued the practice of his profession with great success to the present. In the last few years he has made the diseases of the ear and eye a specialty.

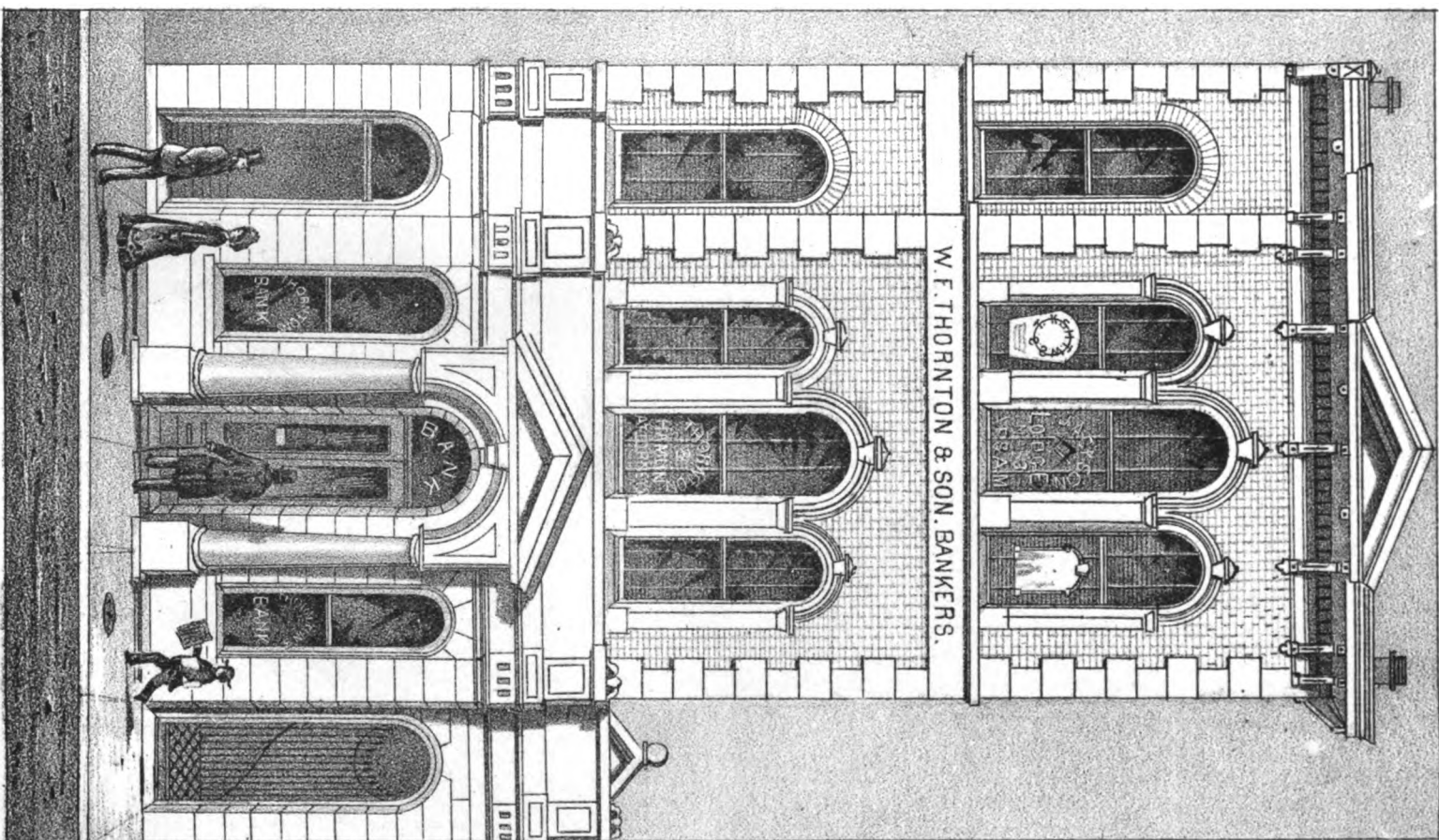
On the 3d of March, 1847, at Carlisle, Indiana, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Aiken. She died in 1851. By this union there were two children; but one of whom survives, wife of Dr. A. P. Hoxsey, of this county. On the 3d of September, 1856, he married his present wife, Carrie J. Hardy, a native of this state. By this union there are four children. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the lodge of A. F. & A. M., and is also a chapter member; he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and beneficiary order of Knights of Honor, and A. O. U. W. Politically he is a democrat, but takes no further interest in politics than to exercise the right of suffrage. In the practice of medicine Dr. Catherwood has been very successful. He is a close student and progressive, and is well posted upon all modern discoveries in *Materia Medica*, and is not slow to apply them in his practice. As a man he bears an unblemished reputation, and as a citizen he is public-spirited.

CHARLES T. REBER, M. D.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is one of the leading and prominent physicians in Central Illinois; he was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1836; he is the third son in a family of seven children, five of whom are living. The Reber family is of German ancestry on the paternal side, and a mixture of English and French on the maternal. Dr. Reber had the advantage of a good English education in the public schools of his native State, and also an academic course. After his retirement from school he taught school for several terms. In 1853 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Livingood, and afterwards continued in the office of Dr. D. L. Beaver, of Reading, and after making suitable progress he entered, in 1854, the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom March 8, 1856, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in Reading, and continued there two years, after which he practiced in the county of Berks until the breaking out of the war; he then raised a company of soldiers and went to Washington and offered his services to the government, but the authorities not being able to arm and equip the soldiers, his services were not accepted; he returned home, and soon after went to Harrisburg and stood a medical examination before the surgeon-general. He successfully passed the examination, and was commissioned assistant-surgeon and assigned to duty in the 48th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. In February, 1862, he was promoted and commissioned surgeon of the regiment; he continued in that position until March, 1863, when he passed an examination for the hospital-service; he was assigned to duty in hospital No. 8, at Beaufort, S. C., as assistant-surgeon. He was examined again at Hilton Head, for promotion, passed it successfully, and was placed in charge of Hilton Head as executive officer; he was afterwards appointed medical purveyor and chief medical officer and health officer of Port Royal district; his last appointment was on the staff of General Devens, as chief medical officer of the military district of Charleston; he was acting in that capacity when mustered out of the service February 2, 1866. He was in active service for four years and five months; he returned home, and on the 18th of April, 1867, came to Shelbyville, Illinois, and here has continued the practice of his profession to the present time. In the science and profession of medicine Dr. Reber belongs to the progressive school of thinkers and practitioners; he is a close



ED. BISDEE'S MEAT-MARKET. 42 MAIN ST. SHELBYVILLE ILL.



**ESTABLISHED A.D. 1859.
BANKING HOUSE OF W.F. THORNTON & SON SHELBYVILLE, ILL.**

student, and has had the benefit of a varied and extensive practice. He is the author of a medical work called the "Paresis of the Sympathetic Centres, or the so-called Malaria." The work shows careful study and patient investigation of the causes and effects of Malaria in all of its multitudinous forms. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Society, Illinois Medical Society, District Medical Society, Esculapian Medical Society, Wabash Valley, and Shelby County Medical Society. On the 20th of November, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Van Reed, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania; by this union there are three children, one son and two daughters—all yet beneath the parental roof. Both Dr. Reber and his estimable wife are members of the Reformed Church; he is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M. Politically he comes from a free-soil democratic family; he was a supporter of John C. Fremont, in 1856, and in all subsequent general elections voted the republican ticket, and may be classed among the stalwarts; he is an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, and his sage advice and bold aggressive action in times of great political contests, have been felt and heeded in the counsels of his party. In his character as a man and citizen he is above reproach.

TRUMAN E. AMES.

THE Ames family on the paternal side are of English ancestry, and of the old Ames stock that descended from the Pilgrim fathers. His mother was Jennie Armin. She is of English birth, and came to America with her parents while yet in infancy. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the four sons. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 1st, 1850. He was reared upon the farm, and attended the public schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered the Academy at Hermon, in St. Lawrence county, where he remained irregularly for two years. After leaving the Academy he entered the Potsdam Normal School, and took the regular training course, fitting himself for teaching—a profession he proposed to adopt and follow as a means of livelihood. After his retirement from the school, he commenced teaching, and taught for eight years. In the fall of 1871, he came west to Illinois, and stopped in Windsor, Shelby county, and taught school for two terms near the village. Afterwards was principal for several terms of the school of Windsor. He had, however, before coming west, determined to enter the profession of law, and with that idea in view, read the standard text books upon law, while yet in New York. After he came west he continued his studies under the direction of Moulton and Chaffee, lawyers of Shelbyville. In the fall of 1875, he entered the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and remained there two years, and graduated therefrom, and was admitted to practice in that State. At the June term, 1877, of the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, he was upon motion admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois. While a student at Ann Arbor, during vacation, he received valuable instruction in the office of Judge Cooley, Dean of the Faculty of the University, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. After his admission to the bar he returned to Windsor, and began practice. He remained there until May, 1880, when he removed to Shelbyville, and formed a law partnership with J. William Lloyd, which still continues. Mr. Ames is of a studious disposition, in addition to a mind well trained by long habits of study, which fits him for the profession of law. Habits of study have also brought about active and increased mental power, and with the exercise of patience and industry, and with the assistance

of practice, to call into action knowledge obtained, we have no doubt that he will in the future take front rank in his profession.

On the 26th of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Dora, daughter of James A. Hilsabeck, an old and respected citizen of Shelby county. By this union there is one child—a son, named Edward Peer Ames.

Politically, Mr. Ames is a staunch Republican. In 1880 he received the nomination for the office of States Attorney, and notwithstanding the county is largely Democratic, he was defeated by a small majority.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias. He is an advocate of the cause of temperance.

EDWARD BISDEE.

MR. BISDEE was born in Somerset county, England, in 1845. His parents were born and lived through their lives and died in that county. They were farmers. Edward was raised upon the farm, and remained at home until 1865, when he became of age. He then concluded to emigrate to America in company with his brothers William and James. They came to New York, and went to the town of Waterloo, and there Edward learned the butchering business and worked there until 1870. He then came next to Indianapolis, Indiana, and carried on butchering in that city for two years. In 1872 he came to Shelbyville, Illinois, and here he and William, his brother, opened a meat market and continued partners until one year ago, when William retired from the firm, and Edward has continued the business to the present time. He has built up a good business, and has been very successful. He married Miss Mary Church in 1872. She was born in Ohio. By this marriage there are three children, named Charles, Frank and Bessie Bisdee. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is among the enterprising active business men of Shelbyville. He understands his trade thoroughly, and has built up a good custom by trying to please his patrons and customers. He also packs pork during the winter season sufficient to supply the home market. A view of his business place can be seen on another page.

JOHN C. HUFFER.

THE subject of this sketch is of German ancestry on the paternal side. His grandfather, Isaac Huffer, was a native of Maryland, and lived opposite Harper's Ferry, in Virginia. He moved from there to Ohio, and settled in Fairfield county, and was among the first settlers of that portion of the State. He married a Miss East. By this marriage there were seven children. John, his son, and father of John C., was born in Harper's Ferry in 1784. He went with his father's family to Ohio, and there remained until 1849, when he came to Illinois, purchased land in Shelbyville township, and there lived the remainder of his days. He died in 1877 at the advanced age of ninety-three years. He married Alcy Collins. She was born in Ohio. Her family were among the original settlers of Fairfield county. She died in Shelby county in 1860. There were born to John and Alcy Huffer seven children, six sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch is the third in the family. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, February 16th, 1829. He came with his parents to Illinois in November of 1849. In 1850, he engaged in farming, in which he continued for two years, then moved to the town of Shelbyville and engaged in the grocery trade for a few years, then opened a meat market, and

carried on the butchering business for five years. Failing in business, he saved enough to settle up in full with his creditors, but it left him without any means. He borrowed two hundred and fifty dollars, and, in February of 1859, started for Pike's Peak, where, in the gold diggings, he hoped to retrieve his fortune.

After his arrival at the Peak, he went to work in the mines. Mining, in his case, proved a failure. After spending all his money, he went down to Denver, and there, through the kindness of a friend, he got a start in the butchering business, and in it he made money rapidly. He remained there until the winter of 1860, when he returned to Shelbyville with the intention of removing his family to Denver, but the war breaking out, the Indians became restless, and crossing the plains was attended with extreme danger. He, therefore, abandoned the trip, and went to farming, and continued until elected sheriff in 1866, when he moved into Shelbyville, and here has remained to the present, except one year that he was in Arkansas, where he undertook to raise a crop of cotton and made a dismal failure. He returned home, then, and purchased the livery, feed and sale stables, and engaged in that business and buying and shipping horses and mules, and at present is still so engaged.

In January, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Bell. She was born in Pottsville, Pa. She died in October, 1873. By this union there were four children born—two sons and two daughters—two of whom are living, viz., George and Emma; the other two died in infancy. On the 16th of April, 1878, he married Miss Mattie L. Myers, his present wife. She was born and reared in Louisville, Kentucky. Both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian Church. Politically, Mr. Huffer was originally an old line Whig. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott, in 1852. In 1856, he voted for Fillmore, and in 1860, voted for Stephen A. Douglass, and since that time has been a Democrat. Mr. Huffer is one of the old settlers of Shelby county. Considerably over a quarter of a century has passed since he first came here, and in all these years he has born the reputation of a good, honorable and respectable citizen.

HOWLAND J. HAMLIN.

THE subject of the following brief biographical sketch is a native of the state of New York; he was born at Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, July 13, 1850. His youth was passed upon the farm and in attending the public schools of his neighborhood, wherein he received the rudimentary part of an education. In his fourteenth year he was placed at school in the academy of Lawrenceville, N. Y., and remained there two years; he then taught school one term in the district school of St. Lawrence county, after which he returned to the academy and entered upon and completed the course of study. At the closing exercises of his academic education he carried off the second prize for elocution. He now concluded to adopt the profession of teaching, and with that idea in view, applied for and was appointed principal, and placed in charge of the public-schools of Bangor, in Franklin county, N. Y. In the spring of 1868 he came west on a tour of observation, and traveled through the states of Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. He returned home in the fall of the same year, and entered the classical department of the Normal University at Potsdam, N. Y., and remained there prosecuting his studies until the fall of 1870, when, in company with E. P. Rose, nephew of Judge Rose, he came west for the second time, and stopped in Shelby county. From here he went to Moultrie county, Illinois, and taught school. In the spring

of 1871, he opened a select school in Windsor, Illinois, which was largely attended. His industry and zeal in his profession, and methods of teaching, meeting with general approval, he was invited and accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Windsor, and remained in that public capacity for three or four years, retiring from it in order to engage in the profession of law. During the time he was in charge of the school he read the standard text-books upon law, and commenced the study of his last chosen profession in connection with the law-office of Thornton & Wendling, of Shelbyville, Illinois. He pursued the usual course of studies, and after having made suitable proficiency he applied for admission to the bar at the June term of the supreme court at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and after passing a rigid examination was admitted to the practice. He commenced the practice at Sullivan, in Moultrie county, in August, 1875. He removed from there to Shelbyville, and entered into partnership with Thornton & Wendling, under the firm-name of Thornton, Wendling & Hamlin, which firm was succeeded by Thornton & Hamlin, Wendling having entered the lecture field. In 1879 the latter firm was succeeded by H. J. Hamlin, Judge Thornton removing to Decatur, Illinois. Mr. Hamlin is one of the rising lawyers of Central Illinois. Although young in years and of comparatively limited and short experience, he is already in the front rank at the bar of Shelby county. He brings to the profession a mind well trained by habits of study and teaching, and peculiarly well fitted for the profession of law. He is a clear, logical reasoner, but also owes much of the success attained in his practice to his consummate tact and management of his cases. Tact succeeds where talent fails. Nothing succeeds like success; it is the world's measure of success. In June, 1876, Mr. Hamlin was happily united in marriage to Miss Ella M. York, of Tazewell county, Illinois, daughter of Dr. Eli York, and niece of Dr. Jesse W. York, a prominent physician of Shelby county, now deceased.

SITTLER & LAUNEY.

GEO. W. SITTLER was born in Shelby county, Illinois, August 25th, 1847. His parents were from Westmoreland county, Penna., and came to Shelby county in 1841. Mr. Sittler commenced the photograph business in 1866 with Dr. Hannaman, and after learning the business, purchased the gallery of Dr. Hannaman. In 1870 he married Miss M. Middlesworth, daughter of N. Middlesworth. She is a native of Shelby county.

A. R. LAUNEY is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana. He was born December 10th, 1844. He is of French parentage. He came north in 1866, and engaged in the grocery business, and continued in it until 1869, when he returned south, and remained one year; thence to Shelbyville and learned the business of photography, and formed a partnership with Geo. W. Sittler, and together they have carried on the business and have been very successful. In October, 1868, he married Miss Mary L., daughter of Dr. Enos Penwell, of Shelbyville. By this marriage there are four children.

Messrs. Sittler & Launey are among the successful, and most artistic and skilful photographers of Central Illinois. They carry on the business in all its various branches, and excel in Crayon life-size pictures, and in India Ink work, water colors, pastel, ferrotypes and gun pictures. They are both in love with their profession, and keep pace with all the wonderful discoveries that are daily being made in the wonderful art of photography. Their work is as good as that made in any of the Metropolitan galleries in the large cities.



Cyrus Hall

THE subject of this biographical sketch was a native of Illinois, and was born in Fayette county, August 29th, 1822. John Hall, his father, was a Kentuckian by birth. He was one of the pioneers of the State of Illinois, and settled in Fayette county about the time the State was admitted into the union. Cyrus Hall, while a resident of Fayette county, enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was a Lieutenant in Col. Ferris Foreman's regiment. He came to Shelbyville, in 1860, and engaged in hotel keeping on the corner where the dry goods store of James & Yantis now stands. He was in that business when the late civil war broke out. As soon as the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, he became aroused, and with patriotic ardor commenced raising and organizing a company of soldiers; the first company raised in the county, to go to the relief of the union. He was elected captain, and his company became a part of the fourteenth regiment Illinois infantry, commanded by John M. Palmer, afterwards Major-General, and Governor of Illinois. He participated with his regiment in the hard-fought battles of Shiloh, Donaldson, Mission Ridge, Corinth, Stone River, and numerous other battles of less note, and remained in the service over four years, or, until the close of the war. When Colonel Palmer was promoted to the command of a division, Captain Hall, who had passed through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and remained in command during the remainder of the war. He was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious and gallant service on

the field of battle. He had the reputation of being the bravest among the brave. He never hesitated to lead where his men would follow, and was always at the front and head of his command in the thickest of the fight. He escaped unscathed, and returned home at the close of the war and engaged in the furniture trade. A few years after, he was appointed postmaster of Shelbyville, and held that office for over ten years, and up to the time of his death, which occurred September 6th, 1878.

On the 10th of April, 1849, he married Margaret Jane Knight. She was born Dec. 9th, 1824, and died February 23d, 1867. By this union there were seven children, three of whom are living. The names of those living are, Charles Eugene, Theodora Ellen, wife of Frank Munsel, and Lucia Lufkin Hall. On the 14th of August, 1867, he married Miss Sarah Lowe, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. She was born in York county, Pa., Sep. 28th, 1835. She came to Shelbyville, Illinois, Oct. 22d, 1863. By the latter marriage, there are two children, both daughters, named Rella and Bertha, aged twelve and nine years respectively. General Hall was a devout and consistent member in life of the M. E. Church, and was an active and prominent member of the masonic fraternity, and was buried with masonic honors. He was domestic in his character, and loved his home and his family. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and his death was a sad loss to his family and to the community in which he was an highly respected, active and prominent member.

J. WM. LLOYD.

THE remote ancestry of the Lloyd family is of Welsh origin. The name was originally McLeod, but in process of time was changed to the present name.

Rhodes Lloyd, the paternal grandfather—whose ancestors came from England—is a native of Orange county, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky in the year 18—, then removed to Indiana, thence again to Kentucky, where he remained until 1834, when he came to Illinois and settled in Springfield, where, with his wife—whose maiden name was Mary Turner—he still resides.

Wilson C. Lloyd, his son, and the father of J. Wm. Lloyd, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 30th day of January, 1819. He came with his father's family to Illinois, and remained in Sangamon and Shelby counties until the fall of 1846. Soon after Moultrie county was organized, and the town of Sullivan laid out, he removed to Sullivan, and soon after commenced the merchant tailoring business and clothing trade in connection with others, and was a member of the firm of Haydon & Lloyd, general merchants, at the time of his death. At that time he was also circuit clerk and recorder of Moultrie county. His death occurred October 8th, 1856. He married Nancy, daughter of Reuben Wright. She is a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., but was a resident of Shelbyville at the time of her marriage. Her father was one of the pioneers of Shelby county, a soldier of the war of 1812, and of the Black Hawk war in 1822.

Mrs. Lloyd has survived her husband, and is a resident of Shelbyville at this time. There were born to Wilson C. and Nancy Lloyd, seven children—five sons and two daughters—five of the children are still living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, March 15, 1841. His early youth was passed in the subscription schools of Moultrie county, and in clerking for his father. His educational advantages were superior to many boys of his age. In addition to his attendance upon the public schools, he received private instruction in mathematics, book-keeping, etc., and spent about four years at the academy in Sullivan. The year preceding his father's death, he clerked in the store and in the circuit clerk's office, but also kept up his studies and recited to a private tutor, preparing to attend college. His opportunities for prosecuting his studies to the extent desired, were cut short by the death of his father. Being the eldest of the family, the duty of providing for their maintenance and support, to a great extent, devolved upon him. He entered the store of Kellar & Cleveland, as salesman and book-keeper, and continued with them as long as they remained in business; after which he went into the general store of Judge J. E. Eden, as book-keeper, salesman and assistant post-master. He remained in that capacity until November, 1859, when he accepted a position as clerk in the circuit clerk and recorder's office, in Shelby county, and removed to Shelbyville. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he was made deputy clerk. He remained in the office until the winter of 1864-5. After leaving the circuit clerk's office, he commenced the study of law, connecting himself with the law office of Anthony T. Hall; in the meantime carrying on the business of a real estate agent, etc., with Hon. Geo. R. Wendling as partner, and during which time he published "Lloyd's map of Shelby county." In the beginning of the year 1867, he accepted the position of deputy county clerk. In the summer of 1869, he received the nomination in the Democratic primaries for the office of county clerk, and at the ensuing election in November, was elected by a majority representing more than the full strength of his party. In 1873, he was the candidate of the united opposition to the Republican party, and was almost unani-

mously elected for the second time. He continued in office until the expiration of his term in 1877. During the last two years of his official life he resumed the study of law under the direction of Hon. W. W. Hess, present county judge, whose office was in the county clerk's rooms. After his retirement from the office of county clerk, he formed a partnership with W. A. Cochran in the real estate, abstract and insurance business, which he still continues. In May, 1880, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Truman E. Ames, the law firm of Lloyd & Ames, and the real estate and abstract office, occupying the same building.

Politically Mr. Lloyd is a Democrat. He cast his first presidential vote in 1864, for Geo. B. McClellan. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment, also a member of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. of Shelbyville. In the order of I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor, he has been particularly active, having passed all the chairs in the former and held the position of instructor in the secret work of the order in this district, and filled the office of vice-dictator of the State of Illinois in the latter.

On the 13th of October, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary M., daughter of Chattin Kelly, Esq., an old settler and honored citizen of Shelby county. Mrs. Lloyd was born and raised in this county. By this union there have been two children, a son and daughter named William H. and Nellie C. Lloyd, aged respectively twelve and five years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are members of the Christian Church.

Mr. Lloyd is emphatically a business man, with a business and legal education. His life, since he was fifteen years of age, has been passed in the transaction of business for himself or others. His father dying while he was yet a mere youth, and being the eldest of the children and only support of the family, he was compelled to act a man's part and take a position among men at an age when most youths are receiving an education and training to fit them for the battle of life. That severe ordeal, however, was not without good results. It taught him habits of self-reliance and industry and brought into action that will-power and force that lies dormant in every man, and is sometimes only awakened by stern, hard necessity. That he acted well a man's part, all who know him will bear ample testimony.

WILLIAM C. KELLY.

THE Kelly family are among the old settlers of Shelby county. The paternal grandfather, Mason Kelly, was a native of Virginia. He removed to Tennessee a short time after that state was admitted to the union. He subsequently removed to Illinois and settled in Shelby county. He died while on a visit to Tennessee. His son, Chattin Kelly, father of William C., was born in Tennessee in 1819. He came with his father to Shelby county in the year 1838; they settled in Rural township. Mr. Kelly remained here until 1878, when he removed to Brownsville, Mo., where he at present resides. He married Elizabeth A. Smith, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1865. By this marriage there were seven children, one son and six daughters. The subject of this sketch is the third in the family. He was born in Rural township, Shelby county, July 31st, 1848. He was an invalid in his youth, and therefore missed opportunities for receiving as thorough an education as the public schools could give. He attended for a time the country schools, and as he advanced in years, his health improving, he came to Shelbyville and received a fair English education in the High school of that city. In 1868 he entered the University of Kentucky at Lexington, taking the full course in mathematics, and

Greek and Latin languages. By teaching during vacation, and being appointed tutor during the last year, he was able to maintain himself at college for four years. After the close of his college days he went to Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., and taught school for one year, then returned to Shelbyville, and entered the law office of Thornton & Wendling, and read law. At the September term of the Supreme Court, in 1876, at Ottawa, he was admitted to the bar. In June, 1877, he formed a law partnership with H. S. Mouser, and commenced the practice. The law firm of Mouser & Kelly still continues. In the summer of 1880 he was nominated in the Democratic primaries for the office of States Attorney for Shelby county, and in November following, at the general election, was elected over the combined opposition of Republican and Greenback parties, beating his opponent by a handsome majority. We venture the prediction that Mr. Kelly will make an able prosecutor. He was married on the 21st of December, 1876, to Miss Anthea D., daughter of A. V. Harper, of Tower Hill, Shelby Co., Ills. By this marriage there is one daughter, named Bessie Kelly.

E. E. WAGGONER

Was born in Shelby county, Illinois, May 3d, 1829. His father, Amos Waggoner, was descended from a German family, who emigrated to America about the year 1730, and settled in or near Charleston, South Carolina. His mother's maiden name was Narcissa Jay, and was of that well-known American family. His parents were among the early pioneer settlers of Shelby county, Illinois, arriving at Shelbyville in February, 1828, while the red man still roamed the forests of central Illinois in search of game. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child of a family of twelve children. He received his literary education in the common schools of the county until his teachers were incapable of leading him farther up the hill of knowledge, and then he was placed under the private instruction of a Massachusetts gentleman of ripe scholarship. In this manner he received a liberal education. He then studied medicine, graduating at the University of Missouri in the class of 1855-6, and a few years later received the degree *Ad eundem* at the St. Louis Medical College. After graduating he practiced his profession up to 1870, when his health failing he quit the practice of medicine and went into the mercantile business with J. J. & W. L. Hayden, in Shelbyville. He quit that business in 1874, and in company with J. Wm. Lloyd started a new newspaper in Shelbyville, which they called "*The Shelbyville County Independent*," announcing that "*The Independent* as its name implies is thoroughly independent—intensely democratic." In 1875 he bought Mr. Lloyd's interest, since which time he has played a lone hand. In 1876 he changed the name of his paper to *The Shelbyville Democrat*. The doctor's first connection with a newspaper was in 1858, when he and his brothers Joseph H. and Frank M. owned and conducted *The Sullivan Express*, the first newspaper published in Moultrie county, Illinois, and the predecessor of the present excellent county newspaper in that place called *The Sullivan Progress*. His next newspaper connection was in 1867-8, when he bought the controlling interest in *The Central Illinois Times*, published in Shelbyville, and had the editorial charge of that paper. The *Times* was the predecessor of the present *Shelby County Leader*. As will be seen by the foregoing Dr. Waggoner has had much newspaper experience. Among the journalists of Illinois he is regarded as an able newspaper writer, and much above the average of country journalists.

MATTHIAS DILLEY.

THE subject of the following brief biography is a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and first saw the light of day one morning in May, 1836. His grandfather, Aaron Dilley, was born in Germany, emigrated to America, settled in New Jersey and died there at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, and his wife in her ninety-seventh year. His son, and father of Matthias, was also named Aaron. He was born and bred in New Jersey, and lived there until 1880 when he died. He married Sarah Ann Shurts. She is living on the old homestead near where she was born. Matthias, or "Tice," as he is familiarly called, is the second in a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters—five sons and seven daughters still surviving. Young "Tice" remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself, and continued in New Jersey until 1867, when he came west and settled in Shelbyville, Illinois, and engaged in draying, delivering freight and express from depot to every part of the city. He prospered in the business, working hard early and late, and trying to please his numerous patrons and friends. In 1878 he leased the Commercial House, renovated it and fitted it up for the reception of the traveling public, and here, in his house, with a bland smile illuminating his handsome face, (said smile may always be taken as an omen of good things lying beyond) he receives his guests in an affable and courteous manner and bids them welcome to the best his house affords. In October, 1859, he married Miss Mary Ann Kinsley, a native of Ireland, and a most estimable woman. Her parents came to America while she was in her infancy. By this marriage there are six children, three sons and three daughters. Both parents and children are members of the Catholic Church. Politically, Tice is a Democrat of the uncompromising and never give up kind. He votes that ticket for the principles that underlie that great political organization. Mr. Dilley has made the Commercial a favorite hotel, and struck his true vocation when he gave up draying and went into the business of entertaining and providing for the comfort of the great public.

JAMES & YANTIS.

THE James family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Alexander C. James, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Prince George's county, Md., in the year 1800; he removed with his father's family to Kentucky, in 1808, and settled in Nicholas county, remaining until 1831, when he came to Illinois and settled in Shelby county, where he remained until his death, in 1870. His son, W. W. James, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1829. He was in his infancy when his father came to this county; he is still a resident of Ridge township, in this county: he was the only son and child of A. C. and Mary Ann (Robinson) James; his mother still lives with him. W. W. James married Cordelia Small. She was a native of Ohio; her parents came to Illinois about 1840; she died in 1862. In 1866 Mr. James married the second time; his present wife's name was Leah A. Killam. By the latter marriage there were two, and by the former five children. John A., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of the latter union; he was born in Ridge township, Shelby county, Illinois, October 11, 1852; he was raised upon the farm, attending the country schools in the winter months. At the age of twenty he entered Westfield College, in Clark county, Illinois, and remained there one year; on his return he entered the

store of Kleeman & Goldstien as clerk, and remained there for three and a half years, and then, in connection with John W. Yantis, embarked in dry-goods and general merchandizing business. On the 9th of December, 1873, he married Miss Henrietta C. Butler, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, but a resident of Shelby county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Two children are the fruits of this union. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. Politically, he is a democrat.

John W. Yantis was born in Pickaway township, Shelby county, Illinois, May 13, 1855. His father, Daniel Yantis, was born in Maryland in 1811; he removed to Ohio in 1817, and to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1853; he married Elizabeth Longenbaugh, a native of Ohio. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of fifteen children, nine of whom are living; he was also raised on the farm. At the age of seventeen he entered Westfield College, in Clark county, Illinois; in 1875 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago, and graduated from that institution; he then came to Shelbyville and clerked for Kleeman & Goldstien for one year and a half; he then formed a partnership with Mr. James in the dry-goods and general merchandising business, which, under the firm name of James & Yantis still continues. On the 21st of May, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Tarcy J. James, daughter of W. W. James, of Shelby county, Illinois; one child has been born to hallow and bless this union. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and order of A. O. U. W. In politics he votes the democratic ticket. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Both James and Yantis are, comparatively, young men, just entering upon the threshold of their business life; what success is in store for them the future can only tell; but, if steady habits, industry, economy, and business integrity are guides to success, then we predict for them an honorable and successful career. They bring to their business good training and a thorough knowledge of the wants and tastes of their patrons. They constantly strive to give to the public the best goods in the market at fair and reasonable profits, consistent with prudence and safety to themselves.

C. J. KURTZ,

THE subject of this biography, was born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, January 10th, 1832. He is of German parentage. His parents, Amos George and Dora (Rapp) Kurtz, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in the above named county, in Ohio, and engaged in farming, and remained there until their death;—the father dying in 1875, and the mother January 6th, 1881. The subject of this sketch was raised upon the farm. In his youth he attended the public schools of his neighborhood and received a sufficient education to fit him for the ordinary duties of life. He remained at home assisting his father until he attained his majority. He then started out in the world to make his own way. It may be mentioned, however, that he had learned the carpenter trade in Ohio, and when he came west to Illinois, he stopped at Lacon, in Marshall county, and there worked at his trade and remained there until May, 1860, when he came to Shelbyville, and here embarked in the grocery and provision trade in connection with D. W. Marks. This partnership continued until 1863, when Mr. Marks retired from the firm, and he was succeeded by William Bivens, in 1874. The firm of Kurtz & Bivens continued until 1878, when the latter retired from the firm, and from that time to the present, Mr. Kurtz has continued alone in the business, in which he has been more than ordinarily

successful. What he has in the way of the world's goods has been the accumulation of his own industry, and sagacity, and the practice of economy. He is a good business man, methodical and prompt, and of the strictest integrity. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Brokaw; she fell a victim to the cholera in 1865. On the 4th day of May, 1871, he married his present wife. Her maiden name was Miss Alice Bivens, daughter of William Bivens. She was born and raised in Shelby county, Illinois. By this union there are two children, named Sidney G. and George Kurtz. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife of the M. E. Church. He is a respected member of the I. O. O. F., and of the beneficiary order of Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a member of the Republican party. He has held local offices, and at present is City Treasurer. He is a man who takes but little interest in politics further than to express his views and exercise the right of the ballot. Mr. Kurtz is among the old business men of Shelbyville, and with one or two exceptions has been longer in business, continuously, than any other in the city. He started in 1860, and the year 1881 finds him still in the same line. During all these years the public have learned to know and recognize him as an honorable and conscientious business man and citizen.

THOMAS W. STUART,

EDITOR and publisher of the Greenback *Herald*, was born in Shelby county, Ills., September 8th, 1840. He removed with his parents to Missouri in 1847, where he lived until his parents moved to Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1856, and remained there until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in the first company raised in the town. The company was assigned to the 2d Iowa Infantry and called Co. "G." He served three years in the regiment, participating in the desperate battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth and numerous minor engagements. The 2d Iowa regiment particularly distinguished itself at Fort Donelson, where it made one of the most desperate and successful bayonet charges on record, losing in killed and wounded over one half of the regiment. When his three years service expired, General J. B. Weaver, then Colonel Commanding regiment, voluntarily gave him the following certificate:

"Headquarters, 2d Iowa Infy.

IN THE FIELD NEAR ROME, GEORGIA, 22d OF MAY, 1864.

To whom it may concern.

The bearer hereof, Thomas W. Stuart, has been a member of this regiment during the past three years, and has by his uniform good conduct as a soldier and a gentleman, endeared himself to the officers and the men of this command, and I take great pleasure in recommending him to the confidence of all good people, wherever he may go.

J. B. WEAVER,

Col. Commanding."

Mr. Stuart then went to Cincinnati, where he remained a couple of months, but being of an adventurous disposition he again entered the service, this time as Master's Mate in the navy. He was assigned to duty on the Monitor, Milwaukee, which had just been built at St. Louis. The Milwaukee was ordered to join the blockading squadron in Mobile Bay, which it did, and performed duty in that capacity until the 23d of March, 1865. On that day the Union squadron was ordered to make an attack upon the Confederate fleet and forts. The Milwaukee led the attack, and while engaging Spanish Fort at close quarters, ran on a torpedo which exploded

and blew a hole in her hull, and she went down. The boat was lying in shallow water at that time, and to that lucky fact the crew owe their lives.

Mr. Stuart remained in the navy until the close of the war, when he resigned his commission and came north. During the last fifteen years he has spent some time in most of the states of the union, and is familiar with the inside workings of nearly all the great newspapers of this country, having worked on them in one capacity or another. He is a practical printer, a good short-hand writer and a thorough newspaper man. He is very positive in his opinions, and never at a loss to find language with which to express himself.

C. J. WESTERVELT, M. D.

Is a native of Ohio, and was born June 7th, 1855, in the town of Westerville, which place was laid out by his paternal grandfather. Dr. Westervelt is the seventh son in a family of nine sons. His father, J. L. Westervelt, removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1860, and settled in Livingston county, and engaged in farming. He is still a resident of that county. Dr. Westervelt commenced the study of medicine in 1874, in the office of Dr. D. Brewer of Fairbury, Ills. He afterwards entered the Bennett Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, and remained there two terms, and graduated from that institution in 1877. In the fall of the same year, he entered Hahnemann College in the above-named city, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1878, with the degree of M. D. He soon thereafter came to Shelbyville, Ills., and commenced the practice in connection with Dr. Stevenson. The partnership continued six months, until the removal of the latter. Dr. Westervelt belongs to the progressive school of Homeopathy.

On the 28th of July, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L., daughter of S. H. Webster, an old and prominent citizen of Shelbyville.

Dr. Westervelt is well qualified by educational training and habits of thought for his chosen profession. He is a man of correct and studious habits.

CAPT. PHIL. R. WEBSTER.

THE Webster family, on the paternal side, are of English descent. Russell B. Webster, the father of the subject of this biography, was born and bred in the state of Massachusetts. He emigrated to Ohio in 1821, and in 1823 removed his family to Cleveland, which had been laid out a few years before, and at that time was a small, insignificant village. He still resides in Lorraine county, Ohio. He married Orpha Hunter, who is also a native of Massachusetts, and is yet living—an aged couple of over four-score years. They have been residents of Ohio since 1821, except a few years during the time of the late rebellion, when they came to Shelbyville, Ill. There were eight children in the family, seven sons and one daughter—the latter died in her infancy. There are five sons yet living. Philander R. Webster was born in Lorraine county, Ohio, February 10, 1833. He received an excellent education in the public schools of his county, and adopted the profession of Civil Engineer. He was employed by the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company in the capacity of Civil Engineer during the process of the construction of that line of roadway, and he made his first advent into the town of Shelbyville on the 14th of July, 1855. He had however been in the county before that date. On the 1st of January, 1856, he came to the town as an actual and permanent settler, and here he has re-

mained to the present. After the completion of the railroad he took charge of a section as master, and continued in that position for six months, at the end of which time he commenced clerking for Webster & Jagger, general merchants of Shelbyville, until 1862, when he became proprietor, and operated the business until May 1st of the same year, when the firm of S. H. Webster & Co. was formed, which still continues. H. L. Martin was a member of the company until 1872, when he retired from the concern, and Phil. H. Webster and S. H. Webster, his elder brother, from that time constituted the firm of S. H. Webster & Co. Their business is handling grain, pork packing, and dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery.

On the 13th of May, 1864, during the progress of the great rebellion, he enlisted in "Co. G," 143d regiment Ill. Vol. Infantry, and upon the organization of the company was elected captain. He served out his term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. In the year 1862, on the 15th of April, he married Miss Elenor M. Bryant, a native of Steuben county, New York, but a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. She came here in 1858. They have an adopted daughter named Mattie Webster. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is an honored member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Chapter of R. A. M. Politically he is a Republican, and always votes with that party. He has been a member of the City Councils, and at the present time is Mayor of the city of Shelbyville. He was elected to that position in 1877 for the term of four years. Captain Webster has been a citizen of Shelbyville for twenty-five years, and in that time has made many friends, both in the town and country.

J. H. SILVER, [EX-SHERIFF.]

MR. SILVER was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, November 3d, 1823. His father, Jeremiah Silver, was a native of the same state, and was a mason by trade. He followed that occupation for many years, only abandoning it towards the close of his life, when he engaged in farming. In the year 1836 he followed the stream of emigration that was pouring into the west, and went to Cass county, Michigan, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1876. At the time of his demise he was in the eighty-seventh year of his age. During the war of 1812, in the capacity of fifer, he participated in and passed through the entire struggle. In early life he married Sarah Hastings, who was born and raised in the same state. She died in Cass county, Michigan, in 1844. By this union there were six children, four of whom lived to the age of maturity, and three have survived the parents. The subject of this sketch is the second of the family. Like all New England boys he received a good common English education in the schools of his native state. At the age of eighteen he commenced the trade of brick-mason, and worked with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age. He remained in Michigan, following his trade, until March 3d, 1856, when he came to Shelbyville, and here continued brick-laying until 1860. About this time work was scarce and few buildings were being erected; he therefore concluded to engage in farming, and followed that vocation for six years. In 1866 there came a revival of business, and building commenced anew. He moved to a place near the town, and re-engaged in his trade, and followed it continuously until 1876. During that time he erected a majority of the brick buildings that now adorn the town of Shelbyville. The last of his handiwork and skill was the splendid bank building of T. M. Thornton & Co., on Main street. In the summer of 1876 he

received the nomination for Sheriff of Shelby county, at the hands of the Democratic party, and in the ensuing election in November following, was elected by a handsome majority. He filled the office so acceptably that he was re-nominated and re-elected to the same position in 1878. He retired from the office Dec. 1st, 1880, with the best wishes and kindest feelings of a majority of the people over whom he exercised the right and authority of an executive officer. In the performance of his duty he was impartial and treated all alike, and with that moderation that only strict justice would allow. On the 25th of September, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Mead, who was born in New York, July 24th, 1825. She was a resident of Cass county, Michigan, at the time of her marriage. Her father, Barak Mead, removed from New York to that state in 1834. This union of Mr. and Mrs. Silver has been blessed with eight children, five sons and three daughters. Six of the children

are still living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Emma C., wife of David Livers, a farmer and resident of Jewell county, Kansas; Edward A., farmer and resident of Moultrie county, Ill.; Barak M., Walter H., J. Judson, and Hattie. Clarence died in infancy, and Mary C. in her seventh year. His estimable wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Silver is a sound, uncompromising Democrat, and has been identified with that political organization since casting his first vote for James K. Polk for President, in 1844. He has never lost faith in the principles and final success of that grand old party that has withstood defeat after defeat, but yet presents an unbroken front to the enemy. Mr. Silver is of a quiet, unassuming mien, but withal of a jovial, social turn of mind, and is an excellent companion, and a firm friend. In his dealings with mankind, and in his character as a man and citizen, he is honorable and just, and is universally respected.

CITY AND TOWNSHIP OF SULLIVAN.

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



HE history of the early settlement and subsequent progress and development of the township and city of Sullivan presents many features that are interesting. A retrospection of thirty-five years would carry us back to the time when the city was first laid out, and a few years prior to that date would take us beyond the time when the first white settler had trodden upon its site; to the time when it constituted part of a dreary wilderness, before civilization had penetrated its solitary bosom, or the voice of the pioneer echoed amid its timbered shade. The pioneers were a hardy race. That it was successful, was owing to the dauntless and persevering energy of the first settlers; for it was no enviable task to clear the forest, break the prairie, and undergo the hardships incident to genuine pioneer life.

This was the earliest township formed, and the largest in the county. It is situated in the central and southern portions; bounded north by Lovington, east by Jonathan creek, and east Nelson, south by Whitley and Shelby counties, and west by Shelby county, and Marrowbone township. There are 41,588 acres of land, valued by the last assessment at \$406,157; 7,360 acres of which is unimproved. The chief streams which water and drain the township are the Okaw and West Okaw rivers. Other streams are Whitley and Asa's creeks, which are tributaries of the Okaw. There is considerable timber along the margin of these streams, embracing among the varieties the different kinds of oaks, ash, sugar maple, walnut and hickory. The surface, for the most part, is a gently undulating prairie, except along the various water courses where it becomes more broken. The soil on the prairies is alluvium of the darkest and richest character, and the bluffs along

the creeks are composed principally of gravel and fire-clay. There are two railroads passing through the township. The Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville enters on sections 30, 14-5, and runs in a south-eastern direction, leaving it on sections 12, 13-5, and the Chicago Division of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, enters at the north of section 14, running south and south-easterly, through its entire length, and passes out on sections 36, 13-5. The two form a junction in the western part of the city of Sullivan, and they afford to the agriculturist and manufacturer, a market for their products and wares.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlements made in what is now Sullivan township, were in the northern part, or what is termed congressional town 14, Range 5. James Welborn, son of John Welborn, settled on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, as early as the spring of 1829; where he erected the first cabin, and made the first improvements. In the fall of the same year, John C. Thomason purchased this claim of Welborn, and with his family settled here. The next improvement was made on the same section by Richard Thomason, in the spring of 1830. George Thomason, another brother, settled on section 20, where he built a cabin and cleared some land, which was entered out by Jeremiah Souther, in the spring of 1832, and one year later he came and took possession of the place, where he lived for a long time. In the southern part of 14-5, George Monroe, a native of Indiana, settled on section 32, and built a cabin at the edge of the timber, in 1831. This was on the place now owned by Absalom Patterson. Benjamin Sims was also an early settler here. Jones and Roland Hampton, Kentuckians, settled at an early date on section 29. The former, Jones Hampton, now lives at Hampton's station, from whom it received its name. Edward

Minor, James Hudson, Jefferson Hudson, James M. De Jernett, T. O. Brown, R. W. Payne, Ezekiel Sharp, and a few others, arrived here before 1835. George Monroe built the first mill in 14-5, in section 32, in the year 1835, which he operated until he was frozen to death a few years later. The earliest marriage here was that of Joseph Thomason to Lucy Ezell in the fall of 1831. The ceremony was performed by Esquire James Fruit. The Pea grave-yard was the first burying ground in this part of the township, and the first interment was that of a small child, a daughter of Zenas and Mary Prather, in the summer of 1830. There was no school in town 14-5, until 1837, when James Steele taught in a cabin used for that purpose, on Jeremiah Souther's place on section 20. Arnold Thomason, William Souther, and John Kellar, were early teachers. Elders Joseph and Solomon Hostetler, were the first preachers.

To Thomas Howe, a native of Indiana, belongs the honor of first settling in the southern part of the township or in town 13, Range 5. He came in the year 1829 or early in 1830, and located on the West Okaw, in Section 25, where he built a cabin and made the first farm. He had several children, and many of their descendants are still living in the county. The next to settle was James Camfield, and his father-in-law, Avery Wood, in the same year.

Mr. Camfield was a native of Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and married. On coming to this county he settled on Section 10, at the edge of the timber known as "Mack's Point," since Camfield's Point. Uncle Johnny, as he was usually called, was an industrious, genial and clever man. At his residence the first courts in this county were held, and at that time many of the foremost men in the state were recipients of his hospitality. He left this state a short time ago, but several of his descendants are yet here. Avery Wood had a very large family, but of his sons, Joseph M. was the only one to leave any children, several of whom are residents of the county. Most of his daughters married and have children. Mr. Wood was a pious man and a good farmer, and died at his home about 1840.

Richard and Thomas Nazworthy, brothers, and natives of Tennessee, settled in Section 6, in 1831. The widow of Richard Nazworthy, and two of her sons—William and Richard—are all of these families living in the county. In the same year, John Smith and Mark Short came and located near the Nazworthy's. Samuel Wright, also a Kentuckian, came in 1831, and settled in Section 31, where he lived for a number of years, and subsequently moved to Sullivan, where he died in August, 1874. He was four times married, and raised a family of ten children, all of whom are residing in this vicinity. The next arrival was that of grandfather James Patterson, his sons David, Joshua and Jonathan, and Nancy Harbaugh with her family, viz.: John, Peter, David, Jacob, Nancy, Sarah and Elizabeth. They came here from Edgar county, this state, in the spring of 1832. Levi Patterson settled on Asa's Creek, in what is now the east part of the city of Sullivan in 1837, and his son William is residing on the old homestead. Hugh, also a son of grandfather James Patterson, was a Christian minister, and lived for a time in the county. The descendants of David and Levi are all of the Patterson family that are living here.

James and William Crouch settled on Section 14, in 1832. Reuben B. Ewing, a Tennessean, who became quite prominent in the early civil history of Moultrie, came here in 1835. One son, Charles M., and Louisa, the wife of William Elder, and Rebecca A., the wife of D. F. Bristow, are all of his offspring that are living in the county.

There is no doubt but that the name Jacob McCune, is as familiar to the citizens generally as that of any man who ever located in

this part of the country. He was a native of New York, and a patriot in the war of 1812. Mr. McCune came into this vicinity in the fall of 1828, living a part of the time in Shelby county, and partly in what is now Moultrie. While in this county he resided in what is now Sullivan township, where he died several years ago, and was interred in the Camfield burying-ground. Asa Spencer Rice, familiarly called "Dollarhide" Rice, was also an early settler in these parts, but lived farther south, in Shelby county. He and McCune were great hunters, and as the deer and wild turkey were plentiful in those days, the sharp ring of the rifle in the hands of these two daring pioneers might frequently have been heard in the prairie and timbered regions of this vicinity. It was on one of these expeditions that they came to a halt, now within the limits of the city of Sullivan, and Rice remarked, "Of all the country I've seen this is my choice," and McCune in quick reply said, "This shall be called Asa's Point." This is the point of timber in the east part of Sullivan, and has always been known by that name, as also Asa's Creek that flows by it.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Wesley Loving, James McClellan, Henry Miller, Coonrods', John and Abram Reedy, Daniel Hook, John Powell, James Vanhise, Wm. Ellis, James Baugher, James Weeks, the Womack's, Mr. Ham, Joseph Baker, G. W. Vaughan, the Morelands, Wm. B. Stricklan, H. Y. Duncan, William Liler, John Wegger, the Underwoods, Skidmore, George Baxter, and others. In writing the history of a county and its constituent townships, recapitulation in some degree is unavoidable, as we must refer our readers to the general chapter of early settlements, civil and church histories, as they are frequently mentioned under those heads.

The first land entered in this township, as taken from the county records, was made by the following parties, March 11, 1830: William A. Fleming, entered the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 31, T. 13, R. 5 E., 80 acres; May 15th, 1830, Thomas Howe entered the W. half of the N. E. quarter of section 25, T. 13, R. 4 E., 80 acres; same date, Joseph Cibeson entered 80 acres in same section. June 22d, 1830, James Camfield entered the W. half of the S. W. quarter of section 10, T. 13, R. 5 E., 80 acres; Oct. 14th, 1830, Richard Nazworthy entered the N. half of the N. W. quarter of section 7, same township and range, 79.39 acres; Oct. 19th, 1830, Wm. R. Dazey entered the W. half of the N. W. quarter of section 25, T. 13, R. 4 E., 80 acres; May 14th, 1831, Jeremiah Souther entered the S. E. quarter of section 19, 160 acres, and 320 acres in section 20, both tracts in T. 14, R. 5 E.; May 28th, 1831, Robert H. Peebles entered the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 17, T. 14, R. 5 E., containing 80 acres; June 22d, 1831, Avery Wood entered the W. half of the S. E. quarter of section 10, T. 13, R. 5 E. of the 3d P. M. 80 acres.

The first marriages that we have any record of in this township were Sanford Green to Miss Mahala Powell, and Adolphus Waggoner to Miss Warnack. These were in 1833. John Powell, who was killed by the kicking of a horse, was the first death. The earliest school taught was in 1832, in the Nazworthy settlement; the teacher was old grandfather James Patterson, who was at that time over sixty-five years of age; he taught in Thomas Nazworthy's log residence; a school-house built of logs, on the Woods' place on section 10, in the year 1833, was the first in the township. Elders Levi Fleming, John Storms, and Rev. Hugh Patterson, were among the early preachers, and held their meetings in the log-cabins and school-houses until the building of churches in the city of Sullivan. James Patterson erected a small log blacksmith-shop at Asa's Point, and did the first smithing in the township.

In 1833, John Powell and Sanford Green constructed the first

mill; it was propelled by the waters of Okaw river, and was situated on the east line of section 24; it had one set of stones and a sash-saw. The next mill was built at Patterson coal-shaft in section 29, by Reuben B. Ewing and Jacob McCune, in 1836.

The coal shaft above mentioned was sunk by Donty Patterson, in 1873. It is about 120 feet deep; the vein is 27 inches thick and of a very excellent quality. There has been considerable coal raised, but the mine is so far from the railroads, and the vein so shallow that it can not be worked in paying quantities. There is a tile and brick factory, a short distance from Sullivan, that is doing good work.

The improvements in Sullivan township are among the best in the county. The farmers are industrious, and enterprising, and pursue their vocation with that energy that crowns success. The following named are a few of the good farms; views of which may be seen in this work: G. W. Vaughan, W. A. Short, J. H. Vanhise, W. T. Nazworthy, Robert H. Sharp, James Kirkwood and Joseph T. Harris.

The school districts are numerous, and each have neat and well furnished school-houses, where school is taught the greater part of the year.

The following are the names of parties, who have represented Sullivan in the county board of supervisors: Jonathan Meeker, elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868, and served until 1871; J. B. Titus, elected in 1871; John A. Freeland, elected in 1872; A. Patterson in 1873, and served until 1876; Jonathan Meeker, re-elected in 1876, and re-elected up to 1878; S. W. Wright, elected in 1878, '79 and '80, and resigned in September; and G. W. Vaughan was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The first effort to build a town in this township was in 1840, when William Cantrell laid out 160 acres on the farm, now owned by David Harbaugh, on section 11, and named it Glasgow. Mr. Cantrell erected a small frame store building and one log-house. When Sullivan was laid out, these buildings were moved there, and Glasgow became "a thing of the past."

THE CITY OF SULLIVAN.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, R. B. Ewing, A. H. Kellar and Andrew Scott, held in March, 1845, at the residence of Dr. William Kellar, it was agreed that the capital of the county of Moultrie should be called Sullivan, thereby connecting the two names which bear historical relations to each other.*

At the same time they selected the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, T. 13, R. 5, as the site for the new county seat. These forty acres were purchased of Philo Hale, for the sum of \$100, by Dr. William Kellar and other prominent citizens, and donated by them to the county. This tract was immediately laid off into lots and blocks surveyed and platted by Parnell Hamilton, county surveyor, for which the commissioners ordered that \$48 be paid him for his services. The first lots were disposed of at public auction March 7, 1845. Those around the court-house square brought from twenty to thirty dollars each.

The first house was erected by John Perryman. It was a small one story frame structure, about eighteen feet square, and was located on the corner of Harrison and Van Buren streets, on the lot now occupied by the Maple House. After the completion of this house, he moved his family into it, in May, 1845, and became the

* Fort Moultrie was a fortification constructed by Col. William Moultrie, (afterwards a major-general) on Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, where a victory was gained, June 28th, 1776, by the South Carolina troops under Col. Moultrie over a British fleet commanded by Sir Peter Parker. The city was named from this Island.

first resident. Mr. Perryman was circuit clerk, and moved here to attend to his official duties. The next settler was John A. Freeland, then county clerk and recorder. Uncle Johnny, as he is familiarly called, moved a "second-hand log cabin," from Glasgow, and placed it on the south-east corner of block 17, into which he moved his family July 11, 1845. Joseph Thomason became the third resident. He erected a frame house on the south-east corner of block 5, and moved his family here in August of the same year. Owen Searny, R. T. Hampton, Thomas Randall and Andrew Scott erected dwellings and settled here late in the summer and fall of 1845. Isaac Funderburk built a blacksmith shop on the corner of Washington and Water streets, and did the first smithing. Owen Searny, who was a blacksmith, also built a shop late in 1845.

The first business of any kind in the city was a saloon, kept by Joel Earp. The building in which it was conducted stood on the corner opposite the north-east corner of the court house square, now occupied by the brick building owned by Dr. T. Y. Lewis. Soon after the establishment of this business, W. W. Oglesby moved a small frame store house from Glasgow on the lot opposite the south-east corner of the court-house square, where William Elder's brick house now stands. He brought from Decatur a remnant of William Cantrell's store,—general stock, such as is usually found in country stores, and opened it for sale. In the spring of 1846 Amos Prentice opened the second store, with a small stock of general goods, in an old building that had been moved on a lot just east of Oglesby's store. That summer W. W. Oglesby was succeeded by J. Wilson Ross, who moved the old building away and replaced it with a larger and better one, which he opened with a larger and more complete stock. James Elder came from Nelson, and erected a two-story frame residence, with store-room on the first floor. This was situated on the corner north-west of the court-house square. He moved his family into the residence part of the building, and placed a stock of goods in the store-room. Mr. Elder also kept permanent and transient guests. Late in the fall of 1845, Geo. W. Gwilliams built a small residence and tan-yard, and ran the tanning business for two or three years, and then moved away. J. J. and W. L. Haydon erected a business house and residence about 1848. It is a frame building, and is now occupied by C. L. Roane. James Elder built a store at an early date, which is on the same lot, and now forms a part of Brockway's store. Homer Gibbs, James W. Vaughan, Dr. Wm. Kellar, and others that might be mentioned had we space, built early residences and business houses. The first hotel was erected by Beverly Taylor, on the Titus Opera House lot, in 1847. It was frame, two stories high, containing several rooms, neatly furnished. The house was called after its proprietor—the Taylor House. About the same time, John Reese came here, from Shelbyville, and in connection with Jones Hampton, erected a carding machine, which they operated for several years. The first brick business house was erected in the summer and fall of 1860, and is now known as the centennial building.

It was in this city that the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby first hung out his shingle as an attorney-at-law. This was in the year 1845, and he officed with uncle Johnny Freeland. James D. Perryman, son of John and Ann Perryman, was the first child born in the city, and John, a young son of the same parents, was the first death that occurred. Drs. William Kellar, L. S. Spore, William B. Duffield, J. Y. Hitt and B. B. Everett, were the early physicians. The post-office was established in 1845, and John Perryman was appointed first post-master. The mails were received once in two weeks from Shelbyville, carried by Peter Fleming on horse-back. Those who

have held the office since, are W. C. Loyd, J. E. Eden, James Elder, W. W. Stanley, and A. Miley, the present incumbent.

Churches.—The first church was erected by the Methodist denomination about 1847 or '48, and the building is now used by D. L. Pifer for a wagon shop. They have since built a new church. The Cumberland Presbyterian, and Christian Churches were built about the same time in 1853. They cost about \$2,000 each, and are both about the same size, well furnished, neat and comfortable edifices.

Cemetery.—The Sullivan cemetery was originally the private burying-ground of James Elder, and the first person interred there was his daughter Rebecca, wife of Louis J. Berry, in March, 1847. The present grounds were donated for cemetery purposes by James Elder, Dr. William Kellar, and William Patterson. It contains about four acres, and is situated in the south-east part of the city.

Schools.—The first school-house erected in the city was in the spring of 1846, on lot 2, block 11, at a cost of \$85, made up by private subscription. It was a small frame building, 18x20 feet in size. John W. Wheat, an attorney who came from Christian county, taught the first school in the summer of 1846. Schools were conducted in this house until the erection of the brick academy by James S. Freeland, in 1851. Mr. Freeland had organized a class for an academic course, and held his first session in one of the rooms of the old court-house. This school flourished until the death of Mr. Freeland, which occurred in 1856, when it ceased to exist. Some years afterward the property was purchased by Elder N. S. Bastion, and had a successful season for about six years, when again its walls relapsed into silence. In the meantime a two-story brick was erected in the eastern part of the town near the cemetery, through the individual efforts of the members of the Christian church. It was subsequently bought by the district, and used for some years, or until the building of the new house, when it was sold and the proceeds placed in the public school treasury. It should be observed that prior to the erection of the new building, the old public school-house was insufficient for the pupils of the district, hence a portion of the scholars attend a department in the academy provided for by the district. The present building was commenced in 1873, and completed in the fall of 1874. It is three stories besides the basement, and is one hundred and sixty feet from foundation to belfry. It contains six rooms, furnished with the latest and best school furniture, and will accommodate 350 pupils. Its facilities for ventilation are excellent, and it is heated by hot air furnished by a furnace situated in the basement.

Incorporation.—Sullivan was first incorporated under the general law as a village, in the winter of 1850. The records were burned with the court-house, and we were unable to collect all of the desired information. John A. Freeland, John Perryman and J. W. Ross were three of the first trustees elected. Charles White was the first constable. The last trustees were T. M. Bushfield, President; W. B. Kilner, Peter Cofer, Milton Tichenor, J. H. Waggoner and J. H. Shockey; E. Hall, clerk.

In the winter of 1872 the place was incorporated as a city, having a mayor and council. Those first elected were—Victor Thompson, Mayor; James R. Duncan, S. Brightman, A. A. Fredrick, W. Kirkwood, B. S. Jennings, William Thuneman, aldermen; Edwin Hall, clerk; A. B. Lee, city attorney; C. L. Roane, treasurer; Washington Linder, city marshal, and T. M. Bushfield, street commissioner. Present officers are—William Kirkwood, Mayor; J. H. Waggoner, W. P. Corbin, Dr. T. Y. Lewis, James R. Duncan, C. N. Snyder, B. S. Jennings, aldermen; S. M. Smyser, city attorney; E. Hall, Clerk; Dock Patterson, city marshal;

C. L. Roane, treasurer. From the beginning Sullivan has had a steady and healthy growth, and with present prospects of new enterprises it is destined to become a city of no mean pretensions, not far in the distant future. The blocks and streets are laid out square with the compass. The streets are wide, well shaded, and have good sidewalks. Situated in the centre of the original plat is the court-house and square, around which cluster the principal business houses of the city. Sullivan, located as it is, in the heart of a rich and populous country, with good stores and excellent railroad facilities, commands the trade for many miles around. As a shipping point there are but few places of its size in central Illinois that surpass it.

Press.—The papers now published here are the *Sullivan Progress* and *The Sullivan Journal*, both examples of typographical neatness.

Sullivan Woolen Mill.—This factory was erected by Patterson, Jennings & Co. in the fall of 1867, and began operations the following year. It is a brick structure three stories high, with engine-room and dye-house attached. The machinery is what is technically known as a "one set mill"—40 inch cards—with spinning jack, looms, etc., and has the capacity of manufacturing into fabric 100 pounds of wool per day. It is now owned by Patterson & Jennings, and is under the personal supervision of B. S. Jennings.

Steam Flouring Mills.—The city boasts of two good flouring mills, one owned and operated by S. H. Morrell, the other by D. S. Lowe. The former is a frame structure, and was built by Garland & Patterson in 1852, and purchased by Mr. Morrell in the spring of 1859. It has two run of burrs, one for wheat and one for corn. The latter mill is a three-story brick, and was built by Patterson, Snyder & McClelland in 1866. It has three run of burrs, two wheat and one corn, and does considerable business in the way of foreign shipments.

Elevator.—This building is situated in the western part of the city, near the intersection of the railroads. It was built in 1873 under the auspices of the Sullivan Grain Co. It is a two-story frame building, with a capacity of storing 10,000 bushels of grain, and can shell and load five cars of corn per day. It is owned and operated by D. F. Bristow.

Plow Manufactory.—This was established by F. P. Hoke in 1877. It is run by steam and manufactures from three to four hundred plows a year.

Titus Opera House.—Was constructed by J. B. Titus in 1871, at a cost of upwards of \$30,000, and is fashioned after Heley's, of Chicago, as it was before the fire. It has a parquet and gallery, nicely frescoed ceiling, a full set of scenery, side boxes, etc. The whole building is lighted with gas, and has all the conveniences usually found in cities. The house is far ahead of the town, and speaks in tones of unmistakable language of the public spirit of its author, J. B. Titus.

Maple House.—This is a neat, cozy, two-story frame building, owned and conducted by E. L. Shepherd.

Bank.—The first banking business done in Sullivan was by James Elder, in 1868, which he continued until his death, 1870. Other firms came into existence, but passed out of sight. The only banking house in the town at this writing is the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, conducted by Wm. Elder, son of James Elder.

Physicians.—T. Y. Lewis; A. L. Kellar; S. W. Lucas; A. W. Williams; E. L. Hardin; B. B. Everitt; B. H. Porter; J. A. Dunlap; A. T. Marshall; J. W. Cokenower; A. W. Leffingwell.

BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADE OF 1881.

Carriage and Wagon Manufactories.—H. W. Bury; D. L. Pifer; J. M. Cummins.

Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.—T. P. Mathews & Co.; A. E. Antrim; C. L. Roane.

Dry Goods, Notions, etc.—Geo. Mayer; E. C. Drew.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—M. Ausbacher.

Boots and Shoes.—A. Wyman; M. Layman; Carl Stanke; — Palmer.

Hardware, Stoves, and Agricultural Implements.—J. W. Elder; Geo. P. Chapman.

Agricultural Implements, Organs, etc.—T. J. Hill.

Groceries, Queensware, etc.—Spitler & Son; Co-operative Store, J. H. Dunscomb, agent; M. McDonald; J. R. McClure; Bolin & Miller; B. W. Brockway.

Books and Stationery.—Lilly & Co.; A. Miley.

Furniture, Carpets, etc.—W. P. Corbin.

Drug Stores.—Welch & Livers; J. L. Reed & Co.

Jewelry.—H. J. Pike.

Bakery and Confectioneries.—Scott Bros.; R. M. Miller; L. Lee; J. Birchfield.

Merchant Tailor.—G. O. Andrews.

Blacksmith Shops.—Crow & Ham; Wm. Seaney; F. P. & W. Hoke; J. M. Cummins; H. W. Bury.

Millinery.—Mrs. M. A. Rickets.

Harness Stores.—James Dedman; Wm. Thunemann.

Dentists.—S. Trowbridge; J. C. Brooks.

Livery Stables.—P. B. Gillham; A. F. Robinson.

Insurance Agent.—Samuel E. Smyser; W. T. J. Rose; G. W. Pain.

Photograph Galleries.—A. S. Creech; R. T. Ring.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—Bland & Thomason.

Abstractor of Titles.—J. H. Waggoner & Co.

Carpenters' Shops.—J. N. & G. M. Williams, Rogers & Williams, Taylor & Fletcher, L. T. Haggerman, Geo. Hoke, W. F. Bushman.

Murble Yards.—J. G. Baker, Tichenor & Leffingwell, F. Sona.

Florist.—W. F. Bushman.

Butcher Shops.—J. N. Jones, Douglas & Gunn, B. F. Sentel.

Sewing Machine Agents.—E. J. Gillham, Stricklin & Hill, G. O. Andrews.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian.

Grain Dealers.—T. M. Bushfield, E. Anderson, Kirkwood & Gilbert, G. W. Pain.

Barbers.—Riley Norton, George Robinson.

Eureka Paint Shop.—Kellar & Duncan.

Lumber Merchants.—M. McDonald, — Raymond.

SECRET SOCIETIES.*

Sullivan Chapter, No. 128, R. A. M., was chartered October 9th, 1868, with the following membership: J. B. Titus, H. P.; W. B. Kilner, K.; J. H. Waggoner, James Earp, T. M. Bushfield, S. W. Wright, T. Y. Lewis, E. L. Shepherd, Lee Yarbrough, Benjamin Freeman, and H. H. Atchison. The present officers are, J. H. Waggoner, H. P.; J. H. Dunscomb, K.; S. W. Wright, S.; M. Tichenor, Secretary; M. Ausbacher, Treasurer; Peter Cofer, C. of H.; W. B. Townsend, P. S.; W. H. Shinn, R. A. C.; Geo. Mayer,

M. 3d V.; T. M. Bushfield, M. 2d V.; F. E. Ashworth, M. 1st V.; Samuel Peters, T.

Templestowe Commandery, No. 46, Knights Templar, granted a dispensation November 11th, 1874, and chartered October 26th, 1875, with the following officers: Geo. E. Millan, E. C.; W. B. Kilner, G.; J. R. Duncan, C. G.; D. F. Stearns, P.; Jno. H. Dunscomb, Treasurer; D. G. Lindsay, R.; S. W. Wright, S. W.; W. B. Townsend, J. W.; M. Tichenor, S. B.; E. L. Morrell, Sword B.; Peter Cofer, W.; J. W. Pearce, C. of G. Present officers, J. H. Dunscomb, E. C.; A. K. Campbell, G.; J. R. Duncan, C. G.; D. E. Stearns, P.; J. W. Pursell, S. W.; Peter Cofer, J. W.; S. W. Wright, Treasurer; J. K. Muncie, R.; M. Tichenor, S. B.; A. M. Green, Sword B.; F. E. Ashworth, W.; Robt. Cunningham, C. of G. Full membership twenty one.

Moultrie Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., was organized August 23d, 1854. The first officers were—J. R. Eden, N. G.; Wm. A. Clements, V. G.; D. D. Randolph, Secretary; J. B. Wright, Treasurer. The present officers are—M. C. Pinckly, N. G.; J. A. Stricklin, V. G.; W. C. Gilbert, R. Secretary; P. B. Gillham, P. S.; W. F. Bushman, Treasurer; R. P. McPheters, Rep. to Grand Lodge. The present membership 43.

Okaw Lodge, No. 623, K. of H., was organized May 16th, 1877, with twelve charter members. The first officers were—C. L. Roane, P. D.; J. H. Waggoner, D.; B. W. Brockway, V. D.; M. McDonald, A. D.; J. H. Dunscomb, C.; A. E. D. Scott, G.; S. M. Smyser, R.; W. W. Peckham, F. R.; W. C. Gilbert, Treasurer; D. F. Bristow, I. G.; George Dawson, O. S. Present officers:—J. H. Dunscomb, P. D.; J. C. Stanley, D.; W. W. Eden, V. D.; A. F. Robinson, A. D.; W. C. Gilbert, R. B.; W. Brockway, F. R.; D. F. Bristow, T.; Geo. P. Chapman, Guide; J. H. Waggoner, Chapman A. E.; D. Scott, G. M. Ausbacher, S. Present membership 14.

Anchor Lodge, No. 105, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was organized December 9th, 1878, with twenty charter members. First officers:—Mrs. Laura E. Waggoner, P.; Mrs. Theresa Ausbacher, V. P.; A. C. Mouser, Secretary; B. W. Brockway, F. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Robinson, Treasurer; A. E. D. Scott, C.; George P. Chapman, G.; W. W. Peckham, G.; W. W. Eden, S.; X. B. Trower, P. P. Present officers:—Mrs. Theresa Ausbacher, P.; E. M. Robinson, V. P.; B. W. Brockway, F. S.; Geo. P. Chapman, Secretary; L. B. Eden, C.; A. F. Robinson, Guide; M. Ausbacher, G.; W. W. Eden, S.; Mrs. A. L. Peckham, Treasurer.

Sullivan Lodge, No. 42, I. O. G. T., was organized May 3d, 1877, with sixty-eight charter members. First officers were Dr. J. C. Brooks, W. C. T.; Christina Freeland, W. V. T.; Dr. A. L. Kellar, W. C.; T. B. Rhodes, W. R. Secretary; C. B. Lewis, W. A. S.; A. Vaughan, W. F. S.; J. H. Waggoner, W. Treasurer; John Williams, W. M.; Alice Freeland, W. D. M.; Addie E. Kellar, W. I. G.; John Stricklin, W. O. G.; Laura E. Waggoner, W. L. H. S.; J. E. Kellar, W. R. H. S.; O. Snyder, P. W. C. T.; Dr. T. Y. Lewis, L. D. Present officers—B. F. G. Hagerman, W. C. T.; Jennie Hunt, W. V. T.; Reuben Lynn, W. C.; S. G. Crevis-ton, W. R. S.; Anna Everett, W. A. S.; J. Clark Hall, W. T. S.; A. J. Beveridge, W. T.; Samuel Raymond, W. M.; Sarah Dills-aver, W. D. M.; Nellie Compton, W. I. G.; Samuel B. Hall, W. O. G.; Mrs. Kate William, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. Mollie Eviston, W. L. H. S.; W. E. Blackmer, P. W. C. T.; T. B. Stringfield, L. D. There is at present a membership of seventy, and the organization is in splendid working order, with an average attendance of about fifty.

* We are indebted to the secretaries of the various Lodges for information in reference to the same.

Alma Council, No. 3, Royal Templars of Temperance, received its charter February 19, 1879, with fifteen members. The first officers were: J. D. Spitler, S. C.; I. J. Mouser, V. C.; J. C. Brooks, P. C.; E. S. Wamsley, Chap.; B. F. Stocks, R. S. and F. S.; N. O. Smyser, H.; Mrs. Cora Mouser, D. H.; Mrs. Lottie Brooks, G.; Peter Cofer, Sent.; Dr. A. L. Kellar, M. E. Present officers are J. D. Spitler, S. C.; A. L. Kellar, V. C.; J. C. Brooks, P. C.; A. C. Mouser, C.; T. B. Stringfield, R. S.; A. P. Greene, F. S.; E. E. Fleming, H.; Mrs. Emma Stringfield, D. H.; Mrs. Kate Williams, Guard; Peter Cofer, S.; Dr. A. L. Kellar, M. E. There is at present a membership of thirty-three, and the lodge is in good standing.

Cushman, is a small village post-office and station on the Chicago division of the W. S. F. L. and P. R. R., situated on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15-14-5. It was surveyed and platted by Abraham Jones, county surveyor, for William Hoggatt, the original proprietor, July 30, 1872. The first building was a storehouse, erected by Mr. Hoggatt soon after it was laid out. There is one general store kept by J. H. Dunscomb, a blacksmith shop operated by Z. Taylor, and Kirkwood & Gilbert, dealers in grain, which constitute the business. There are about a half dozen houses in the place. It has a good store trade, and large quantities of grain are annually shipped from this place.

Hampton Station, is situated on the line of the P. D. & E. R. R., on Section thirty of 14-5. H. E. Hampton conducts a general store, and is post-master of Dunn post-office, located at this point.

The census of 1880, gives Sullivan township a population of 3,692.

MOULTRIE COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. *

In the spring of 1857, the citizens of Moultrie county began discussing the propriety of organizing an agricultural society in the county, and an organization was effected the year following.

Arrangements were made, however, for holding a fair in the fall of 1857, in an open piece of ground half a mile south-east of Sullivan, and it was a grand success for the county. This fair, though not held under a regular organization, was denominated the first fair of Moultrie county.

About the middle of April, 1858, notice was given for a meeting of citizens of the county, to be held at Sullivan, May 1, 1858, by E. E. Waggoner, then editor of the *Sullivan Express*—now of the *Shelby county Democrat*—for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The meeting was held and organized by the election of David Patterson, chairman, and E. E. Waggoner, secretary. Articles of preliminary organization were drawn up at this meeting and signed by a number of the prominent citizens, among whom were B. W. Henry, Sr., B. W. Henry, Jr., J. H. Waggoner, E. E. Waggoner, David Patterson, J. H. Snyder, J. W. R. Morgan, Samuel M. Smyser, D. D. Randolph, A. B. Lee, Elihu Welton, John Roney, John Rhodes, A. M. Braun, Elijah Bridwell, M. Kliver, J. R. Eden, J. E. Eden, J. A. Freeland, J. W. R. Morgan, A. B. Lee and B. W. Henry, Sr., were then appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the association.

A meeting was again held May 15th, 1858, when the committee on constitution and by-laws made their report, and a permanent or-

ganization was effected by adopting the report, and electing as permanent officers for the society: J. W. B. Morgan, President; David Patterson, Vice President; E. E. Waggoner, Secretary; Elijah Bridwell, Treasurer; John Rhodes, John Roney, M. Kliver, A. M. Braun and Samuel M. Smyser, Directors. The name given to the organization was—"The Moultrie County Agricultural Society," and the object stated to be for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanical arts. The first fair ground was located near where the first fair was held, south-east of Sullivan, and was used as such until the year 1872, when it was moved and located north-west of Sullivan, one-half mile, where the fairs of the county have been held ever since. The building on the old ground consisted of one hall, 18x36 feet, with about 100 stalls for stock, besides pens for hogs and sheep. The new ground has two halls; one the same as the old one, and the other of an oblong shape, about 40 feet long and twenty feet in the centre, other out buildings, and about 176 stalls for horses, cattle and mules, and pens sufficient for other stock. A splendid amphitheatre stands near the halls, with Judges' stand, and exhibition stand in front of it. A half-mile tract, one of the best in the state, is located in the grounds.

While the citizens of the county took a deep interest in the first fair, the exhibitions of stock were far inferior to the present exhibitions, which are the outgrowth of well-conducted county fairs. At present, the exhibition of cattle, hogs and sheep are almost entirely of a thoroughbred class, whereas, in the first ones, none but common and graded stock were shown. The improvement in the horses of the present, are not so marked as that of the other stock. The fairs of the county have been heretofore managed on a pro rata system, but an effort is being made, and it is thought will succeed, to organize the society on a permanent joint-stock basis.

The present officers of the association are:—O. A. Sargent, President; J. T. Howell and John Dawson, Vice President; P. B. Gillham, Treasurer; Geo. W. Vaughan, Secretary; Directors,—T. H. Crowder, S. P. Lilly, James Bence, C. C. Berks, R. E. Nazworthy, Reuben Adkins, and William Kirkwood. Among those most prominent in the perpetuation of the society, are T. H. Crowder, J. E. Eden, J. H. Snyder, O. A. Sargeant, John T. Howell, John Dawson, Wm. Kirkwood, C. C. Berks, Dock Patterson, A. N. Smyser, Jo. B. Taylor, S. P. Lilly, Elihu Welton, Col. Morgan, G. W. Vaughan, and others.

The organization retained its first name until the year 1872, when it was changed to its present name to conform to a law passed by the Legislature of the state, approved April 17th, 1871, entitled,—“An Act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois;” which act requires that the state board should provide for the organization of the county boards of agriculture, in order that they might be recognized by law as legal organizations, and be entitled to the appropriations, made by the state, for the benefit and encouragement of Agriculture in the state.

The present fair grounds consist of 40 acres of ground, and although in the prairie, will soon be shaded by trees set out since the location. The fairs of the county have been like all other businesses, to some extent: sometimes very successful, and at others almost a failure; but, through the untiring energy of a few men of the county, Moultrie is now second to but few counties, in the central portion of the state, in the display of stock of all kinds—much of which is owned in the county—agricultural, horticultural, floral, mechanical, kitchen, and dairy products.

* For this data we are indebted to G. W. Vaughan, Sec.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



John R. Eden

JOHN R. EDEN, for four terms one of the Illinois representatives in Congress, is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, and was born on the first day of February, 1826. His great grandfather was an Englishman, who emigrated to this country and settled in Maryland. His father, John Eden, was born in the city of Baltimore, and was five or six years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Kentucky. John Eden was raised in Kentucky, and married Catharine Cann, who was a native of the same state, but whose father was a Virginian. Mr. Eden's grandparents, both on his father's and mother's side, were among the early settlers of Kentucky, making their home in the state soon after the opening of the present century. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of six children. In the year 1831, when he was five years old, the family moved to Rush county, Indiana. Four years later the father died, leaving his family in somewhat limited circumstances. Mr. Eden's boyhood days were spent in Rush county, a rough from-

186

tier portion of Indiana, possessing only the commonest educational facilities. As was the custom with the boys of that period, he went to school in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. He made the best use he could of his opportunities, and at the age of eighteen, secured a position as teacher of a school in the same neighborhood where his early years were spent. He afterward taught school several winters.

Having resolved on the practice of the law in the spring of 1850, he became a student of Bigger & Logan at Rushville, Indiana, and industriously applied himself to his legal studies. After reading law two years at Rushville, he came to Illinois in the spring of 1852, and settled at Shelbyville with a view of establishing himself in practice at that point. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1852. He opened an office and was meeting with success in securing business, when the unfavorable condition of his health occasioned his removal in August, 1853, to Sullivan, of which place his brother

had become a resident. At that time Sullivan was a place of small size and importance. There was only one other lawyer beside himself in Moultrie county, and he was fortunate in getting an excellent start. He secured the good will and friendship of some of the elder and prominent members of the bar in the neighboring counties, and at their suggestion in 1856, became a candidate for the position of prosecuting attorney for the seventeenth judicial district, which then comprised the nine counties of Macon, Piatt, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Fayette, Bond, Christian and Montgomery. Previous to this event his acquaintance had been confined mostly to the counties of Moultrie and Shelby. His four years' service as prosecuting attorney brought him in contact with the people of the different counties composing the district, while the position was one which, of necessity, was of great value in developing his talents as a lawyer. In the trial of important criminal cases he was frequently opposed by such able lawyers as Linder, Thornton, Moulton and Ficklin, who tested his abilities to the utmost.

In his politics he had always been a Democrat, and in 1860, received the Democratic nomination for representative in the legislature. The district was strongly Republican, and he was defeated by a few votes. In 1862, the Democracy of the seventh congressional district, comprising the counties of Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Douglas, Edgar, Coles and Cumberland made him their candidate for representative in Congress. These counties in 1860, had given a Republican majority of about sixteen hundred, but Mr. Eden was elected with fourteen hundred votes to spare, and in March, 1863, took his seat in the thirty-eighth Congress. The war of the rebellion was then in progress. The Democratic members of Congress formed only a small minority. He was placed on the Committees on Accounts and Revolutionary Pensions. He supported the measures necessary for the suppression of the war of the rebellion. In 1864, he was re-nominated by the Democrats without opposition, but a Republican was returned from the district. He then gave his whole attention to his law practice, till 1868, when he was made the Democratic candidate for governor against Palmer. He thoroughly canvassed the state, making speeches in almost every county, but was, of course, defeated with the balance of the ticket. In June, 1872, though he made no efforts to obtain the nomination, nor was present at the convention, he received the Democratic nomination for representative in Congress in the present fifteenth district. He was elected, and in 1874, and again in 1876, was re-elected. His services in the house are well known to the people of the district he represented. In the Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth Congresses, he took a particularly active part in the general business of the house, and the vigor of his opposition to all kinds of subsidies, and the various schemes for the depletion of the treasury attracted general attention. During the last four years of his service he was chairman of the Committee on War Claims. This position threw on him a vast amount of labor, the numerous claims which came before the committee requiring the closest scrutiny. He was a member of the special committee appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the presidential election of 1876, in South Carolina, and with other members of the committee visited that state.

Since the expiration of his term as member of the congress, he has been engaged in the practice of the law in Sullivan and in farming. During the years 1870 and 1871, he was a resident of Decatur. His marriage took place on the seventh of August, 1856, to Roxana Meeker, daughter of Ambrose Meeker. He has five children living. He has always taken an active part in politics, and in every important political campaign since 1856, has been a ready and earnest

advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. In his election to important positions he has been honored, but in every instance has justified the confidence placed in his ability and integrity. He has passed through his years of public service without the smell of corruption on his garments and whether a private citizen or in public life has always been the same honest, plain and unpretending man of the people.

JUDGE J. MEEKER,

Who has been since 1877 judge of the Moultrie county court, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and was born on the 25th of July, 1831. His father, Ambrose Meeker, was born near Orange, New Jersey. He was a descendant of a family which had settled at an early date in Connecticut, and removed from there to New Jersey. About the year 1821 he emigrated to Ohio, making the whole journey on foot. At Newark, Ohio, in 1824, he married Hannah Hartwell, who was born at Plymouth, Mass, through her mother she was connected with the Ripleys, one of the early New England families. Jonathan Meeker, the subject of this sketch, was the third of a family of four children. Two died on reaching the age of eighteen, and two,—Judge Meeker and his sister, Mrs. John R. Eden,—are now living. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on that business for many years, which he finally quit to engage in farming. When Judge Meeker was about a year old the family left Delaware county, and afterward lived at Aetna, Ohio, and at Marysville, in Union county, where he was principally raised. In the fall of 1846 the family moved from Ohio to Illinois. One year was spent in Hancock county, and then in the fall of 1847 they went to Clark county, where the winter was spent with Judge Meeker's uncle, Enoch Meeker, and then in February, 1847, they became residents of Sullivan. On the 30th of March, 1848, a short time after their arrival, his mother died. He had attended school but little in Ohio. After coming to Sullivan he attended the high school two or three winters, and secured a more thorough education. He learned the blacksmith trade with his father, at which he worked till twenty-four or twenty-five years of age.

He began the study of the law at Sullivan in 1857, and in 1858 was admitted as a member of the bar. On the 20th of November, 1860, he married Nancy, daughter of Robert Parker; she was a resident of Jasper county, Indiana, where the marriage took place. From 1862 to 1864 he acted as deputy circuit clerk, and had the entire management of the office. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney for the judicial district comprising Macon, Moultrie and Piatt counties. The district was strongly Republican, and he was defeated by a few votes. In 1867, on the adoption of township organization, he was elected the first member of the board of supervisors from Sullivan township, and the first chairman of the board. He was re-elected in 1868 and 1869, and each term served as chairman. He was also a member of the board in 1876 and 1877.

In 1870 he was elected to represent Moultrie county in the twenty-seventh general assembly. This was the first session of the legislature after the adoption of the new state constitution. A revision and remodeling of the laws became necessary, and the legislature was in session the greater part of the time for two years. He was elected county judge in 1877. In addition to the practice of the law he has been engaged in farming. He has five children. He has been an active Democrat in politics.



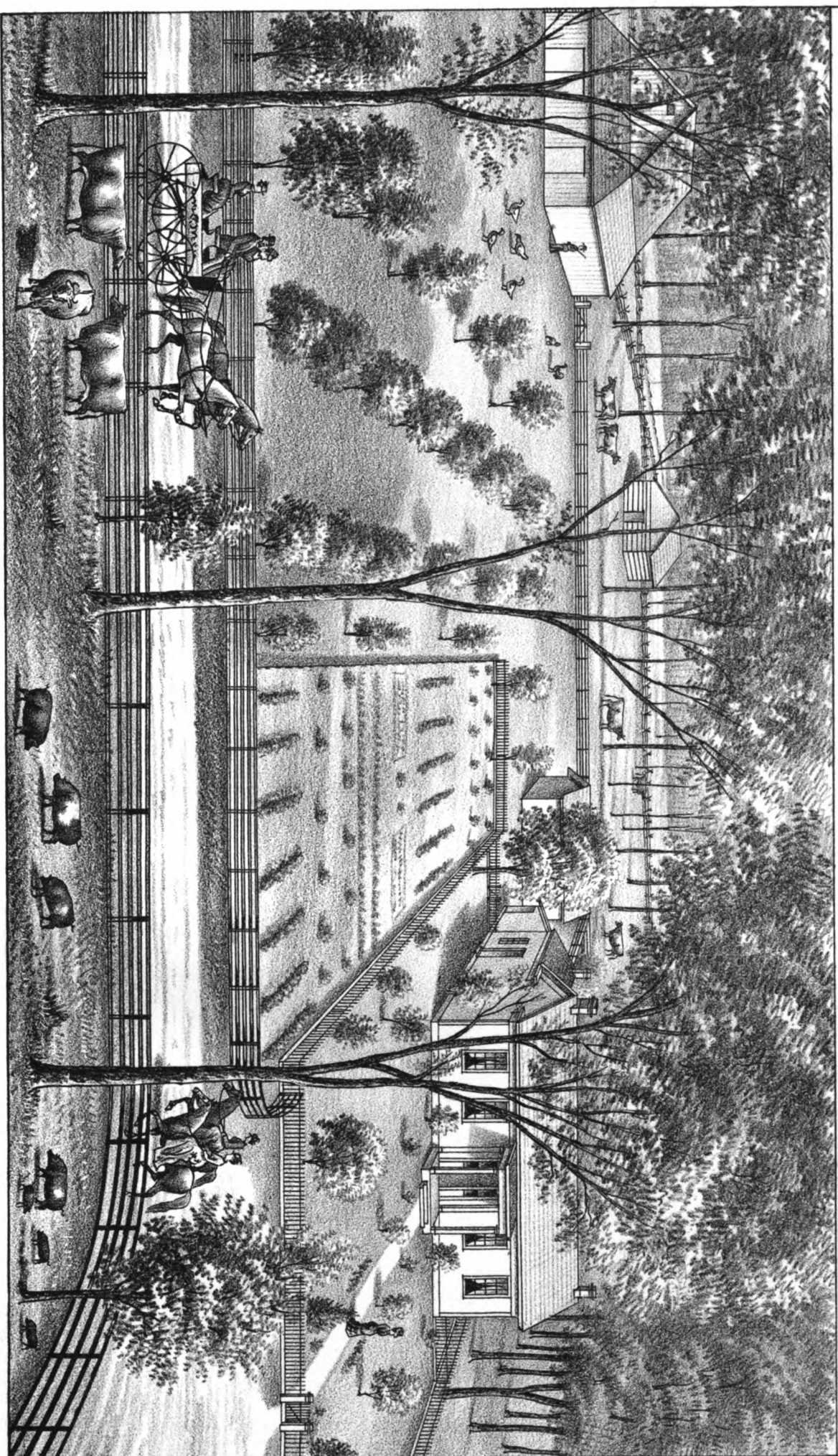
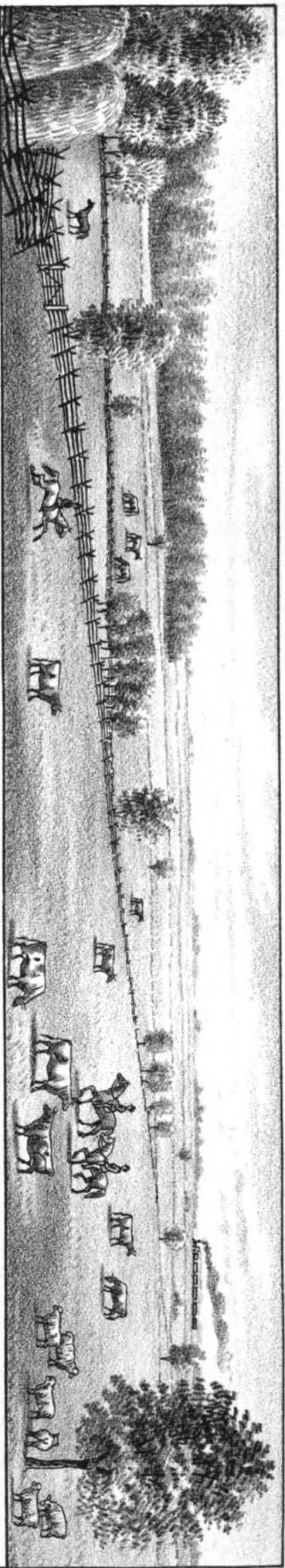
Alfred N. Smyser

CAPTAIN Alfred N. Smyser, whose death occurred in January, 1880, was one of the old and prominent citizens of Moultrie county. He was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, on the 27th of November, 1828. The Smyser family in this country had its origin from three brothers, Matthias, Jacob, and George, who came to America in the year 1736; the name was then spelled "Schmeisler." Two of these brothers settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania. From Mathias Schmeisler this branch of the family is descended. George and Matthias took part in the war of the Revolution, one of them as an officer. George Smyser, grandfather of Captain Smyser, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky at an early period. Samuel Merritt Smyser, his father, was born in Kentucky, and married Rebecca Frazier, a native of the same State; her uncle, Captain Frazier, was a soldier in the Revolution; he commanded a company of soldiers at an engagement at Brattleboro, Vermont. It is said that the vigor and bravery he displayed attracted the attention of the British commander, who gave orders that his troops should direct their fire at his person; he fell in that engagement mortally wounded. Samuel M. and Rebecca Smyser, in company with two or three other families, removed to Moultrie county, Illinois, reaching their destination on November 1st. Their route was through Indianapolis, then a small straggling town, made up of a few houses lining a single street. The place of their settlement was on Whitley Creek, in section 10, of township 12, range 6, then in Shelby county, now in the south part of Moultrie. Their neighbors on Whitley Creek were, at first, only four or five in number.

He received a common school education; though the schools in general were inferior, some of the teachers were men of much intel-

ligence and education. The schools were two miles, and two and a half distant. He attended school in winter, and in summer worked on the farm; his education was improved in after years by general reading. April 15th, 1847, he married Isyphena Edwards, daughter of John Wayne Edwards and Polly Hardy; she was born in Barren county, Kentucky, on the 19th of March, 1827; the Edwards family had resided in North Carolina before making their home in Kentucky, in Hart county, where Mrs. Smyser's parents were born; her mother's brother, James G. Hardy, was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. Mrs. Smyser's parents moved to Whitley Creek in the fall of 1830, and were about the fourth family to settle in that locality. The preceding settlers were connected with the Whitley family from whom the creek received its name. After his marriage Captain Smyser began the arduous task of clearing up a farm; he gave his attention to farming in the summer, and in the winter taught school; he had a strong, natural taste for music, and frequently taught the singing classes held in the district school-houses in the winter season. In 1854 he had his first suit at law; his attorney was Abraham Lincoln, then a practicing lawyer on the Illinois circuits.

He gave up farming and moved to Sullivan, in September, 1857, and engaged in the mercantile business till 1860. In the general financial crash of that year he went down with many other unfortunate men who sold on credit. In November, 1861, he was elected clerk of the county court; in August, 1862, he was enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union, and was elected captain of company C, 126th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. During the greater part of his service he was on detached and special duty; he acted as adjutant and aid-de-camp to General Steele; he took part



"WALNUT GROVE FARM" THE PROPERTY OF JOSEPH. T. HARRIS, SEC. 16, T. 14, R. 5, SULLIVAN TWP. MOULTRIE CO. ILLINOIS.

in the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Little Rock; he returned home in the spring of 1864, and closed his term as county clerk, his youngest brother, Hugh F. Smyser, having had charge of the office during his absence in the army. From 1865 to 1869 he was engaged in the real estate, insurance, and loan business. In November, 1869, he was again elected county clerk.

He was a man of progressive ideas and public spirit, and largely to his efforts Moultrie county is indebted for her railroad facilities. In 1868 he was instrumental in securing a charter for the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad; a construction company was formed, but very little was done in furtherance of the project till 1870, when he was elected president of the company, and the work was pushed through to completion. One of the first locomotives to reach Sullivan bore the name of Alfred N. Smyser, in honor of the first president of the company; he was also a member of the first board of directors of the Bloomington and Ohio River, afterwards the Chicago and Paducah railroad company; he assisted in organizing the Moultrie county agricultural board, and for several years was its president. From 1872 till the time of his death he was engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business, which, by his industry he made quite lucrative. His desire to help his fellow-man led him to go on commercial paper here and there as security until in 1877 and 1878 he was almost crushed financially by paying the debts of other people. In July, 1846, he became a member of the Christian Church, and at the time of his death was one of the most faithful and energetic workers in the organization, taking great delight especially in Sunday-school work. He possessed by nature a good constitution, and in early life excelled in athletic exercises; his health was injured by his service in the army. After a sickness of nearly two years he died on the 20th of January, 1880; he had six children,—William H. Smyser, now editor of the *Champaign Times*, and also one of the proprietors of the *Sullivan Progress*; Katie E., who married John Duncan, (her death occurred on the 5th of February, 1880, and that of her husband the previous 23d of December), Lucretia Frances, who died at the age of two years and three months, Mary Josephine, now Mrs. John F. Elen, N. O. Smyser, and Samuel Edward Smyser.

ALVIN P. GREENE,

A MEMBER of the Moultrie county bar, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and was born on the third of September, 1839. His grandfather, Edward Greene, was a resident of county Antrim, Ireland. His father, James Greene, was born in Ireland, near the city of Dublin, in the year 1800. His grandfather emigrated to America with the family about 1812, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio. Both Mr. Greene's father and grandfather were members of the Society of Friends, and formed part of a Quaker colony which settled at an early date in Belmont county, Ohio, near Wrightstown. James Greene was raised in Belmont county, and in Columbiana county married Martha V. Preston, who also belonged to a Quaker family. She was born in Virginia, near Lynchburg. Her father, Peter Preston, on account of his religious views, liberated his slaves in Virginia and moved to Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was raised in Carroll county, Ohio. The Athens Manual Labor University at Albany, Athens county, Ohio, offered him a chance to obtain an education. In this institution the students had an opportunity to pay for their board and tuition by labor. After spending two years there, he attended the Damascus Academy in Columbiana county, Ohio. He had reached the age of twenty-one at the time of the breaking out of the war

of the rebellion. After spending the winter of 1861-2 in Canada, in the spring of 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln dispatch agent, the duties of which position would have taken him to Europe, but before he received his commission, enlisted at Philadelphia in the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, otherwise known as the Scott Legion. He served with this regiment till the close of the war as a non-commissioned officer. The regiment was in the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the severe battles which marked the progress of the war in Virginia. Among the engagements in which he was present was the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Petersburg. He was at Appomattox at the time of Lee's surrender, the last great event of the war.

After the expiration of his time of service he returned to Ohio. In September, 1865, he entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in March, 1867. A short time afterwards he was admitted to the bar of Illinois at Chicago. In April, 1867, he came to Sullivan. He became editor of the *Moultrie Union Banner*, the name of which was changed to the *Okaw Republican*. James F. Hughes, now of Mattoon, was his partner, both in the newspaper and law business. In 1868 he was appointed United States Internal Revenue Assessor for the counties of Moultrie, Piatt and Douglas. On the abolition by Congress of this office he began the active practice of the law, in which he has since been engaged. Since 1874 he has been Master in Chancery. His wife, to whom he was married in April, 1872, was formerly Miss Mattie Johnson, of Vernon, Indiana. He has always taken an active interest in politics. His father was one of the early republicans, and original free-soilers of Carroll county, Ohio, and was the first man in East township of that county to cast a vote for the free-soil ticket. Mr. Greene has always been a republican. His first vote for president was cast for Lincoln in 1860. He was for several years chairman of the Moultrie County Republican Central Committee. In 1872 he was the unanimous choice of Moultrie county for the republican nomination for representative in the legislature, but to preserve harmony in the district withdrew from the contest. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880. An idea of his position and views as a republican can best be conveyed by stating that he was one of the three hundred and six who adhered to the last in their support of Grant, for whom he cast thirty-six ballots.

JOSEPH T. HARRIS.

AMONG the prominent farmers of Sullivan township, may be mentioned the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, March 10th, 1824. His father, Thomas Harris, was a native of Maryland, and emigrated to Ohio about 1820. He raised a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. In 1843, he came to Illinois, and settled near where the subject of our sketch now lives, and resided in the county until his death in 1851. Joseph T. Harris grew up on a farm, and has made farming his life occupation. What he has in this world's goods, he gained by hard work and economy. For a number of years he worked for different farmers by the month, and now by the fruits of his industry has one of the best stock farms in the vicinity in which he lives. This farm contains 440 acres, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work. Mr. Harris has been twice married and raised a family of ten children, seven now living. In politics he has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party.



Wm Kirkwood

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, who was elected in 1879 and 1880 Mayor of Sullivan, is an Ohioan by birth. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the fourth of November, 1836. He was the second of a family of seven children. His father, James Kirkwood, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was raised in Franklin county, of the same state. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann J. I. Young, was a native of Ireland. His parents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in the fall of 1834, and settled in Ross county, within five miles of Chillicothe, in which vicinity Mr. Kirkwood's early years were spent. In the year 1857, when he was twenty, his father moved to Illinois, and settled in Moultrie county, five miles south-west of Sullivan. Mr. Kirkwood had obtained his early education in the district schools of Ohio. After coming to this state he attended school at Sullivan and Shelbyville. He secured the means with which to prosecute his studies by teaching school. He took part as a soldier in the war of the

rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1862, in company C, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois regiment. For one year his company was detailed for service in the artillery. His regiment was in the siege of Vicksburg, and took part in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas. In the fall of 1865, after his return from the army, he was elected county surveyor, and held that position two years. In 1871 he engaged in the grain business at Sullivan, as a member of the firm of Baker, Dodson & Co. His present partnership with W. C. Gilbert, was formed in 1874. He was elected a member of the first board of aldermen under the new city charter of Sullivan. He was elected Mayor of Sullivan in the spring of 1879, and was re-elected in 1880. He is Democratic in politics. He is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Sullivan. He is widely known throughout the county, and his genial disposition and accommodating manners have made him many friends.

JOHN ALEXANDER FREELAND.

JOHN A. FREELAND, now the oldest resident of Sullivan, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, February 22, 1818. He is descended from a family of Scotch Irish origin. James Freeland, his great-grandfather, emigrated from the north of Ireland to America, first settled in Pennsylvania, and in 1755, settled in Orange county, North Carolina. During the Revolutionary war, the British general Cornwallis, camped on his farm just before the battle of Guilford Court-house. His oldest son was one of the force raised to protect Hillsborough, the Whig capital of the state, from the British, and was killed in its defence. Mr. Freeland's grandfather's name was John Freeland, and his father's name James Freeland. The latter married Jane Strain, who was born in Orange county, North Carolina, and also belonged to the same Scotch-Irish stock. Her father, Alexander Strain, moved to North Carolina from Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest of a family of eleven children. His education was obtained in the "old field schools" of North Carolina. Good academies were in existence near his home, but being the oldest son he was obliged to remain at home and assist in obtaining a support for the family. A great part of his education was obtained by his own efforts. In February, 1836, when he was eighteen, his father removed with the family to Maury county, Tennessee, and settled on Duck River, forty miles south of Nashville. He accompanied the family to Tennessee; in April secured a school and taught during the summer. In the fall the rest of the family came on to Illinois, but Mr. Freeland remained behind to finish his term of school. He was also for a time sick with the ague. On the first day of January, 1837, he set out for Illinois. A steamboat carried him from Nashville to Paducah but he was unable to proceed further by river on account of floating ice. Crossing to the Illinois side he started on foot, disabled and crippled as he was, for this part of the state. The journey was partly made on crutches, though he obtained a chance to ride a portion of the way. At the post-office at Shelbyville, he first became acquainted with John Perryman, with whom afterward for many years he was associated on terms of strong friendship. For two years after coming to the county he taught school in the north-eastern part of Shelby county, and afterward two years in Macon county, south of Decatur. While in Macon county his marriage occurred, (on the 11th of November, 1841,) to Mary Law, a native of Wilson county, Tennessee. He subsequently taught school on the Marrowbone, and on the organization of Moultrie county in 1843, he was elected county clerk and recorder. He was the first person in the county to fill those offices. He held the office of recorder till the adoption of the new constitution made the circuit clerk *ex officio* recorder. He was re-elected several times county clerk, and occupied that position for fifteen years.

In his political views he was in harmony with the Whig party, in the days when the old Whig and Democratic organizations appealed to the support of the people. The first vote he ever gave was in August, 1840, for Charles Emerson as representative in the legislature, and David Davis as state senator. Both were defeated. His first vote for President was cast for Harrison, the Whig candidate, in November of the same year. He was opposed to the extension of slavery, and was one of the men who assisted to form the Republican party in this part of the state. In May, 1856, at a thinly attended meeting held at Sullivan, he was selected to represent Moultrie county in the Bloomington convention, which may be said to have given birth to the Republican party in Illinois. He has been a steadfast Republican from that time to the present. His physical misfortunes prevented him from serving in the war of the

Rebellion, but there was no lack of patriotism in the family, and two brothers volunteered. One, William Thomas Freeland, was lieutenant and acting captain of a company in the Forty-Ninth Illinois regiment, and died in the hospital at St. Louis, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. In 1872, Mr. Freeland received the Republican nomination and was elected representative in the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly for the district embracing Moultrie, Coles and Douglas counties. He served during both the regular and called session, and had the pleasure of assisting to elect to the United States Senate, Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, with whom he was acquainted when he began his career as a young lawyer at Sullivan.

He has had two children, James Law Freeland, who died in infancy, and Rosannah Jane, now the widow of Ebon T. Cox. He has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years. He was one of the original members of the church of that denomination at Sullivan, and in it holds the position of elder. From the age of twelve years he has had only the partial use of his limbs, and has suffered this disadvantage through life. He belongs however, to a long-lived family, his grandfather and great-grandfather having died at the age of eighty-four, and his father at the age of seventy-eight. He is now one of the oldest citizens of the county, and few persons are better acquainted with the incidents connected with its early settlement.

W. H. SHINN.

W. H. SHINN, prosecuting attorney for Moultrie county, is a native of Pike county of this state, and was born on the eleventh of February, 1849. The Shinn family is of Scotch origin, and sprang from three brothers who emigrated from Scotland to America. Mr. Shinn's grandfather, John Shinn, was born in New Jersey, and moved to Cincinnati about the year 1822, and after living there nine years settled in Pike county, Illinois, near the present town of Griggsville. At that time there were few settlements in that part of the state, and he was one of the early pioneers. There were no schools or churches; the nearest post-office was Alton; and the settlers were destitute of many of the ordinary conveniences of life. John Shinn was a local preacher in the Methodist Church, and did much toward upbuilding the interests of the denomination in that part of Illinois. When Peter Cartwright first came to Pike county, he held his first meeting in the log cabins of the Shinn's, and Mr. Shinn's grandfather frequently accompanied him in his itinerant labors.

Clement L. Shinn, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Camden, New Jersey, in December, 1815. He was about seven when the family moved to Cincinnati, and sixteen when they came to this state. He grew up to manhood in Pike county, and married Catharine Hollins, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was a child of tender age when her parents moved to Pike county, Illinois. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Seventy-third Illinois regiment infantry, and served over a year, till discharged on account of disability. He took part in a number of engagements. He held a commission as second lieutenant. He moved to Moultrie county in December, 1864, and now resides near Summit, in Whitley township.

W. H. Shinn was the youngest of two children. The early years of his life were spent in Pike county. In 1862, at the age of thirteen, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Sixty-eighth regiment, Illinois infantry. He was in the service five months. He accompanied his regiment from Camp Butler, Springfield, to Washington.

The Sixty-eighth was the first Illinois infantry regiment to make its appearance at Washington, and was reviewed and frequently visited by President Lincoln, several of the officers and men having been his personal acquaintances. The regiment was afterward sent to Alexandria, Virginia, then to Fairfax Seminary, and was at Fort Lyon at the time of the second battle of Bull Run. The regiment soon afterward returned to Illinois, and was mustered out at Camp Butler. Mr. Shinn obtained his early education in the public schools of Griggsville. He was in his fifteenth year when he came to this county. During 1867 and 1868, he was a student at McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1872 he went to St. Louis, and for five months was weigh-master in the Old Broadway stock yards. The winter of 1872-3 he spent in Texas, returning to Illinois in the spring, and beginning the study of law with James W. Craig at Mattoon. January, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Sullivan. Previous to his admission to the bar he had acquired in the office of Mr. Craig, then prosecuting attorney, a familiarity with criminal law, and during his practice in Moultrie county has justly earned an excellent reputation in this field of legal learning. In November, 1880, he was elected prosecuting attorney. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1878 he received the Democratic nomination for representative in the legislature from Douglas, Coles and Moultrie counties, but withdrew from the race of his own accord, to preserve harmony in the party. He was married in February, 1877, to Cora R. Raudolph. By this marriage he has two children. Mr. Shinn is a gentleman of energy and fine natural talents, and during his practice at the Moultrie county bar, has made rapid progress in his profession.

WILLIAM ELDER.

WILLIAM ELDER, who is engaged in the banking business at Sullivan, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born on the 17th of May, 1824. His grandfather, William Elder, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and an early resident of East Tennessee. His father, James Elder, married Didama French, a native of North Carolina. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of six children. In the spring of 1834, when he was ten years of age, his father moved with the family to this state, and first settled in Morgan county, on the site of the present town of Waverly. He remained there during the summer, but not being able to obtain cheap land, in the fall came to what is now East Nelson township, Moultrie county. Mr. Elder's father subsequently moved to Sullivan, and for several years carried on the mercantile business. He was a man of considerable prominence. Before the organization of the county he acted as justice of the peace; for several years was county judge and also served as representative in the state legislature. He died in 1870.

The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the old-time log school-houses, with split poles for benches. On the 12th of April, 1846, he married Louisa Ewing, daughter of Reuben Ewing, one of the pioneer settlers of Moultrie county, representative in the legislature and one of the commissioners to locate the county seat. After his marriage Mr. Elder went to farming near Sullivan, where he has since improved several farms. From 1854 to 1858, he was a resident of Dallas county, Iowa. In 1870, he became interested in the banking business at Sullivan, which his father had commenced the preceding year. The Merchants' and Farmers' Bank has maintained an excellent reputation as a solid financial institution. He has also been engaged in dealing in real estate and trading in stock. He was formerly a Whig in politics,

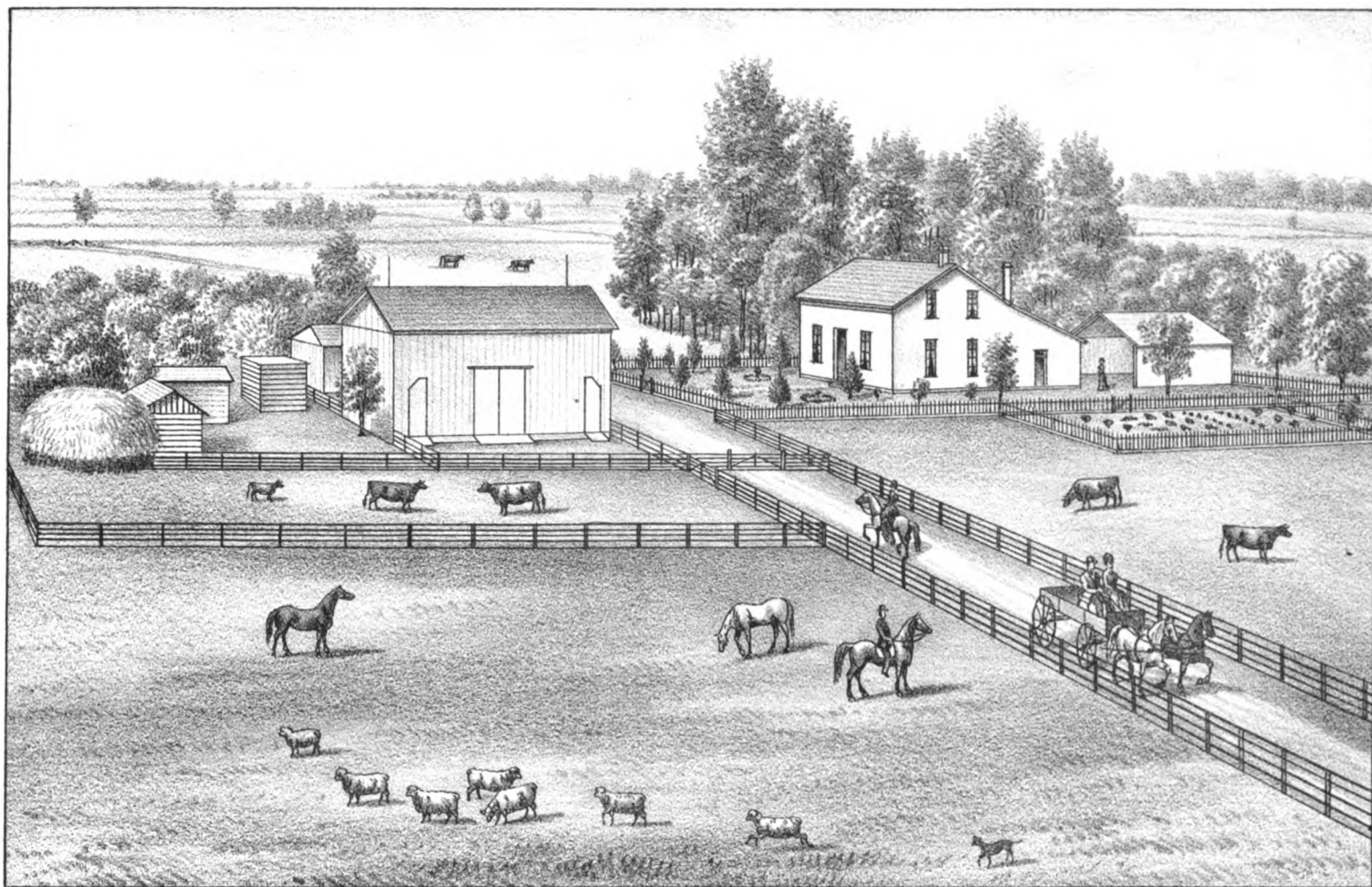
voted for Taylor in 1848, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been a shrewd and successful business man, and is now one of the old settlers and representative business men of Moultrie county. He has two children, James W. Elder, now in the hardware business at Sullivan, and Lena Elder.

CHARLES L. ROANE,

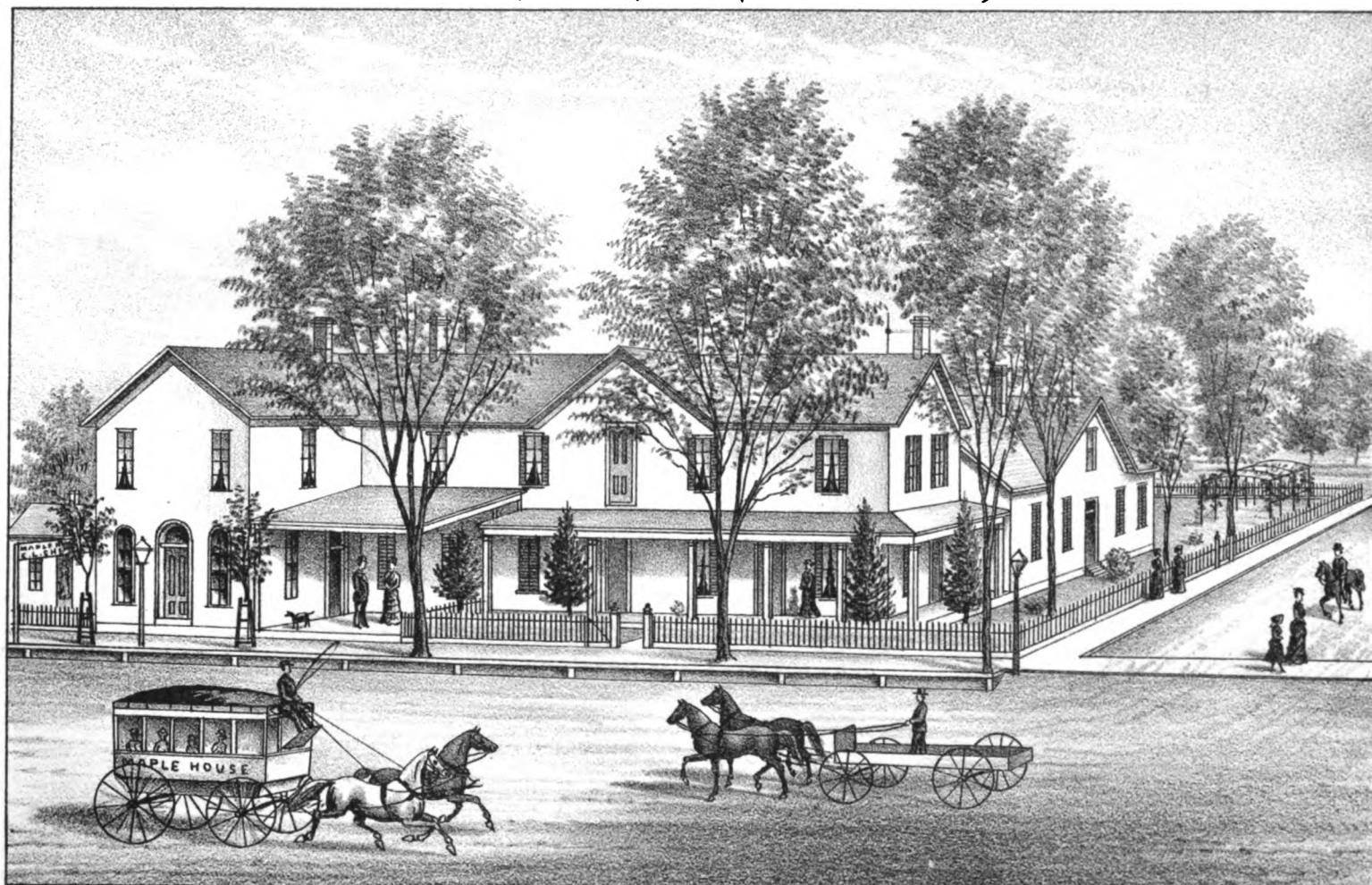
Now the oldest dry goods merchant at Sullivan, is a Virginian by birth. He was born in Loudon county, of the Old Dominion, on the 3d of October, 1820. The Roane family was of English origin, and settled in Virginia at an early period. His father, James Roane, was born in Virginia, and married Mrs. Mary Bartlett, whose maiden name was Taylor. She was a native of Virginia. Her father, Col. Timothy Taylor, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He belonged to a Quaker family, though he himself was not connected with that society. During the war of 1812, he commanded a regiment raised in Loudon county. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county. His home was in a large Quaker settlement, and his education was principally obtained in a Quaker school in the neighborhood. Part of the time he was engaged in surveying, and also for a while taught school. In the year 1850, then thirty years of age, he went to West Virginia, and for about four years was employed there in surveying. He came to Illinois in 1854, and became a resident of Sullivan. In 1855, he entered the county clerk's office, and after serving as deputy two years, in 1857 was elected county clerk, and filled the office for four years. In January, 1862, after the expiration of his term as county clerk, he purchased a stock of goods of Judge James Elder, and began the mercantile business. He has carried on business in the same store at the south-east corner of the square for the last twenty years, and is well-known as a business man to the people of Moultrie county. He was married on the 12th of August, 1856, to Lucy P. Garland, of Sullivan daughter of N. A. Garland. Mrs. Roane was born in St. Louis, but her early years were spent in Bedford county, Virginia. In his political opinions Mr. Roane has been a Republican since the dissolution of the old Whig party. As a business man and a private citizen, he has always stood high in the community, and his name finds mention here as one of the representative men of Moultrie county.

W. J. MIZE.

THIS gentleman, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Sullivan Progress*, is a native of Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1846. His father, Robert Mize, was a Kentuckian. His mother, Martha A. Williamson, was born in Ohio. Her ancestors came to that state from Connecticut. Mr. Mize obtained his early education at Bloomfield. His mother was a woman of excellent education, and to her instruction her children are indebted for a great part of their literary acquirements. When Mr. Mize was fifteen, his father moved with the family to Champaign county, Illinois, and afterward resided in Fountain county, Indiana, and in Moultrie, Macon, Wayne, and Marion counties of this state. The family first came to Moultrie county in the fall of 1862, and returned from Marion county to Moultrie in the fall of 1866. At the age of sixteen Mr. Mize took charge of a school in Marrowbone township. For one year he was a salesman for a St. Louis drug house, and also for a short time ran a saw-mill. He was also principal of the schools at Sullivan. In the



FARM & RESIDENCE OF J.A. STRAIN SEC 21, T.14 R.4 (MARROWBONE TP) MOULTRIE COUNTY ILL.



MAPLE HOUSE HOTEL SULLIVAN, ILLINOIS. THE PROPERTY OF E.L. SHEPHERD.

summer of 1870 he went to Missouri, and the succeeding winter to California. He was a year in California, during which he spent considerable time in the mines, and was also engaged in teaching. His school was on the coast, one hundred miles north of San Francisco, and his pupils embraced all nationalities, even including half-breed Indians. His school district was seven miles in breadth by twelve in length.

After returning from California he taught two terms in the Newtonia Academy, in south-west Missouri. April 19th, 1873, he returned to Sullivan. He had begun learning the printing business in Iowa, when a small boy, and during the summer of 1873 worked as a compositor on the Sullivan *Plaindealer*. November, 1873, in partnership with William H. Smyser, he purchased the Sullivan *Progress*, with which he has since been connected. In April, 1879, he and Mr. Smyser also became interested in the Champaign *Times* which is now published under the firm name of Smyser, Mize & Co. Mr. Mize has retained entire charge of the Sullivan *Progress*, and has succeeded in making it one of the best papers of central Illinois. He is a staunch democrat in politics, and is the present secretary of the State Democratic Central Committee. For several years he has been chairman of the Moultrie County Democratic Central Committee.

A. E. D. SCOTT,

WHO since 1877, has served as treasurer of Moultrie county, is a native of the county, and was born in the present Whitley township, on the twenty-third of December, 1848. He is descended from a Scotch-Irish family. His great-grandfather, Andrew Scott, was born in Scotland, emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania. He removed to Kentucky in the year 1782, when his son, Arthur, was five years old, and settled in the present Bourbon county. He was one of the pioneer settlers, making his home in the state in the time of Daniel Boone. Mr. Scott's grandfather was named Arthur Scott. His father, Andrew Scott, was born on the seventh of September, 1803. He was raised in Kentucky, and in the year 1829 came with the family to Illinois, and settled on Kickapoo, in Coles county. In 1832 they removed to Whitley creek. Andrew Scott served through the Black Hawk war. On the twenty-eighth of June, 1839, he married Martha J. Waggoner, daughter of Amos and Narcissa (Jay) Waggoner. Her parents were both born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, and emigrated from that state to Illinois in April, 1828, and settled on Whitley creek, and were among the first families to make their home in that part of the county. Andrew Scott was a mason by trade. He was the contractor and builder of the first court-house, and of the seminaries at Shelbyville and Sullivan. He served for several years as county commissioner, and assisted in laying off the original town of Sullivan. He removed to Missouri in 1855, and died in Sullivan county of that state in 1857.

The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of nine children. He was seven years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Missouri. In the fall of 1864 his mother returned with the family to Illinois. He had little opportunity of attending school in Missouri. The progress of the war made the part of the state in which they lived unsettled and dangerous. After coming back to this state he attended the seminary at Shelbyville during the winter of 1867-8 and of 1869-70. He was a student at the Jacksonville Business College in 1871-2 and 1872-3. In March, 1873, after quitting school, he entered the circuit clerk's office (his uncle, J. H. Waggoner, then being circuit clerk), where he remained till the fall of 1877, when he was elected treasurer of Moultrie county.

He was re-elected in 1879, and has filled the position with satisfaction to the people of the county. He was married on the seventh of September, 1876, to Sarah E. Baker, daughter of Joseph Baker, one of the early citizens of Moultrie county. By this marriage he has had two children, sons, of whom one is now living. In his politics Mr. Scott is a democrat, and one of the active supporters of the democratic party in Moultrie county. He is known as a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit, and as one of the representative young men of Moultrie county.

DR. J. W. COKENOWER.

DR. COKENOWER, now principal of the public schools of Sullivan, was born in Shelby county on the 13th of August, 1850; his father, Michael Cokenower, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois and settled south of Shelbyville about the year 1820. Dr. Cokenower's mother, whose name before marriage was Thomson, was also connected with one of the early families of Shelby county; she was the daughter of John Thomson, one of the pioneer settlers. The subject of this sketch was raised in the southern part of Shelby county; after attending the seminary at Shelbyville he entered Westfield College, in Clark county, where he completed his literary education. After finishing his studies he received a State teacher's certificate. In 1870 he took charge of a school in Shelby county, and part of the time since has been engaged in teaching in Shelby and Moultrie counties, and at Altamont, in Effingham county. While teaching he began the study of medicine; he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in the spring of 1877, and subsequently entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he received a diploma in the summer of 1880. Since the fall of 1879 he has been principal of schools at Sullivan. Under his vigorous administration the schools of Sullivan have reached a high state of efficiency, and Dr. Cokenower has justly secured an enviable reputation as a thorough and able teacher. In the future he proposes devoting his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a republican in politics.

D. F. BRISTOW,

THE proprietor of the Sullivan elevator, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, May the first, 1840. His grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky. He made his home in that state when settlers were few in number, and incurred great danger from the attacks of the Indians. His father, Samuel Bristow, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, in the year 1798. He was raised in the same part of the state, and married Ann Long, who belonged to a Virginia family which settled early in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of eleven children. He was raised on the Kentucky river, a short distance below Frankfort, the capital of the state. In the spring of 1860, then in his twentieth year, he came to Illinois, and remained two or three years with a brother in the southern part of Moultrie county. He then returned to Kentucky, where he remained till 1865, and then the family emigrated to Moultrie county, where his father died. In 1867 Mr. Bristow was appointed postmaster of the Whitley Point post-office, and held that position for six or seven years. He was also employed in the grain business at Summit by the firm of I. & D. D. James. In 1875 he came to Sullivan to manage the grain business for D. D. James, who then carried on the elevator. In

1878 he went into the grain business on his own account, and January, 1880, purchased the elevator at Sullivan, known as the Moultrie county elevator. He has since been occupied in this business, and is favorably known in Moultrie county as a business man. He was married on the twenty-eighth of October, 1880, to Miss Adda Ewing, daughter of the late Judge Ewing, of Sullivan, one of the pioneer settlers of Moultrie county. In his politics Mr. Bristow has always been a democrat, though he has taken no active part in politics, and has devoted his attention to his own business affairs. As one of the representative business men of Sullivan, this brief sketch of his history appears in these pages.

W. C. GILBERT.

W. C. GILBERT, who has been in the grain business at Sullivan, in partnership with William Kirkwood for the last five years, is a native of Livingston county, New York, and was born on the 14th of November, 1843; his father, Eralsamond Gilbert, was also a native of the State of New York, and his mother, Keziah Leavenworth, of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was the third of four children; he was raised in the town of Fowlerville, Livingston county. Obtaining his preliminary education, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, where he had an uncle living, and became a student in Oberlin College; he was compelled to return home in about a year on account of ill-health. In August, 1862, he entered the army, enlisting in company K of the 8th New York Cavalry, in which he served till the close of the war. His regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, and was under Generals Pleasanton, Custer, and Wilson, and other division commanders: it took part in the raids under Sheridan in the vicinity of Richmond. He was taken prisoner at Dumfries, Virginia, on the Potomac, below Washington, in March, 1863, and for several weeks was an inmate of the Libby prison. From 1865 to 1869 he was engaged in the grain business in Chicago; the latter year he went to Kansas, and for about two years and a half was in the stock business in Cherokee county, in that State; he afterwards returned to Chicago, and in 1875 came to Sullivan, where he formed a partnership with William Kirkwood to carry on the grain business. He was married on the 14th of November, 1878, to Nancy E. Watson, of Douglas county. Mr. Gilbert is known as a capable business man. He has always been a republican in politics; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor.

J. H. WAGGONER,

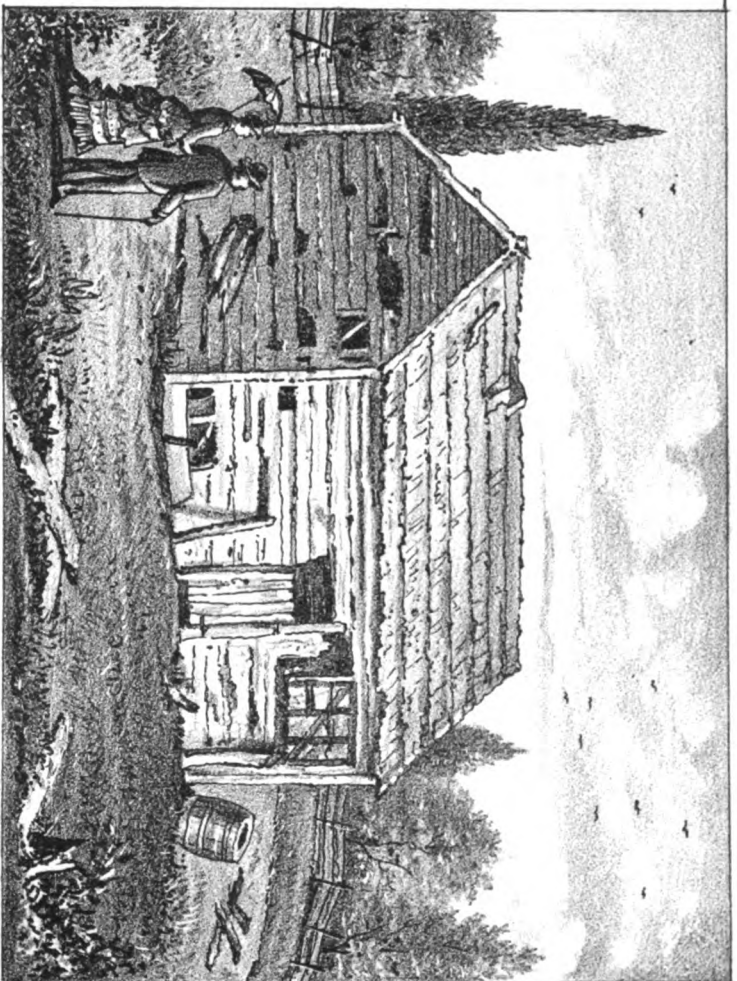
FOR sixteen years circuit clerk of Moultrie county, was born in the present Whitley township, then a part of Shelby county, September 1st, 1832. His ancestors were of German origin, and resided in North Carolina. His father, Amos Waggoner, and his mother, Narcissa Jay, were born, raised, and married in Rutherford county, North Carolina. They came to Illinois and settled on Whitley creek in 1828. Mr. Waggoner was raised in that part of the county. In 1850, when he was eighteen, his father moved with the family to Sullivan, and died in 1854. Amos Waggoner was a man of good natural ability, though like most of the early pioneers he was self educated. He served two or three terms as justice of the peace, and at the time of his death was associate judge. When about twenty-two Mr. Waggoner took charge of a school and taught three terms. In the spring of 1858, in partnership with his brothers, he purchased the Sullivan *Express*, which had been established the

preceding fall, and was the first newspaper published in Moultrie county. He was connected with this paper till 1860. In 1861 he was elected assessor and treasurer of the county, and served two years. In 1864 he was elected circuit clerk, and was re-elected for three terms, thus filling the office for sixteen years in succession—a longer period than any other county officer has held position in Moultrie county. Since the expiration of his last term as circuit clerk his time has been devoted to the abstract business. He was married on the twelfth of February, 1858, to Laura E. Henry, daughter of Elder B. W. Henry, one of the early ministers of the Christian church. Mrs. Waggoner was born in Shelby county. He has seven children by this marriage. He has always been a democrat. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Christian church at Sullivan. He is now one of the oldest citizens of the county, there being few persons now living, who were residents of what is now Shelby county, at the time of his birth.

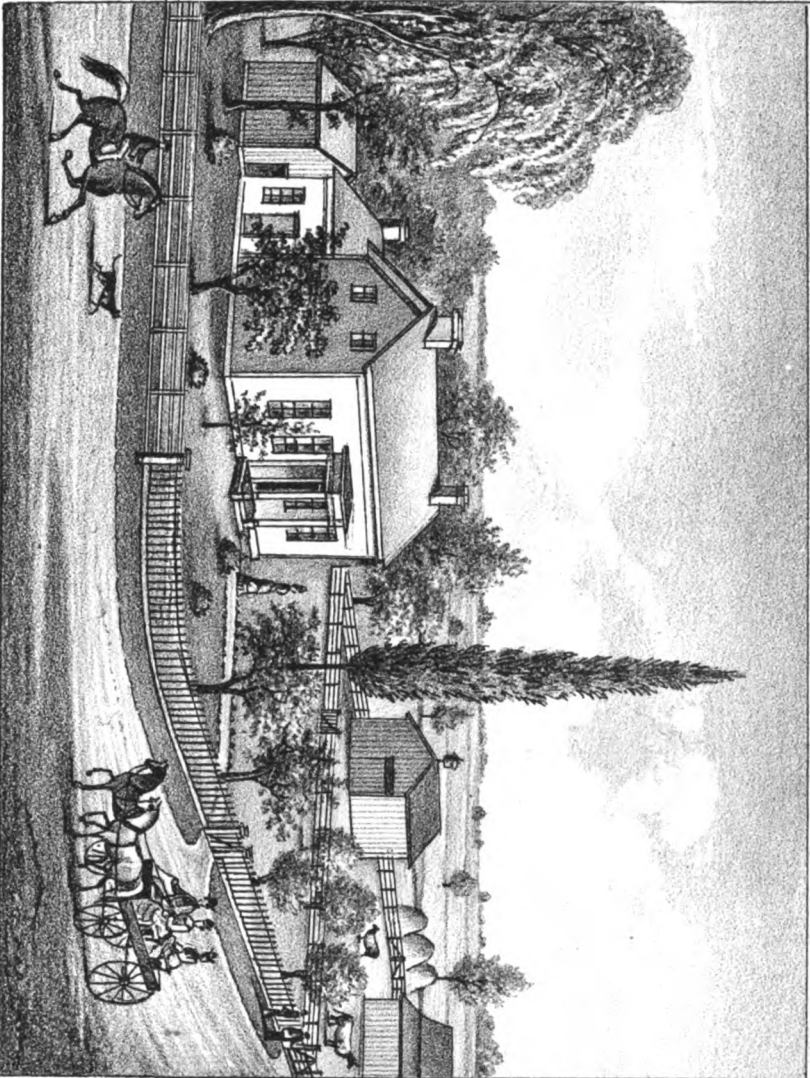
JAMES HARRISON VANHISE.

J. H. VANHISE, who has been a citizen of this part of the state since 1841, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Shenandoah county, of that state, on the 3d of January, 1814. On his father's side he is of low Dutch descent. His ancestors emigrated from Holland and settled in New Jersey at an early period. His grandfather was named Abraham Vanhise. He was born in New Jersey, and resided in that state during the Revolutionary war. During that war he served in the Continental army as wagon master, and thus did his part toward securing the independence of the thirteen colonies. After the Revolution he moved to Virginia, and settled in the Shenandoah valley. Mr. Vanhise's father had in his possession an old musket which was carried by a comrade of Abraham Vanhise through the Revolution. Mr. Vanhise also has a purse which his grandfather carried in the Revolution. James Vanhise, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and married Nancy Winstead, who was of English descent. James Harrison Vanhise was the second of a family of eight children, and the oldest who grew to maturity. His oldest brother died in childhood. Of the seven who are still living, five reside in this state, one in Iowa, and one in Kansas.

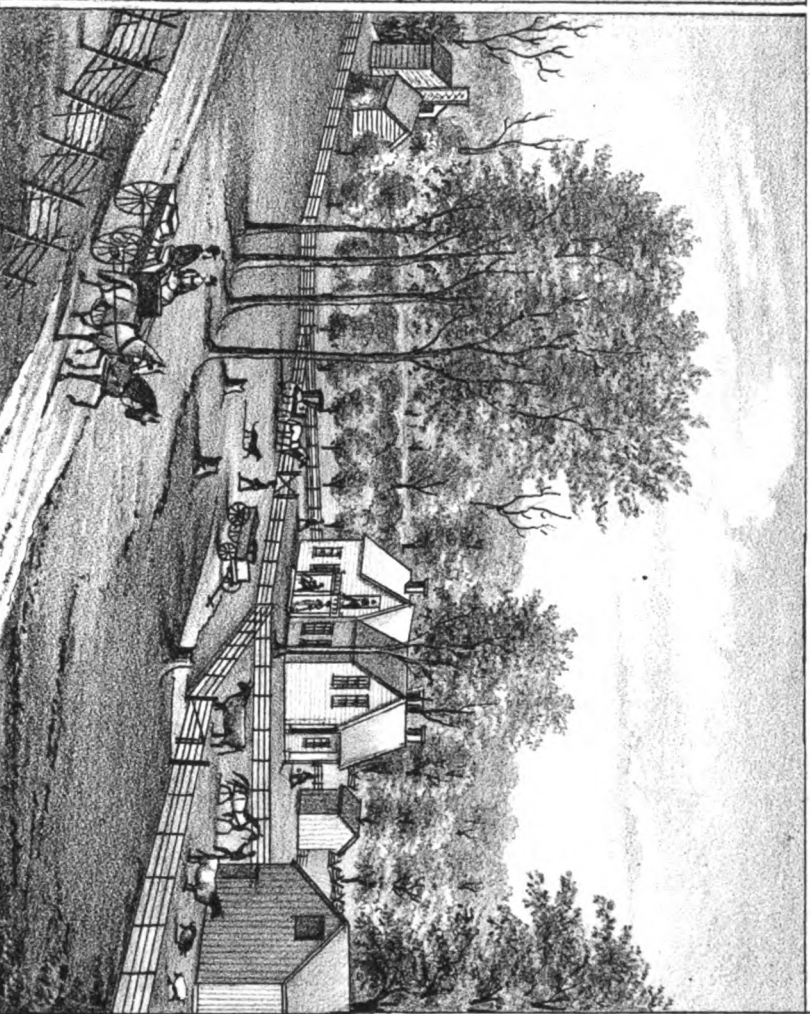
In 1818 the family removed from Virginia to Ohio. Mr. Vanhise was then four years of age. He has no recollection of his early home in Virginia, with the exception of one circumstance: While his mother was washing on the banks of the Shenandoah river, he got beyond his depth in the stream, and his mother rescued him from drowning. He remembers nothing of the long journey from Virginia to Ohio. On reaching the latter state they settled in Fairfield county, and in that locality he was, principally, raised. He was brought up on a farm. The chance for obtaining an education in those days was poor in contrast with those of the present time, but he was naturally quick to learn, and obtained what was then considered a good education. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the only branches then taught. Grammar and geography were unknown. At twenty-one he became an apprentice to the trade of a joiner and cabinet maker, at Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he worked at his trade two summers at Lancaster, Ohio. The business not agreeing with his health, he quit and went to teaching school. His first school was in the old school-house in which he received his first lessons in boyhood. He taught there for eleven successive terms. After his marriage he also taught three winters in addition. He was married in Fairfield county, Ohio,



THE RUINS OF MOULTRIE COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.
AS IT APPEARED IN 1874.



FARM RES. OF ROBT. H. SHARP SEC. 16, T. 14, R. 5, SULLIVAN TP.
MOULTRIE CO. ILL.



STOCK FARM & RES. OF PERRY SEXSON SEC. 7, ASH GROVE TP. (11)
SHELBY CO ILL.

February 25th, 1838, to Sarah Dillsaver, who was born in Fairfield county, on the 30th of December, 1817. Her father, Henry Dillsaver, and her mother, Susan Neff, were from Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneer settlers of Fairfield county.

He determined to emigrate to a western state where he could find cheap land and secure a home. Times were hard in Ohio, and the prospects for a poor man were not very promising. He left Ohio in the fall of 1841, and on the 14th of October landed in what is now Moultrie county, then included in Shelby county. He entered eighty acres of land on the west Okaw, in section 25 of township 13, range 4. He put up a cabin on this tract and went to work in the timber to make an improvement. With the exception of two years, from 1876 to 1878, when he lived in Sullivan, he has resided there ever since. He bought additional land, and now owns 280 acres, in sections 19, 24, 25 and 30, of township 13, range 5. He carries on general farming, and has one of the most productive and reliable farms in Moultrie county. Mr. and Mrs. Vanhise are the parents of three children; Cordelia, now the wife of Alexander Ward, of Shelby county; John Wesley Vanhise, who is engaged in farming in Moultrie county; and Martha, who married Simon T. Gallagher, of Shelby county. In his politics Mr. Vanhise was first an old line Whig. He voted for Harrison, in 1840. His views on the slavery question made him a Republican on the foundation of that party, and he has been a Republican ever since. He has been elected to several township offices, some of which he has held for several years in succession. He possesses good business ability, and what he has accomplished is the result of his own industry and energy. A picture of his farm residence appears elsewhere.

ROBERT H. SHARP

Was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, October 2, 1820. His father, Ezekiel A. Sharp, was a native of North Carolina. The family is of Irish descent. E. A. Sharp was a child of three years of age when his father, Ezekiel A. Sharp, Sr., emigrated to Tennessee. This family came to Tennessee when it was a wilderness thinly settled, and endured all the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life in that state. It was here where E. A. Sharp, Jr., was brought up; upon arriving at the age of maturity he married Jane Lansden, of Wilson county, Tennessee; they had six children born to them. In 1834, Mr. Sharp with his family emigrated to Illinois, and settled in what is now Marrowbone township of this county. He had the misfortune to lose his wife the following year; he resided in the vicinity where he first settled, and followed the life of a farmer until his death in the year 1846. The subject of our sketch was fourteen years of age when his father came to this state; his advantages for receiving an education were very limited, as he never attended school after coming to this state. At the age of twenty he was united in marriage to Miss Milbra Thomason, a daughter of Richard Thomason, one of the early settlers of Fayette county, Illinois. They have raised a family of ten children, eight now living; their names are as follows: Elizabeth J., now deceased, who was the wife of John W. Kirkbride; Sarah C., now the wife of James L. Riggin; William A.; Susan E., the widow of Alexander Norris; Mary F., now the wife of William Rhodes; Joseph A.; Martha A., now the wife of Z. T. McMahan; James H., now deceased; Amazetto and Walter C. Immediately after Mr. Sharp's marriage in 1841, he came to where he now lives in Sullivan township and purchased forty acres of raw prairie land; he began improving this tract, and by adding forty after forty he now owns one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp started out in life

unaided, and by industry and economy they have gained a pleasant home, a view of which may be seen elsewhere in this work. In the early settlement of the county, Mr. Sharp rode as constable for six years, and at that time traveled to all parts of the county, and in consequence became acquainted with nearly every resident of the county. In politics he has been a life long democrat, and has always taken a deep interest in the success of the party. Such is a brief sketch of one of the old and much respected citizens of Moultrie county.

JOHN H. DUNSCOMB,

Was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 8th of June, 1839; his father, Orren H. Dunscomb, was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio, in the year 1803, settling at Weathersfield, in Trumbull county; he was one of the early pioneers of Ohio; he married Sophia H. Gray, a native of Trumbull county. Mr. Dunscomb was the fourth of a family of six children; he was raised in his native county, and obtained a good education in the common schools; his mother died in 1851 and his father in 1855. In the latter year, then seventeen years old, he came to Illinois. For a year or two he was employed by the month in Moultrie county, and in 1857 began teaching school in Lovington township. In 1859 he went to Texas, and was a resident of that State at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion. Against his wishes he was obliged to enter the confederate army; he served with a regiment on the frontier, where there were few chances of getting away, but in March, 1865, succeeded in reaching Mexico, where he remained till after the close of the war, July, 1865; he returned to Moultrie county and resumed teaching, in which he was engaged every winter till 1873, when he was elected treasurer of Moultrie county on the independent farmers' ticket; he was re-elected in 1875. After closing up the business of the treasurer's office in 1877 he became Treasurer and Agent of the Moultrie County Co-operative Association, and took charge of its store at Sullivan, which he has since successfully managed. September 22d, 1867, he married Jane E., daughter of Samuel and Eliza Mitchell; he has six children by this marriage. His father was one of the early members of the free-soil party, and he himself is a republican. For two years he has been chairman of the republican county central committee; he was elected justice of the peace in 1872, and served till his election as county treasurer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Besides the co-operative store at Sullivan, he carries on a store of his own at Cushman station.

PERRY B. GILLHAM.

This gentleman, one of the well-known business men of Sullivan, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, on the 31st of October, 1839. His grandfather, John D. Gillham, emigrated from North Carolina to Illinois in the year 1812, and settled in Madison county. Allen Gillham, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county on the 17th of May, 1816. He married Nancy Murphy, who was originally descended from an Irish family, though she possessed more English than Irish blood in her veins. She was born in Virginia, and came to this state when a small girl. Her father was one of the early settlers of Madison county. Mr. Gillham's father and grandfather settled about 1838, on what is still known as Gillham's mound, in the southern part of Jersey county. A large family of Gillhams is still living in that part of the state. His father died near Sullivan in 1876, and his mother is still living.

Mr. Gillham was in his sixteenth year when the family moved to Moultrie county, in the spring of 1855, and settled on a farm two miles north west of Sullivan. He attended school in Jersey county, and afterward in Sullivan till he was nineteen years of age, and then became a student in the Mt. Zion Academy, in Macon county, then under the charge of Prof. A. J. McGlumphy. He attended this institution three years, and then left school to enter the army, the war of the rebellion then being in progress. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. C, of the one hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois regiment. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Terry, Mattoon; from there proceeded to Alton, and then by boat down the Mississippi. Col. Jonathan Richmond commanded the regiment. The engagement at the capture of Humboldt, Tennessee, was the first serious test of the mettle of the regiment. After that came the fight at La Grange, and then for three weeks the regiment was under fire at the siege of Vicksburg; took part afterward in several minor engagements, and then participated in the capture of Little Rock. At Jackson, Tennessee, he was made commissary sergeant and placed on duty in the commissary department of the regiment. At Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, he was transferred by special order for duty as chief clerk at Gen. Kimball's headquarters, at Little Rock. Gen. Kimball occupied the governor's residence as head-quarters, and while there Mr. Gillham had a pleasant position, but he was called back to the regiment by a promotion as first lieutenant, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. At Pine Bluff he was placed on detached service, and with a hundred men under his command, had charge of a battery. He was discharged at Pine Bluff, and mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield, in August, 1865.

He returned to Moultrie county, and on the 26th of September, 1865, married Belle Pugh, daughter of Gen. I. C. Pugh, who served as a captain in the Black Hawk war, entered the war of the rebellion, was promoted from captain to colonel of the forty-first Illinois regiment, and then to Brigadier General. He served most of the time with Sherman. He died at Decatur in 1874. Mrs. Gillham was born in Macon county. After engaging in farming he entered the store of C. L. Roane, at Sullivan. For a year he carried on the mercantile business with Ebon T. Cox, and was afterward in partnership with Seymour Brightman. In 1870 he erected his present buildings and began the livery and stock business, in which, with the exception of three years, during which he was farming, he has since been engaged. He is favorably known to the people of Moultrie county as a business man. He has one child. He has always been a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860. He began life with no resources except his own energy, and now stands well among the progressive business men of Moultrie county.

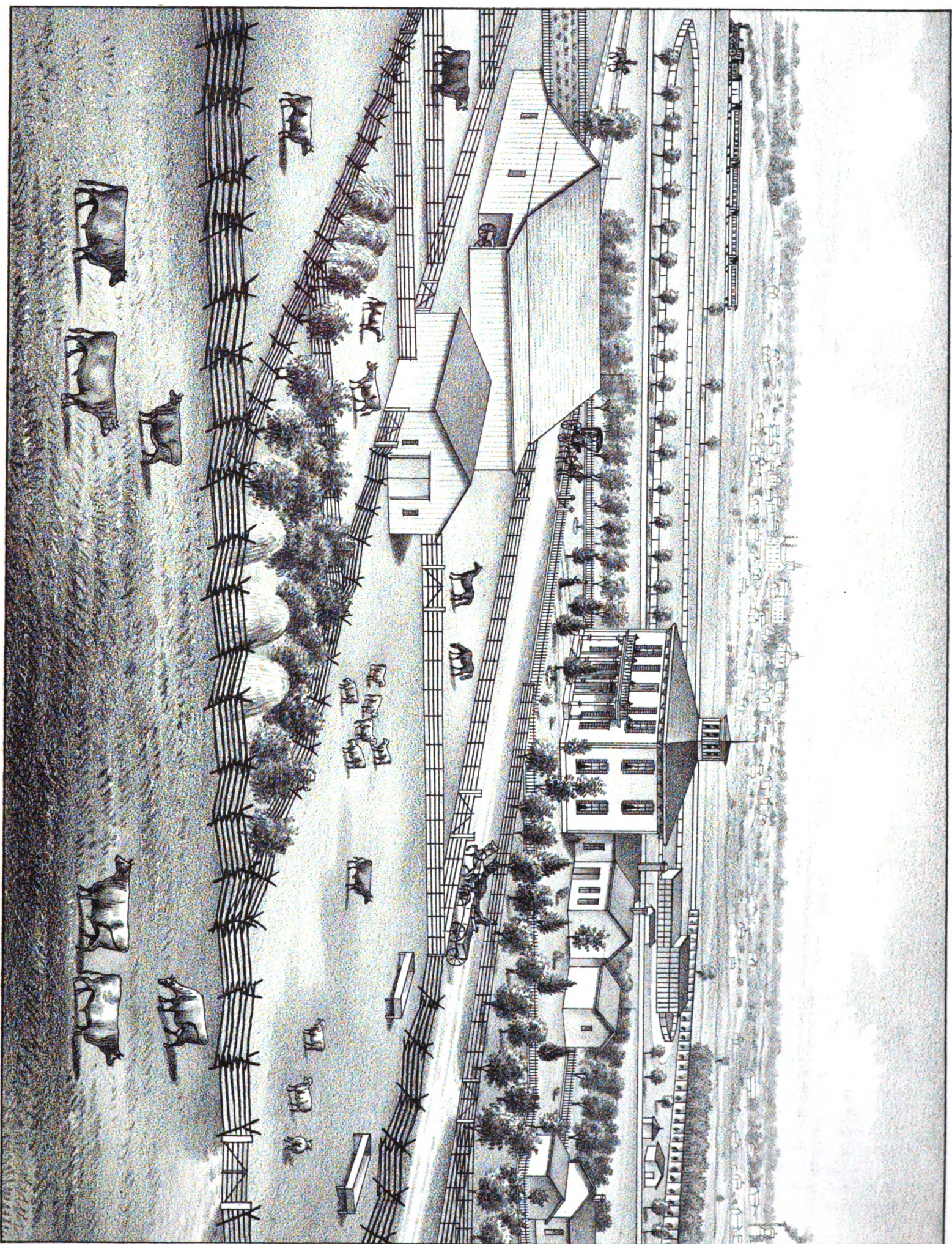
GEORGE W. VAUGHAN.

THIS gentleman, one of the leading farmers of Sullivan township, was born in Shelby county, three miles and a half east of Shelbyville, on the eleventh of September, 1833. The Vaughan family is of German descent. His grandfather was a resident of Virginia, and his father, James W. Vaughan, was born in that state in the year 1805. The latter, in the year 1814, when only nine years of age, accompanied his mother and the rest of the family (his father having died in Virginia) to Rutherford county, Tenn. After living fourteen years in that state they came to Illinois, settling in Shelby county in 1829. James W. Vaughan was a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, and carried on that occupation at Shelbyville. He also for a short time kept a hotel. When he

located at Shelbyville the place contained only a few houses. He afterward moved east of the town, and it was there that the birth of the subject of this sketch occurred. The first eight years of his life were spent in the same neighborhood, which was new and comparatively unsettled. In 1842 his father moved with the family to Whitley creek, along which settlements had been made a few years previous. This location is in the present limits of Moultrie county, but was then still in Shelby.

Mr. Vaughan had attended school about nine months east of Shelbyville and afterward went to school as he had opportunity on Whitley creek. The boys of that period had poor educational advantages. The schools were held at irregular intervals in the winter season in log school-houses. His father was a man who believed in raising his children to habits of industry, and they carried on the farm while their father worked at his trade. The family moved to Sullivan in December, 1849; Mr. Vaughan was then sixteen. For his education he is principally indebted to the school facilities he enjoyed after coming to Sullivan. The spring after he was twenty-one he secured a school in Lovington township and taught one term. His marriage occurred on the first of March, 1855, to Beulah A. Rhodes, daughter of Silas P. Rhodes and Nancy Pugh. Her grandfather was Thomas Pugh. The Pugh family were among the early pioneer settlers of Shelby county, and Mrs. Vaughan's uncles are among the oldest citizens now residing in that county. After his marriage, Mr. Vaughan went to farming on section three of township thirteen, range five, a short distance N. W. of Sullivan, where he has been living ever since. He began with one hundred and sixty acres of land. He has been among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Moultrie county, and his farm now consists of between five and six hundred acres. His buildings and farm improvements are of a substantial character, and they appear in an illustration on another page. He has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The death of his wife took place on the thirtieth of December, 1880. For over twenty-five years she had been his faithful and devoted companion, and her death was lamented by a large circle of her friends and acquaintances outside of her immediate family. She had been in ill-health for two or three years previous to her death, and died of consumption. For twenty-four years she had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and in her private walk and conversation adorned her profession of Christianity. She was benevolent and charitable in her disposition, kind in her domestic relations, an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. She had many admirable traits of character, and to her ready assistance is owing much of her husband's success in life. She left a memory fragrant with good deeds. Of the eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan only three are now living: Arthur L. Vaughan, Olivia C., wife of S. W. Corley, of Morton, Tazewell county, and Ida F. Vaughan.

His political opinions have always connected him with the democratic party. He has voted the democratic ticket from the year 1856, when he supported Buchanan for the presidency. During the war of the rebellion he served eighteen months (from August, 1862, to February, 1864,) in Co. C, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Regiment. He held a commission as second lieutenant. He served in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. He was honorably discharged by order of the war department on account of disability. He is a man in whom the community has had entire confidence, and he has filled several representative positions. He became a member of the board of supervisors in September, 1880, and has since been chairman of the board. As a farmer, he is active and progressive, and has materially contributed to the advancement of the agricultural interests of Moultrie county. He has been



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF GEORGE W. VAUGHAN, SULLIVAN TP. ONE MILE NORTH WEST OF SULLIVAN, ILL.

an officer of the Moultrie County Agricultural Board from its organization under that name. For ten years he has been secretary, and in that capacity his efforts have been of no little service in securing the successful working of the society. He was one of the organizers of the Moultrie County Co-operative Association, of which from the beginning he has acted as secretary. Since the age of fifteen he has been connected with the Baptist Church. He is a member of Mt. Zion Church of that denomination in Coles county. He has been actively interested in Sunday-school matters, and has been identified with Sunday-school work in Moultrie county for many years. He has been connected with the Moultrie County Sunday-school Association, either as secretary, vice-president or president, for the last ten years, and is now its president. His name fitly appears in these pages as one of the representative agriculturists of Moultrie county.

AARON MILEY,

Who for fourteen years has held the office of post-master at Sullivan, was born near Newark, Licking county, Ohio, September 14, 1843. His parents were natives of Virginia. His father's name was Jacob Miley. His mother, Susan Smith, belonged to a long-lived family, both her parents dying when past the age of eighty. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of seven children, and the only one of the three brothers now living. He was raised near Newark, Ohio. Obtaining his elementary education in the common schools, at the age of twenty he entered the Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. After having been engaged in different occupations in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, he came to Illinois in 1865, and located at Sullivan. For two winters he taught school in Moultrie county. In 1867, he took charge of the post-office at Sullivan, first acting as deputy and in January, 1868, receiving a commission as post-master. He has since retained this position under the successive Republican administrations of Grant and Hayes. January 1, 1881, the Sullivan office was placed in the list of offices subject to Presidential appointment. He has made a competent and faithful official, and has discharged the duties of the office with promptness and regularity. His marriage took place on the 1st of May, 1873, to Miss Lum Beveridge, of Highland county, Ohio. By this marriage he has two children. He has always been a Republican in politics. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and he has been a member of the Republican party from that time to the present.

D. F. STEARNS,

THE present efficient superintendent of schools of Moultrie county, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1838. His father was a tiller of the soil, and he also was trained a practical farmer. He received a liberal education at the rural district schools, and for a time attended Carey Collegiate Seminary. At the age of eighteen he taught school in Michigan, and one year later went to sea, where he served as a sailor for two years; he doubled Cape Horn twice, crossed the Equator four times, was in Alaska, Sandwich Islands, Chili, South Sea Islands, etc. After returning from sea he attended Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. At this place, in 1862, he married Miss Fannie M. Brockway, by which union there have been three children born, two of whom are living (boys)—Allen T. and Charley. In 1863-4 he engaged in mercantile business for one year; afterwards attended school at Ann Arbor Law University for one term, in the winter of 1864-5;

went to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in the summer of 1865, where he remained for two years. While there he engaged in the practice of law with his brother, Allen M., and owned and edited the *Pleasant Hill Union*. He came to Moultrie county late in 1866, and located in Sullivan, where he has continued to reside. During the first winter he taught school, and in the spring purchased a small farm, and for about two years followed farming, teaching during the winter. Was elected superintendent of schools in 1869, which position he held for a term of four years. In 1874 he again embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued for about three years. He was re-elected superintendent of schools in the fall of 1877, and is the present incumbent. Under his vigorous administration the schools of Moultrie county are rapidly taking a prominent position with others in this state. As an educator Mr. Stearns belongs to the progressive school. He has eliminated all old and crude customs, and inaugurated a new system that is more in conformity to the times and theories of advanced thinkers upon school subjects. Politically, he is a democrat; in manners, a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and of rather a retiring disposition. The number of his friends increase as he becomes better known.

DR. A. R. KELLAR.

DR. KELLAR, one of the oldest physicians of Moultrie county, is a native of Oldham county, Kentucky, and was born on the 16th of December, 1827. His birth-place was eighteen miles from Louisville. The Kellar family is of German descent, and became residents of Virginia at an early period. His grandfather, William Kellar, emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee shortly after the conclusion of the Revolutionary war. In the year 1795, he moved from Tennessee to Kentucky, settled in Oldham county and was one of the pioneers of that part of the state. Abraham H. Kellar, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee in 1790, and was consequently five years of age, when the family moved to Kentucky. He was raised in Oldham county, and married Nancy J. Hitt, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, in the year 1793. Her family came to Kentucky from Virginia. Dr. Kellar was the youngest of a family of eight children, of whom six were sons and two daughters. In the fall of 1832, the family moved to Illinois and settled in what was then Macon, now Moultrie county, about one mile south of the present town of Lovington. In that vicinity Dr. Kellar spent his boyhood. After having obtained an elementary education in the common school, he left home at the age of nineteen and went to Kentucky, where for two years he was a student in Bacon college at Harrodsburg. Returning from Kentucky in the year 1847, he began the study of medicine at Sullivan with his brother, Dr. William Kellar, then the only physician in the town. Sullivan was, of course, at that time a place of few inhabitants and little business. During the winter of 1848-9, he attended a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville. He attended his second course of lectures at the same college in the winter of 1850-51. He had commenced practice in 1849, in the neighborhood of Lovington. For about nine months after his graduation he was preaching as a Christian minister in Moultrie, Shelby and Macon counties.

In February, 1852, he became a resident of Decatur, where he practiced medicine four years. April 14th, 1852, he married Jane E. Cantrill, daughter of William Cantrill one of the old residents of Decatur. In April, 1856, after his brother's death, he moved to Sullivan. From 1865 to April, 1875, he was engaged in practicing medicine at Shelbyville. He then returned to Sullivan, where he has

since resided. He is now with one exception the oldest physician in practice in Moultrie county. He has five children: Charles H., Addie E., Edgar H., Lizzie M. and Pearl N. He has always been a sound and consistent Democrat in politics. His first vote for President was cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852. His time has been devoted to his profession, and he has never been ambitious to hold public office. In 1851, he was elected school commissioner of Moultrie county. In 1864, he was the democratic candidate for presidential elector in the seventh congressional district, in which Moultrie county was then included. Since the age of thirteen he has been connected with the Christian church, joining in 1840 the West Okaw church of that denomination, the next to the oldest Christian church within the limits of the state of Illinois. In 1851, he was ordained a minister in the Sullivan Christian church, and from that time at occasional intervals, whenever not conflicting too much with his professional engagements, he has filled the pulpits of different Christian churches of this part of the state. His reputation as a citizen and a physician is well known to the people of Moultrie county.

JAMES KIRKWOOD.

JAMES KIRKWOOD, a view of whose residence in Sullivan township appears on another page, is a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His birth took place on the 6th of April, 1811. His father, William Kirkwood, was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1789. In 1797 the family emigrated to America. William Kirkwood was married in Pennsylvania, to Sophia Goshon, who was of German descent. The subject of this sketch was the third child by this marriage. In 1812, his father moved to Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kirkwood was raised in that part of the Cumberland valley near Chambersburg. He attended the district schools, but his experience with business matters has improved his education since reaching years of maturity. His father died when he was thirteen years old. After his father's death he earned his own living. On the 7th of January, 1834, he married Ann Jane I. Young, who was born in Ireland on the 12th of May, 1815. She came to America when she was nine years old. In the fall of 1834, a few months after his marriage, he moved to Ohio, and settled at Hallsville in Ross county. At that time he had no means with which to buy land. He saved money, and in the spring of 1841 purchased, partly on credit, a farm on which he lived till he came to Illinois. He became a resident of Moultrie county in 1857, and in 1859, bought the place on which he now lives, in section seventeen of township thirteen, range five. His farm consists of two hundred and fifty-five acres of land. He has had eight

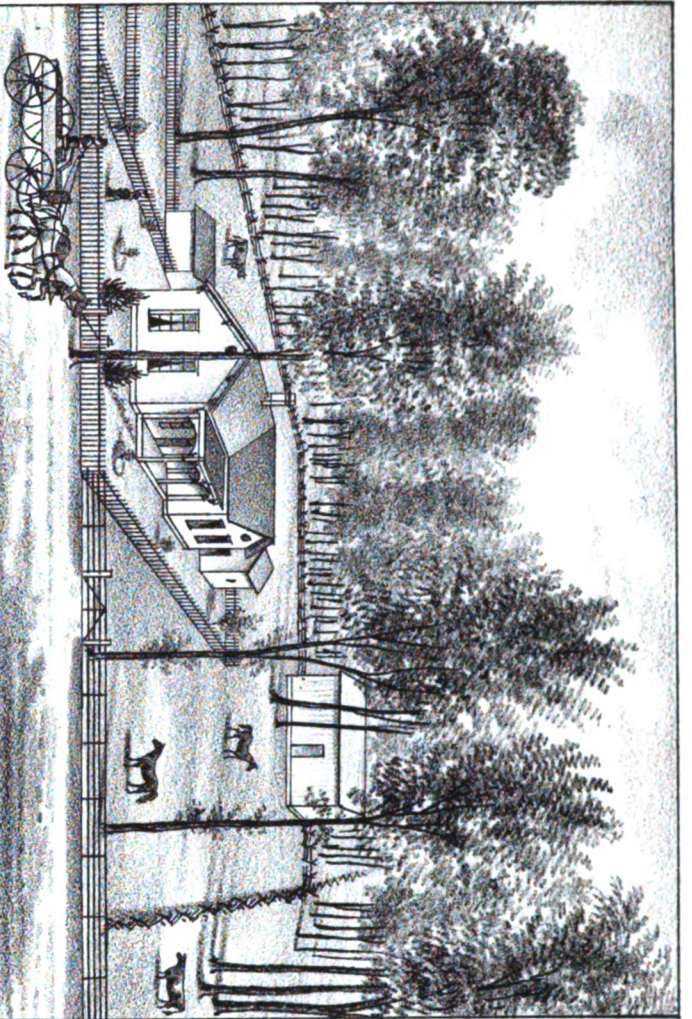
children:—Jane, now the wife of John McCollister and a resident of Missouri; William Kirkwood, who is in the grain business at Sullivan; Moses Hiram, who is farming in Sullivan township; Sophia, who married George Dawson and now lives near Hallsville, Ross county, Ohio; James, who died in June, 1879; Eliza Ann, who died in Ohio at the age of six years; Mary Josephine, wife of John W. Woods; and George Wesley Kirkwood who still lives with his father.

In his political views, Mr. Kirkwood is a democrat, and has voted the democratic ticket from 1832, when he supported Jackson for President, except in 1864, when he voted for Lincoln, thinking that he could thus best contribute to the suppression of the rebellion. He possesses liberal views on political subjects, and frequently votes for the best man for office regardless of politics. He became connected with the United Brethren Church, in Sullivan township, in 1858, shortly after the organization of the church. He is one of the trustees of Pleasant Grove church, of which he is a member. He has been a useful member of the community. During his life he has been a resident of three states,—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—and in all of them has endeavored to honestly discharge his duties as a neighbor and a citizen. Though he has now reached the age of three-score years and ten, he is still vigorous in mind, and can look back with satisfaction over a well-spent life.

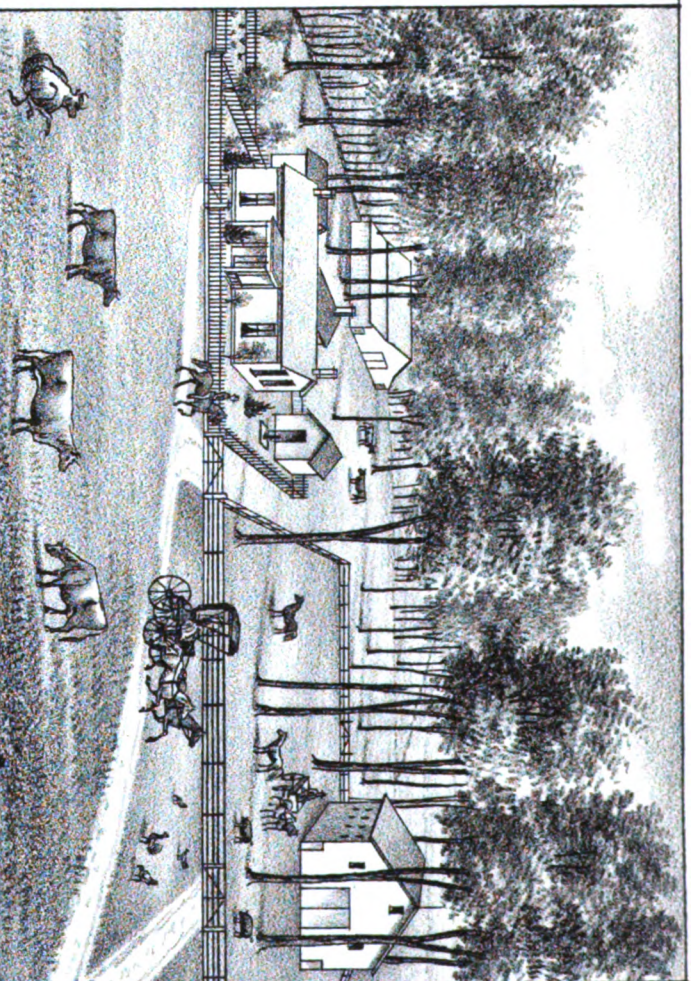
C. C. CLARK.

C. C. CLARK, who has been practicing law at Sullivan since 1870, was born in Geauga county, Ohio, August 15, 1845. His father, J. M. P. Clark, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Charlotte Brainard, of Ohio. Mr. Clark was raised in Geauga county, where he obtained his elementary education. In 1868, he came to Mattoon and began reading law with his brothers, H. S. Clark, now member of the State Senate from the thirty-second senatorial district, and A. B. Clark, now residing in Kansas. He attended the Ohio Union and State Law College at Cleveland, from which he graduated in the summer of 1869, and the following September was admitted to the bar in Ohio. In 1870, he came to Sullivan and became associated with John R. Eden and J. Meeker in the practice of law, under the firm name of Eden, Meeker & Clark. Since 1872, the firm has been composed of Mr. Eden and Mr. Clark. He was married on the 9th of December, 1872, to Frankie A. Rowe, of Newark, Ohio. From 1872 to 1880, he held the office of prosecuting attorney. He is a democrat. He has devoted his attention closely to the legal profession, and occupies a leading position among the members of the Moultrie county bar.

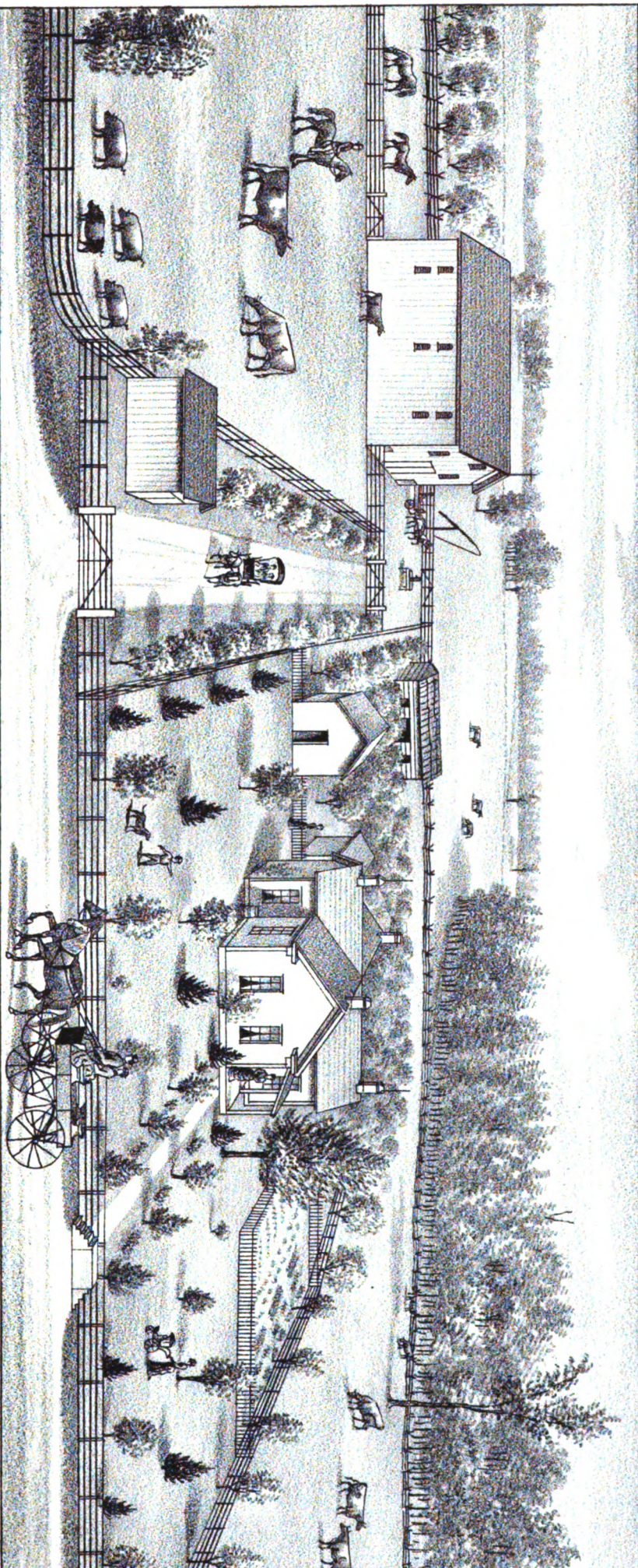




FARM RESIDENCE OF AMOS SHORT, SEC. 7, T. 13, R. 5.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. A. SHORT, SEC. 7, T. 13, R. 5.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIS SHORT, SEC. 7, T. 13, R. 5, SULLIVAN TWP. MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

MOAWEQUA TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HE pioneer of what is now known as Moawequa Township, was Jacob Traughber. He settled south of the Long Grove Branch of section 19, within about one hundred yards of the present boundary line of Christian and Shelby counties, and three-fourths of a mile of the Macon county line. He was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Illinois, first locating in Sangamon county, where he lived two years and then moved to this county in March, 1831. He built a log cabin, improved a farm, afterwards entered the land, and resided here until his death, which occurred in 1868, at the age of 71 years. His family, consisted of a wife and five children; four of the children live near the old homestead. Richard, the eldest, lives in Arkansas. The aged mother makes her home with one of her sons, who resides in the south edge of Macon county. She was a native of Virginia. Traughber was of German descent. Isaac Vice, William Morris, and the two Stewart brothers emigrated from Kentucky, and settled here in the latter part of 1831, at Long Grove near the head of the branch. Most of them afterward removed to Iowa. Frank Armstrong settled on the place Mr. Vice improved. William Gregory settled on the south part of section 34; the place is now owned by E. M. Doyle. Joseph Hall came in 1830, and located on section 36, where he lived about two years, and then sold out to Henry Armstrong. William and John Drake, two brothers, settled south of the present site of the village of Moawequa in 1830. They lived here a few years and then moved away. James Worsham settled on section 31, where H. A. Pratt now lives, in 1840. He resided there until 1854, when he was taken sick with the typhoid fever and died. His wife died the same day, and the same spring five or six of his children died of the same disease.

The first school-house erected, was a log building, and stood a quarter of a mile north of the present town of Moawequa. It was erected in 1836.

The first preaching was at the residence of Michael Snyder, and regular preaching was held at his home for about ten years, principally by the Methodist denomination.

Other old settlers were the Atterberrys. David and Andrew Simon; they resided in the eastern part of the township. John and William Lamb located in the northern part, near the Macon county line.

John M. Friedley, one of the enterprising and successful men of Moawequa, is a native of Seneca county, New York. He located in this county in 1847, and by his indefatigable energy and perseverance has done much to advance and improve this section.

In 1856, Mr. Friedley purchased of Charles Cornell the "Round Grove farm," where he carried on farming quite extensively for several years. The place is now owned by James G. Stewart. In the year 1832, Mr. Freeman entered about 2800 acres of land in the center, and west part of what is now this township. In consequence this tract of land was not settled until after 1856. This tract is owned in parcels by John Freeman, James Freeman, Jacob Johnson, James W. Hughes, James Gavin, Wm. Notbrook, Thomas Hudson, Mrs. Beudsley and the Elledge heirs. A small portion is owned by other persons.

Capt. A. C. Campbell, now a prominent resident of Moawequa, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. He first settled in the north part of Flat Branch township in 1851. At that time the settlements were mostly in the timber or at the timber's edge. Mr. Campbell improved a farm in that township, now known as the Joseph Duncan place.

Mr. Campbell was a soldier of the Mexican war, and went out as lieutenant of Co. D, 4th Regt. Ill. Volunteers, Col. E. D. Baker, in command. Captain Morris of Company D, died at Tampico, and Lieutenant Campbell took command of the company. He participated in all the engagements, in which the 4th regiment bore a part, and it was one of the Illinois Regiments which distinguished itself. On the breaking out of the late Rebellion, Capt. Campbell enlisted and was made Captain of Co. E, 32d Regt., Ill. Vol. under command of the brave and gallant John A. Logan, now one of the distinguished United States Senators of Illinois. This regiment achieved a record for bravery and valor excelled by few if any other regiments in the late war.

Captain Campbell is one of the enterprising men of Moawequa, and is now one of the representatives from this district in the legislature of this state.

The first death was that of William Morris, who came here in 1831; living only a year or two.

Drainage.—Moawequa is drained by Long Grove Branch, running south-west, entering the township and county on the north-east corner of section 20, passing out on the south-west corner of section 19, and by tributaries of Flat Branch, one running south from section 25, through section 36, and one from section 26, through 27 and 34, passing out on section 33, furnishing a supply of water for stock and farm purposes. This township is bounded on the north by Macon county, on the east by Penn, on the south by Flat Branch, on the west by Christian county, containing 18 square miles, or 11,520 acres; it comprises the south half of township 14-2. The Illinois Central Railroad passes along the west portion of the township, running north-east, furnishing transportation

for all commodities. The building of this road gave a rapid impetus to the settlement and improvement of the township, and has done much toward increasing its material wealth.

Land entries from the general government. The first land entry made in the south half of the Congressional township, fourteen range, two east, was eighty acres in section 31, by Elizabeth Troughter, on the thirty-first of July, 1834. The second entry was made November fifth, 1835, of forty acres, in section twenty-four, by Isaac D. Vice.

Henry Armstrong entered eighty acres in section thirty-six, January 18th, 1836, which was the third entry.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors:

John Freeman, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; F. M. Chamberlain, elected in 1862; J. M. Friedley, elected in 1863; re-elected in 1864, 1865; J. M. Chamberlain, elected in 1866; J. M. Friedley, elected in 1867; re-elected in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871; J. Donnell, elected in 1872; John Freeman, elected in 1873, 1874, and 1875; W. Humphrey, elected in 1876; R. A. Patten, elected in 1877, re-elected in 1878; Dr. A. P. Hoxsey, elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

THE TOWN OF MOAWEQUA.

This thriving and enterprising place is situated on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, and is the most important distributing point on that line in Shelby county. From this station is annually shipped large quantities of live stock, grain and other products. The town is delightfully located, in the midst of a rich and fertile prairie country, and surrounded by an intelligent and thrifty class of farmers; its broad well-shaded streets, commodious business houses—and handsome private dwellings, add much beauty to the place. The mercantile, banking, and other interests of the town, are in a prosperous and growing condition.

It was laid out by Michael Snyder, in the fall of 1852. In 1852 Chester Wells built a saw-mill, and sawed ties for the Illinois Central railroad company. Mr. Michael Snyder erected the first store building, immediately after the town was laid out. John Middleton and Son put in the first stock of general merchandize. The building stood in the rear of the brick store, now occupied by B. F. Ribelin, and this was the first brick store in the town; it was built by W. G. Hayden & Co., in the summer of 1854. E. Prescott erected the first brick residence in the spring of 1854. The second saw-mill erected, was by Bacon and Smith, in 1874. They soon after added an elevator, and in 1875 they fitted up a corn bur in the same, and in 1876, they built another addition, and put in a wheat bur. They manufacture a good quality of flour. The elevator in connection with the mill does a fair business. It has facilities for handling about 1,752,000 bushels of grain per annum, and at this time of writing, is operated to its full capacity.

The first flouring mill was erected by Wells & Reed, in 1854; the brick addition was built by Simon Spear in '56 or '57. It is now used by Housh & Duncan, and is operated as a custom mill.

The first blacksmith shop was built in 1853, and carried on by E. Prescott; he is the oldest settler now living in the town. When Mr. P. came to Moawequa there were but four houses in the place, two log and two small frames. Mr. C. Wells and Phillip Ennis occupied the log house. R. Smith and Simon Spowler lived in the frame building.

BUSINESS OF MOAWEQUA.

The Moawequa Bank, under the firm name of V. Snyder & Co., was established in 1874. At the time of its organization, V. Snyder, G. A. Kautz and J. M. Friedley were the stockholders. V.

Snyder and G. A. Kautz are now the owners. The bank does quite an extensive business, and is a great convenience to the thriving town in which it is situated.

Among those engaged in merchandizing are:

C. H. Bridges, who has a double store of clothing, boots and shoes in one, and dry goods and groceries in the other.

W. Gregory, dry goods, boots and shoes.

James H. Elsum, groceries.

Melsher & Stine, groceries.

B. F. Ribelin, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, hats and caps.

George M. Keiser, drugs.

J. C. & S. D. Myers, drugs and groceries.

William Henry, drugs and groceries; also, post-master.

R. J. Smith & Co., harness and saddles.

H. F. Day, groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, boots, shoes and clothing; his stores occupy four rooms.

Gregory & Combs, groceries.

W. Gregory, hardware.

S. G. Travis, hardware, glassware, queensware, woodenware, tinware, pumps, furniture and agricultural implements.

Millinery.—Mrs. E. A. Wilson.

Leading Physicians.—A. P. Hoxsey, W. P. Buck, and W. H. Sparling.

Tin and Stoves.—Michael Erpelding.

Barber and Jeweler.—Sidney Stocking.

Churches.—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian.

Moawequa Register.—F. M. Hughes, editor.

Lumber Dealer.—N. Francis.

Restaurants.—Samuel Casey, W. R. Swaer, and I. C. Morris.

Hotel and Livery.—I. H. Potter. Mr. Potter has kept hotel in Moawequa since 1854, and is one of the oldest settlers of the place.

Shoemakers.—John Fahrner and Samuel Worsham.

Meat Market.—Sidney Deadman.

Undertakers.—Melcher & Riley.

Blacksmiths.—S. D. West, Snow & Mausell, Tillman Weekly.

Wagon Makers.—L. D. Smith, John Millington, A. A. Smith.

Paul Beck was the first regular hotel keeper; he built what is now known as the Potter house in 1853.

Dr. Rice was the first physician in this place.

John M. Lowery was one of the early merchants, and the first post-master.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

* *F. & A. M.*—The charter was granted Oct. 3, A. L. 5855, A. D. 1855, to Moawequa Lodge, No. 180. Charter members: Joseph Lane, E. J. Rice, Thomas L. Catherwood and others. Present officers: B. Scarlette, W. M.; B. F. Riblin, S. W.; Judson Combs, J. W.; J. M. Friedley, T.; J. H. Kirkman, sec.; J. W. Smith, S. D.; S. F. Pease, J. W.; J. W. Hughes, chap.; S. D. West, S. S.; Thomas Smith, J. S.; B. F. Nugent, tyler. Present membership, forty-eight.

† *Odd Fellows.*—Shelby Lodge No. 274 I. O. O. F., Moawequa, was instituted on the 8th day of June, 1858, with the following named persons as charter members: Geo. T. Williams, Thomas L. Catherwood, C. B. Gailord, Wm. I. Usry and J. E. Hoagland. The present officers are: James R. Smith, N. G.; W. R. Smith, V. G.; James H. Elsum, Sec.; Wm. M. Smith, Treas.; James G. Stewart, P. S.; H. F. Day, Rep.—; W. F. Elledge, Conductor; W. F. Day, I. G.; Judson Combs, O. G.; B. F. Nugent, R. S. N. G.; G. W. Bacon, L. S. N. G.; Geo. P. Shepherd, R. S. V. G.; D. N.

* Data furnished by Secretary.

† For the data of the Societies we are indebted to the Secretaries of the same.

McCluskey, L. S. V. S.; Charles Beudsley, R. S. S.; F. Armstrong, L. S. S.; T. T. Snyder, Chaplain; J. M. Friedley, Host; John W. Smith. Present members forty.

Knights of Honor.—Moawequa Lodge No. 1013, was instituted April 3, 1878, by J. F. Drish, with the following persons as charter members: Chas. W. March, H. F. Day, W. R. Oliver, A. P. Hoxsey, Chas. F. Hardy, James H. Kirkman, James H. Elsum, A. M. Philipson, W. M. Smith, F. Armstrong, E. E. Pennypacker, Geo. W. Bacon, D. N. McCluskey.

Officers for term ending December 31, 1880: Dictator, F. G. Penn; Vice Dictator, Geo. M. Keiser; Assistant Dictator, James H. Elsum; Guide, Sidney Stocking; Reporter, Chas. W. March; Financial Reporter, H. F. Day; Chaplain, James G. Stewart; Treasurer, James H. Kirkman; Guardian, F. Armstrong; Sentinel, Geo. W. Bacon; Sitting Past Dictator, Robert A. Patton. The Past Dictators are: C. W. March, H. F. Day, James H. Kirkman, James G. Stewart. Representative to Grand Lodge, H. F. Day. Number of members September 1, 1880, nineteen.

Independent Order of Foresters.—Instituted February 14, 1880. Charter members, the present Officers: Francis Armstrong, Chief Ranger; James R. Smith, Vice Chief Ranger; Henry F. Day, Rec. Sec.; James W. Gregory, Gen. Sec.; D. Shepherd, Senior Woodman; Silas Mitchell, Junior Woodman; John W. Smith, Senior Beadle; Frank Ayers, Junior Beadle; James H. Elsum, James G. Stewart, Henry F. Day, T. Weekly, Past Chief Rangers; Dr. A. P. Hoxsey, Medical Examiner. Meets in Day's Hall 2d and 4th Mondays of each month.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—Organized August 27, 1879. Present Officers: Select Councilor, Geo. P. Shepherd; Past Coun-

cilor, Dr. W. H. Sparling; Vice Councilor, S. D. West; Chaplain, C. H. Bridges; Sec., J. T. Haslam; Treas., S. G. Travis; Herald, Miss Jennie West; Guard, John P. Millington; Sentinel, W. M. Smith. Number of members twenty-seven.

When the township was first settled, deer were plentiful, and wolves more than plentiful. The citizens were forced, in order to save their pigs, to pen them up at night, at the end of the house. Turkeys were thick, and many persons could imitate the call to perfection, and hence they were very successful in hunting them. All the soil of Moawequa is susceptible of cultivation. You have but to "tickle it with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest." Five times her population may draw sustenance from her bosom. There is no need for young men to journey toward the setting sun in quest of homes; let them look around them in Shelby county—which is a fair land—and they may find good homesteads, which can be purchased at cheap rates, and which need only resolute purposes and strong muscle to convert them into fields of yellow grain. The citizens of this township will compare favorably in integrity, morality, education and religion with those of any other section of the county. Vice and gross immorality are almost unknown. They believe in schools; they have churches in their midst, to which they resort to hear of that other country to which all men are hastening. A bright future is before her; her population is increasing, and improvements are going on rapidly on all sides. Commodious and substantial farm-houses are being multiplied, and many most excellent farms appear where a little more than a half-century ago the savage roamed at will. The staple products of this township are corn and wheat. The soil is not surpassed in depth and richness by any portion of the township.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

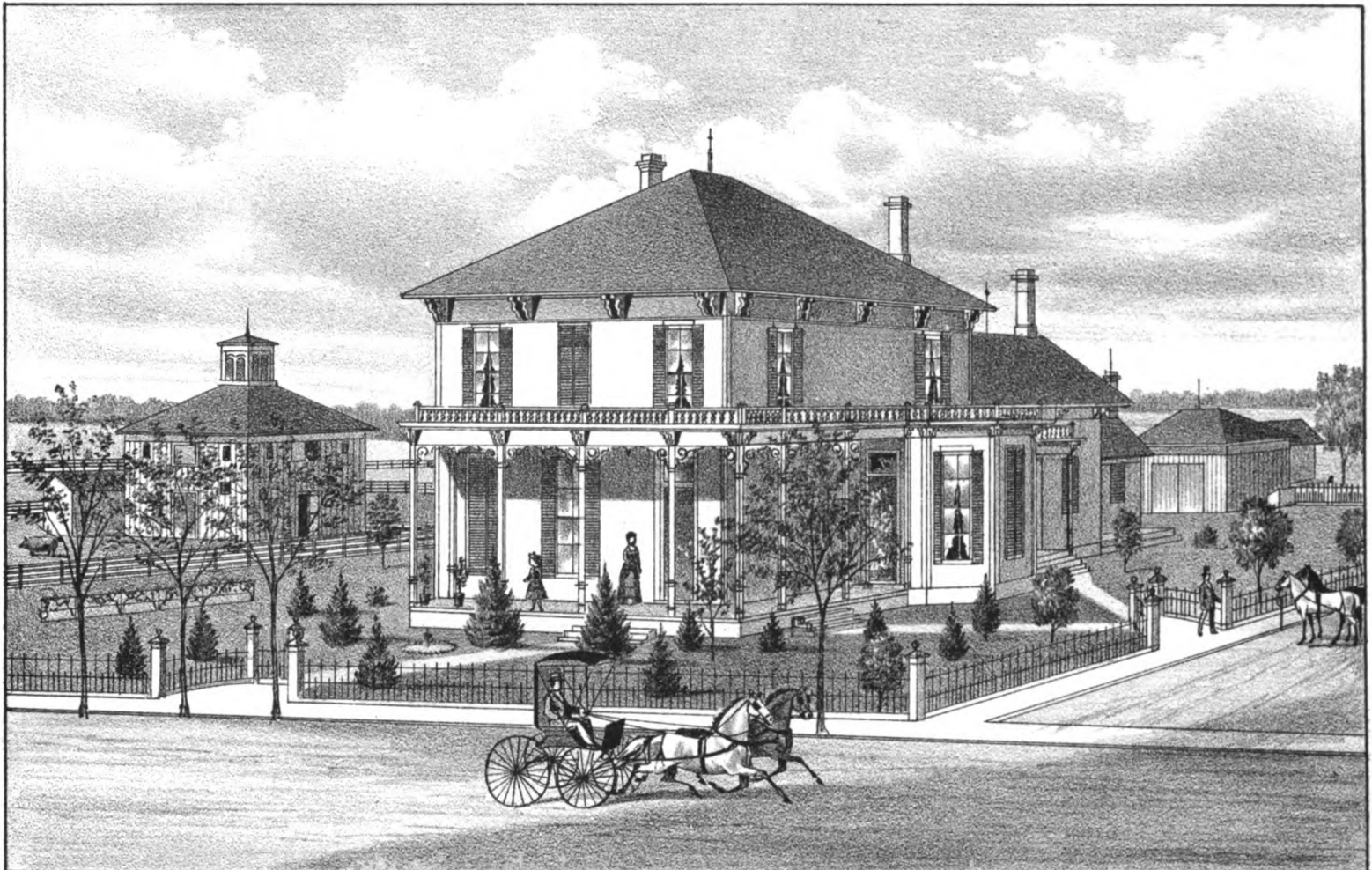


John M. Friedley

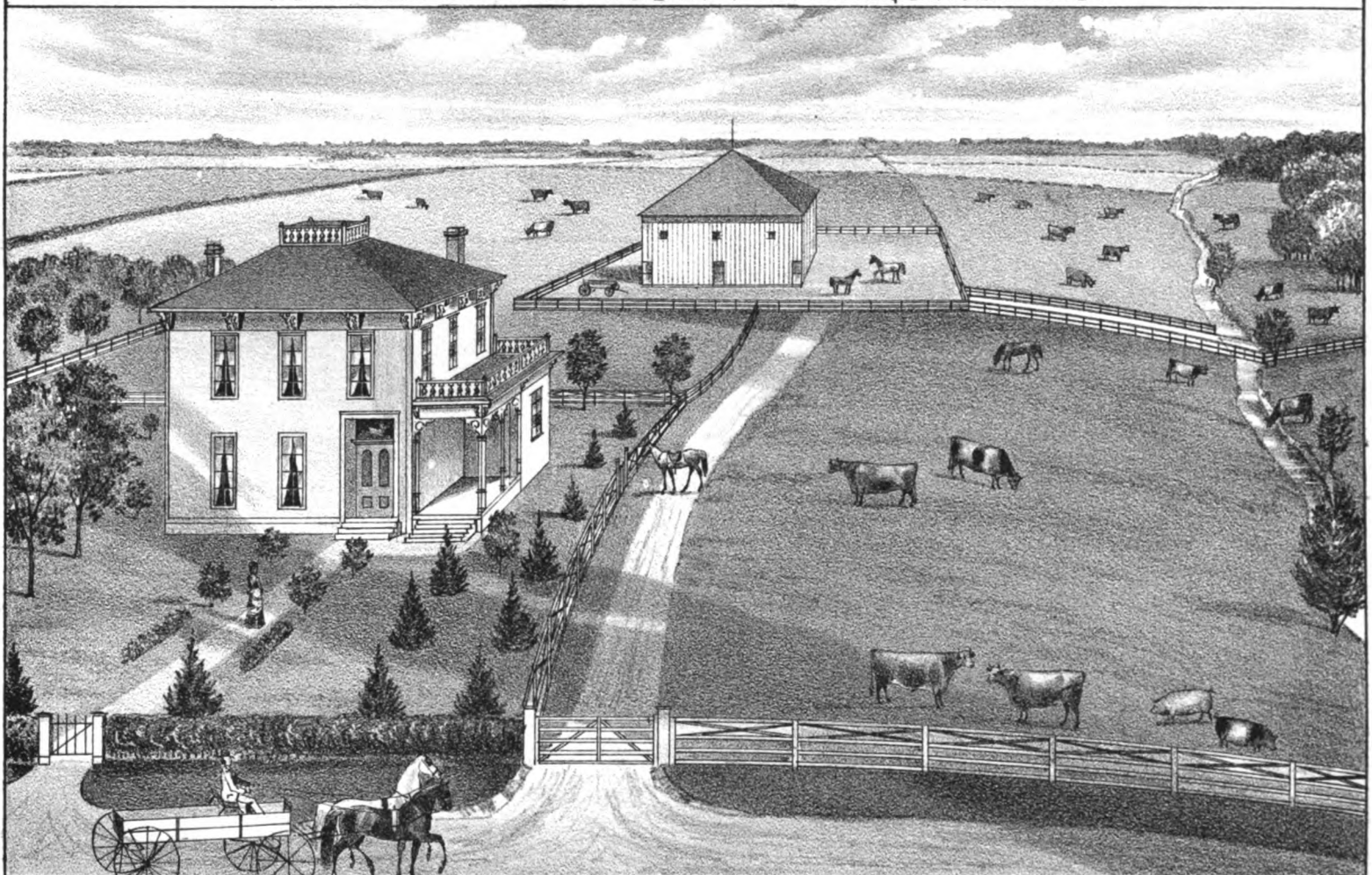
AMONG the men who have been closely identified with the business interests of Shelby county, is John M. Friedley, of Moawequa. On his father's side he is descended from a family of German origin. His ancestors emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania at a period previous to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather Friedley was born in Pennsylvania and served in the war of the Revolution. Ludwick Friedley, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sugar valley, near Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and was raised in the same locality. He was married in Beaver (now Snyder) county, Pennsylvania, to Rebecca Middlesworth, daughter of John Middlesworth, a resident of New Jersey, and a soldier under Washington in the seven years' struggle of the thirteen colonies for independence. Mr. Friedley's mother was born in New Jersey, and was a girl three years old when her family moved to Pennsylvania. After their marriage one child was born to Ludwick and Rebecca Friedley in Pennsylvania, and they then

moved to Seneca county, New York, where the birth of John M. Friedley, the next to the oldest child, took place. The date of the settlement of the family in Seneca county, New York, was about 1820, and they resided there till the fall of 1838. Eight children were born in New York. His father then moved with the family to Seneca county, Ohio, where the youngest of the ten children was born. Five are now living. With the exception of John M. Friedley they reside in Seneca county, Ohio.

Mr. Friedley first saw the light of day on the 12th of January, 1821. His birth-place was six miles south of Seneca falls, in Seneca county, New York. His boyhood was spent in the same neighborhood. At that time free schools had not been established. Only subscription, or pay schools were in existence, but these, in that part of the state, were well organized, and afforded good educational advantages. He had opportunity for going to school only in the winter. His early education has been supplemented by much practical



RESIDENCE OF J. M. FRIEDLEY MOAWEQUA, ILLINOIS.



STOCK FARM OF J. M. FRIEDLEY, (KNOWN AS THE STEVENS FARM) SEC. 27, T. 14, R. 2, MOAWEQUA TWP. SHELBY CO. ILL.

experience with business affairs, and by information which he has acquired by habits of keen observation. From an early age he was accustomed to work on the farm, and learned those habits of industry which have contributed not a little to his success in life. On the 15th of October, 1838, the family left their home in New York to find a new location in Ohio. They settled in Seneca county, in the midst of a new and heavily timbered country. His father purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres of land covered with heavy timber, and it required a vast amount of hard labor to bring a farm under cultivation. Of this work Mr. Friedley did his full share. His father lived on this farm till his death, in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight. He had accumulated considerable property, and died in good circumstances. His mother died in the same neighborhood in 1875.

The subject of this sketch lived at home till he was about twenty-four years of age. He was of an enterprising and energetic turn of mind, and finally concluded that he could obtain a better start in the world by coming to Illinois. He had lived part of one summer with an uncle, Abraham Middlesworth, who then resided in Fairfield county, Ohio, but who afterward emigrated to Shelby county, in this state. From the time his uncle left Ohio, he felt a great desire to come to Illinois, and in September, 1845, in company with his next younger brother, Ner D. Friedley, he proceeded to carry out his long cherished undertaking. Taking a boat at Huron, Ohio, he came by way of the lakes to Chicago. While it was his intention to come to Shelby county, he wished first to take advantage of the rapid means of making money which were then supposed to exist in the lead mines of north-western Illinois. These mines in those days were a popular resort for energetic young men anxious to get possession of a little capital. From Chicago, in company with some teamsters, he made his way westward in the direction of Galena. He found it was too early in the fall to find profitable work at the mines, and in traveling through Winnebago county, he stopped at Twelve Mile Grove, about half way between Rockford and Freeport, and for about six weeks was employed at a stage stand. This was during the months of September and October, 1845, and this was the first work Mr. Friedley ever did in Illinois. He then went on to Galena, and was employed in the mines during the winter of 1845-6. His brother left in March and came to Shelbyville but Mr. Friedley remained till the approach of warm weather made it impossible to work in the mines, and he then obtained a situation to drive a team for a pedler—the most remunerative employment he could find at the time—till the weather became cold enough to permit of his going to work again at mining. The money he had earned by his first winter's work in the mines he had given to his brother, who on coming to Shelby county had bought, for \$320, one hundred and sixty acres of land in Holland township, in which Mr. Friedley owned a half interest. He was employed in the mines during the winter of 1846-7, and the next spring came to Shelby county, reaching Shelbyville the latter part of March, 1847, the first time he had ever been in this part of the state. Here he met his brother, who had spent the summer of 1846 in Ohio, and had returned to Shelby county in the fall.

During the summer of 1847 the brothers raised a crop together, having twenty-two acres in oats, and forty-five in corn. In the fall of 1847 his brother determined to return to the mines. Toward spring he was taken sick, and in May, 1848, died, finding a grave in Wisconsin, eight miles from Galena. During the winter of 1847-8 and the next summer, he carried out a contract to cut the rails and fence three sides of a half-section of land. Every two hundred rails paid for an acre of ground; and in that way part of the debt incurred in the purchase of the one hundred and sixty acres

was liquidated. To his brother's interest in this land Mr. Friedley fell heir, and he soon had it free from incumbrance. This was the first land ever owned by him in Shelby county, though hundreds of acres of valuable land have since passed through his hands. After finishing the contract to fence the land, during the remaining part of the summer of 1848 he worked by the month at herding cattle, and the next winter was employed on a farm in Windsor township. He was married on the 18th of January, 1849, to Miss Julia F. Stuart, who was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, on the 9th of October, 1829. Her parents, Dempsey Stuart and Mary Folis, were both natives of South Carolina. Her ancestors were of Scotch descent. Her father moved with the family to Shelby county in 1842, and settled seven miles east of Shelbyville, in Windsor township. Both her father and mother died in this county. During the winter he was married Mr. Friedley was receiving only eight dollars a month wages. This was not a heavy capital on which to embark in matrimony, but he and his wife were both hopeful and willing to make the best of circumstances. At that time there was comparatively little wealth in the country. His highest expectations then were to own a tract of forty acres of good land, in some favored part of the county, with a little convenient timber, and a comfortable house in which to live.

After his marriage till the fall of 1854 he was engaged in farming on rented land in Windsor and Richland townships. He still owned the original one hundred and sixty acres in Holland township, to which he had added twenty-eight acres of timber; and in the fall of 1854 he moved on this land, built a round log house and other buildings, dug a well, and settled down on his own possessions with the purpose of improving a farm. In the summer of 1855 he planted twenty-three acres in corn, but the chinch bugs, which that season put in an appearance for the first time in Shelby county, ate up his entire crop. The next year he was more fortunate. He raised a good crop of corn, and in the fall had an opportunity of selling his farm to a good advantage. He was glad to get it off his hands. He was naturally endowed with the faculty of distinguishing on sight, good land from bad, and when he first came to Shelby county and his eye rested on the quarter section in which his brother had invested his first earnings, his feeling was one of great disappointment. It was his ambition to own a farm on Robinson creek, where he had a cousin living, and where he considered the soil to be greatly superior to that of his own farm. So he gladly accepted a chance to sell his Holland township farm for \$2,100. But passing by, after all, the land on Robinson creek, which was held at high prices, he came to the north-western part of the county and selected a quarter section three miles east of Moawequa, for which, with ten acres of good timber, and twenty of brush, he paid \$2,000. The improvements consisted of a house about sixteen feet square, built of round logs, and about thirty-six acres which had been placed in cultivation. Four thousand rails were also on the place. With characteristic energy he commenced the work of improvement, and during the next four or five years performed about as much hard labor as is usually gone through with by any one man in a like period. In 1859 the old log house, in which his family had found somewhat uncomfortable quarters since the spring of 1856, gave place to a new frame residence, twenty-eight feet square, which now stands on the property. This is the farm now owned by James G. Stewart, an illustration of which appears elsewhere.

He soon reached a position where he was able to increase his means rapidly. After the war of the rebellion began, land dropped in value, and in 1862 he bought another quarter section cornering with the other, the cheapest land he ever purchased in Shelby County. In 1864 he purchased eighty acres adjoining his farm

on the south, which he still owns. The period of speculation and high prices during the latter part of the rebellion, and after its close, gave ample opportunity for making money to men of enterprise, capital, and good business judgment. In the spring of 1866 he formed a partnership with John Hudson to deal in stock. During the three or four years the partnership lasted, the business was carried on very successfully, and he made money more rapidly than at any other period of his life. He was wise enough, too, to abandon it when it proved no longer profitable. In the year 1870, he was engaged in the grain business at Moawequa in partnership with E. W. Stevens. On account of the poor state of his wife's health he had rented his farm, and moved to Moawequa in the spring of 1867. In July, 1874, with Valentine Snyder and George A. Kautz as his partners, he established the bank at Moawequa—the first institution of the kind ever started in the town. He attended to all the outside business connected with the bank and contributed to make it a prosperous and successful institution, and to give it a reputation for sound financial standing second to no bank in this part of the state. He closed his connection with the bank in July, 1880. He is now the owner of five hundred and forty-eight acres of land in Shelby county and fifty in Christian county. These farms are among the best to be found in this part of the state. In the spring of 1877 he moved to his present residence, which he has since improved, and a view of which is shown in this work. It is one of the choicest pieces of residence property in Moawequa.

Martha Elizabeth, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Friedley, was born on the 1st of March, 1850. She was educated at the seminary at Shelbyville, and qualified herself as a teacher though she never attended but one term of school. On the 5th of November, 1868, she was married to James G. Stewart. After her marriage, she and her husband went to live on the farm in Moawequa township, the former residence of Mr. Friedley, of which they afterwards became the owners. A violent cold brought on the consumption, and everything possible was done for her restoration to health. She was taken to Florida by her husband in the fall of 1876, and, after spending the winter there returned to Moawequa the last of May. After an illness of about eighteen months, she died on the 12th of August, 1877. She was the mother of three children. John A., the oldest child, died at the age of fourteen months, and another died in infancy. Jessie May is the only child living. She and her father have their home with Mr. and Mrs. Friedley.

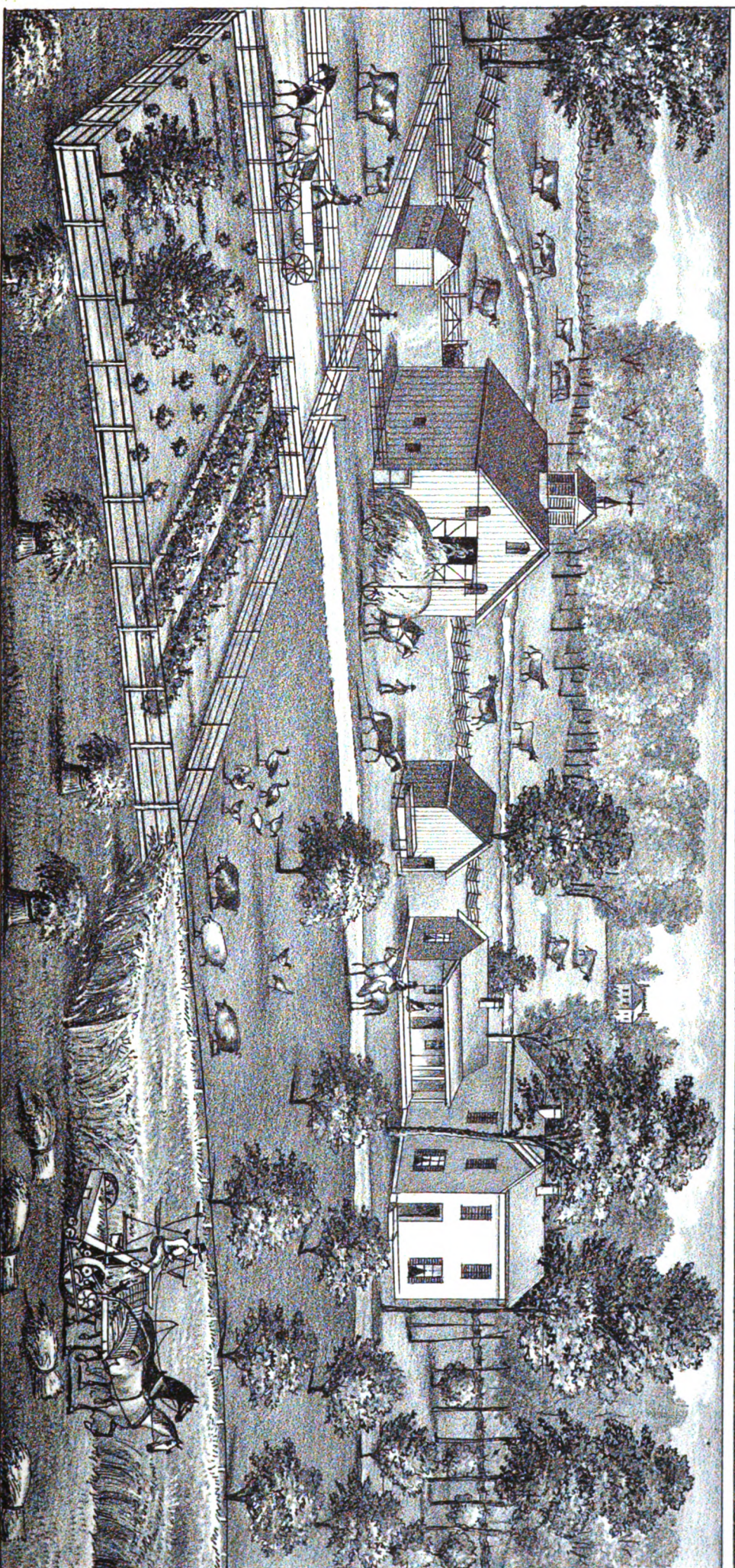
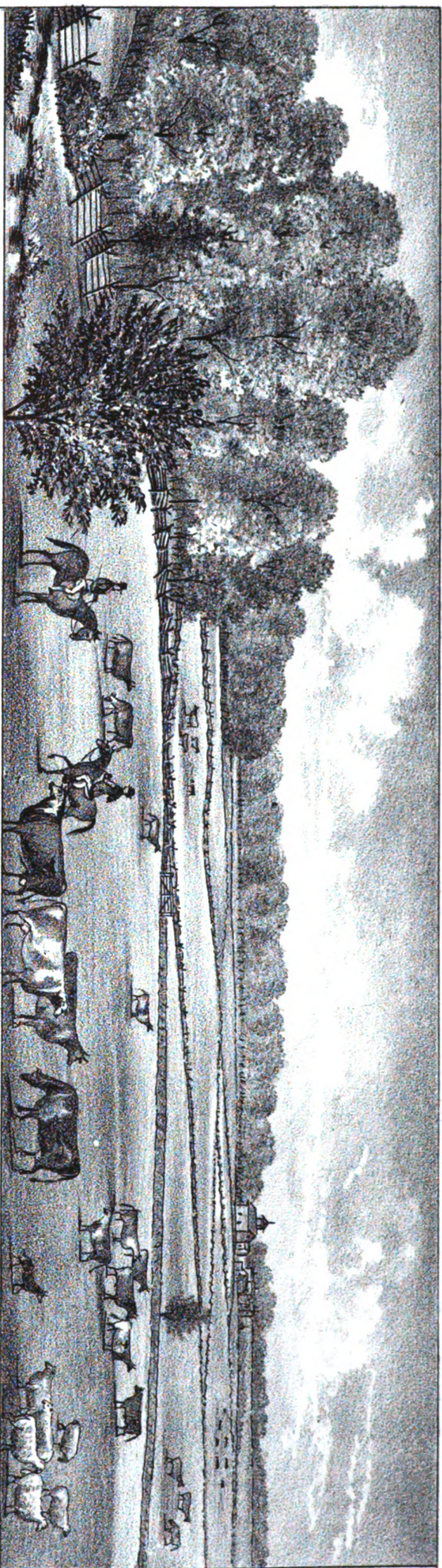
In the days when the political sentiment of the county was divided between the Whig and Democratic parties, Mr. Friedley was a Whig. He cast his first vote for President in the exciting campaign of 1844, for Henry Clay, the great champion of the principles of the Whig organization. From early boyhood he was opposed to slavery, and believed in the inherent right of freedom which every man possesses. When the great fight began over the question of extending slavery into the Territories, and the Republican party sprang into existence, he was one of the first to connect himself with the new organization, and he has been a warm Republican from that day to the present. He has taken an active and influential part in politics, and has been one of the leaders of the Republican organization in Shelby county. For eight years he represented Moawequa township in the board of supervisors. The Republican party made him its candidate for sheriff of Shelby county; but of course it was impossible to overcome the customary heavy democratic majority. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mrs. Friedley. He has been a temperance man all his life, and has never given a vote in favor of the licensed sale of intoxicating drinks. He is a member of Shelby Lodge No. 274

of the order of Odd Fellows, and of Moawequa Lodge of Masons No. 280.

His success in life has depended much on his own energy and his natural qualifications as a good business man. His accumulations are the result of perseverance and industry; he possesses a mind keen enough to judge accurately of the character of business investments, and has managed to take good care of the results of the industry of his earlier years. Besides his own business, he has been called on to transact considerable business for others, and has been engaged in the settlement of several estates. In connection with one estate of which he was administrator, he acted as guardian of the seven minor children; and in other ways the confidence of the people in his business ability has been frequently expressed; he is a good type of the self-made man. He came to Illinois with a resolute heart and willing hands as his only aids in the quest for fortune. But while his own resources were all he had on which to rely, he remembered with gratitude the friends of the early part of his career in this county, who gave him their confidence, extended to him credit, and assisted him in many material ways. He considers also that he has been fortunate in associating himself in business with capable and reliable men. His partners who at different times he has had in various enterprises have invariably been men in whose integrity and ability he has had entire confidence. Although he has been active in the accumulation of wealth, still he has used it with a liberal hand. He has surrounded his family with the comforts of life, and his means have always been open to the appeals of charity and the demands of benevolence. He is known as a public-spirited citizen, and has been among the foremost in all enterprises calculated to benefit the community of which he is a member. In all his business transactions, extending over a long series of years, there rests against him no imputation which could affect his character as a gentleman, as a straightforward and honorable business man. His name deserves a place in this work as a man who has been intimately connected with the development and growth of the material resources of Shelby county.

VALENTINE SNYDER,

Now engaged in the banking business at Moawequa, is a native of Christian county, and was born in Prairieton township near the Shelby county line, half a mile west of Moawequa, on the 28th of October, 1844. His parents, Michael Snyder and Margaret Kautz, were among the early settlers of that part of Christian county. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of a family of eight children. He was raised in the neighborhood where he was born. He attended school as he had opportunity in the log school-houses in the Flat Branch Timber. The nearest school was three miles distant. He afterward attended two terms in a seminary at Mt. Zion in Macon county. During the winter of 1866-7 he was a student at Eastman's Commercial College at Chicago. In the fall of 1867, in partnership with George Kautz he began the mercantile business at Moawequa under the firm name of Snyder & Kautz. Business was carried on in that manner for four years and a half. For one year he carried on the store on his own account and then formed a partnership with his brother, William J. Snyder. He continued the mercantile business till 1873. In 1874 with George A. Kautz and J. M. Friedley as his partners he engaged in the banking business at Moawequa under the name of V. Snyder & Co. This was the first bank ever established at Moawequa, and the business has



Stock Farm & Residence of E. M. Doyle Sec. 34, T. 14, R. 2, (Moawequa Tp.) Shelby Co., Ill.

been carried on uninterruptedly from that time to the present. Mr. Friedley retired from the firm in July, 1880.

Mr. Snyder was married on the 14th of September, 1870, to Miss Lillian Snow, a native of Green county, Illinois, daughter of Thomas Snow. He has five children by this marriage, Clarence Elmer, Karl Roscoe, Ralph Waldo, Lillian Irene, and Mattie May. In his political opinions he has always been in sympathy with the Republican party. His first vote for President was cast for General Grant in 1868. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican organization, although in local elections he believes in supporting the best man for the office irrespective of political affiliations. He is one of the energetic and enterprising business men of Moawequa. Since 1867 he has been closely identified with the business interests of the place, and is well known as a gentleman of high personal character and an honorable and capable business man.

E. M. DOYLE

Is of Irish and English descent. His grandfather, Martin Doyle, emigrated from the north of Ireland to America with two brothers about 1750. At Braddock's defeat in western Pennsylvania, he became separated from his brothers and never heard of them afterward. He settled in Virginia and married a woman named Webb. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, afterwards moved to Tennessee, and thence to Kentucky, settling there soon after the time of Daniel Boone, when the country was yet full of the Indians. He died in Logan county, Kentucky. John Doyle, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the Blue Ridge part of Virginia, about 1783. His early life was spent in Tennessee, where he was in the employment of Andrew Jackson. He was one of the body of troops raised in Tennessee to reinforce Jackson during the war of 1812-14, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He was married in Lincoln county, Kentucky, to Cassandra Harvey, a native of Kentucky. John Doyle lived four miles west of Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, till his death, which occurred three or four years ago, at the age of ninety-three. He was an old Whig, and during the rebellion a strong union man. The rebel forces several times during the war tried to compel him to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, but the old man bravely refused, preferring even death to renouncing his loyalty to his country.

Ewing M. Doyle was the fourth of nine children. He was born near Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, September fifteenth, 1815. He went to school but little, never more than three weeks at a time. There were then no free schools; schooling cost eight dollars a quarter; his father had a large family, and wanted the assistance of all his children, able to work, to relieve him from an embarrassed financial situation, and consequently he had to get his learning at home. He learned to read and spell at night by the flickering light of a brushwood fire, an older brother generally being his teacher. In the year 1831, then in his sixteenth year, he came to Illinois, and for one year worked for an older brother, who had settled in Fayette county. He was in the vicinity of Vandalia till the fall of 1835. Vandalia was then the capital of the state, and among the members of the legislature was Abraham Lincoln, who boarded with Dr. Stapp, now living at Decatur, by whom Mr. Doyle was employed, and he and Lincoln chopped wood together many an evening after the legislature had adjourned its sessions. For about three years succeeding the fall of 1835, he

was employed in driving stage near St. Louis. His first route was between St. Louis and Marine, east of Edwardsville, and then afterwards on the St. Louis and Springfield line, between Edwardsville and Carlinville. At that time there were no railroads. All the travel was carried on by stages, and the driver of a stage was quite an important personage.

On the twenty-ninth of May, 1836, he married Mary Dickens, who was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, and was then living in Madison county. He quit the stage business about 1838, and was in the employment afterwards of Samuel Sanner, who then lived north of Edwardsville, and of Dr. Lathey at Alton. In 1839 he began farming north of Edwardsville, and in 1840 moved to a farm in Macoupin county, four miles and a half south of Bunker Hill, on which he lived three years, and then bought sixty acres of land in the same neighborhood, on which he resided a number of years. It required all his capital to get possession of these sixty acres. He traded off everything excepting an axe and a hoe. There was no other improvement on the place except a cabin. Some of the rails with which to fence it he carried a quarter of a mile on his back. He owed a hundred dollars on the land. To add to his other troubles, he was sick a great part of the time with chills and bilious fever. He finally succeeded in getting the place in cultivation, paid off the indebtedness, erected a good house and barn, and entered eighty acres adjoining. In 1859 he sold this farm, and moved on a farm of two hundred and ten acres four miles north of Bunker Hill. He there became involved in the payment of some security debts, and had made himself liable for a considerable sum of money for building the Methodist church at Bunker Hill, and he finally concluded to move to a new country. He came to this county in 1863. His capital consisted of thirteen hundred dollars, two teams, and three cows. He bought four hundred and twenty acres, only a small portion improved. He now owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres free from all incumbrance, a picture of which is shown elsewhere. His first wife died in 1859. His present wife, Helen Brewer, was born at Upper Alton, September fifth 1838, daughter of William Brewer, who came from Virginia to Illinois, and settled near Brighton. He has seventeen children: Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Hail, of Kansas; Benjamin F., of Moawequa township; Alexander P. H., of Kansas; John L., of Flat Branch township; Isabel A., wife of William Whitworth, of Moawequa township; Julia and Ewing M., who are deceased; James C. T., George R., and Charles W., of Moawequa township; Mary H. and William A. residing at home; Coloma C., deceased; and Martin Reuben who resides with his father; Cora E., Camilla, and Edith are deceased. The last seven names are those of children by his present marriage. Benjamin, A. P. H., and John served in the war of the rebellion, enlisting in 1863. The two first were in the Forty first Illinois, and were in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. John was in a Missouri regiment.

Mr. Doyle was first a democrat and voted for Van Buren in 1836. He became a strong republican, and in 1856 voted for Fremont. He joined the Presbyterian church when a boy in Kentucky, and united with the Methodists on coming to this state. His influence has been cast on the side of morality and virtue. He has been a warm temperance man. He began life with no capital, having only thirty-seven and a half cents when he started out for himself in Vandalia. His accumulations have been the result of hard work. He has followed farming, and has traded considerably in stock, and has succeeded in every occupation he has undertaken. His personal honesty has never been placed in question. He can now look back with satisfaction over a life which, though laborious, has been profitably spent.



A C Campbell

WAS born on Lick Creek in Sangamon county, of this state, on the 22d of July, 1819. He was the third child born of white parents in Sangamon county, and is now supposed to be the oldest white man living who was born in that county. The Campbell family is of Scotch origin. His grandfather, Jeremiah Campbell, emigrated from Scotland to South Carolina, and fought in the war of the Revolution under Gen. Francis Marion, and afterward emigrated to Tennessee. He was raised in that state, and enlisted in a body of troops raised in Tennessee for service in the war of 1812, and was appointed ensign. He came to Illinois, and in Madison county married Levina Parkinson, who was also descended from a Scotch family, and was born in Carter county, Tennessee. In the spring of 1819, soon after their marriage, they moved to what is now Sangamon county, and settled on Lick Creek. They were among the early pioneers of that part of the state. They died in Sangamon county on the place where they originally settled.

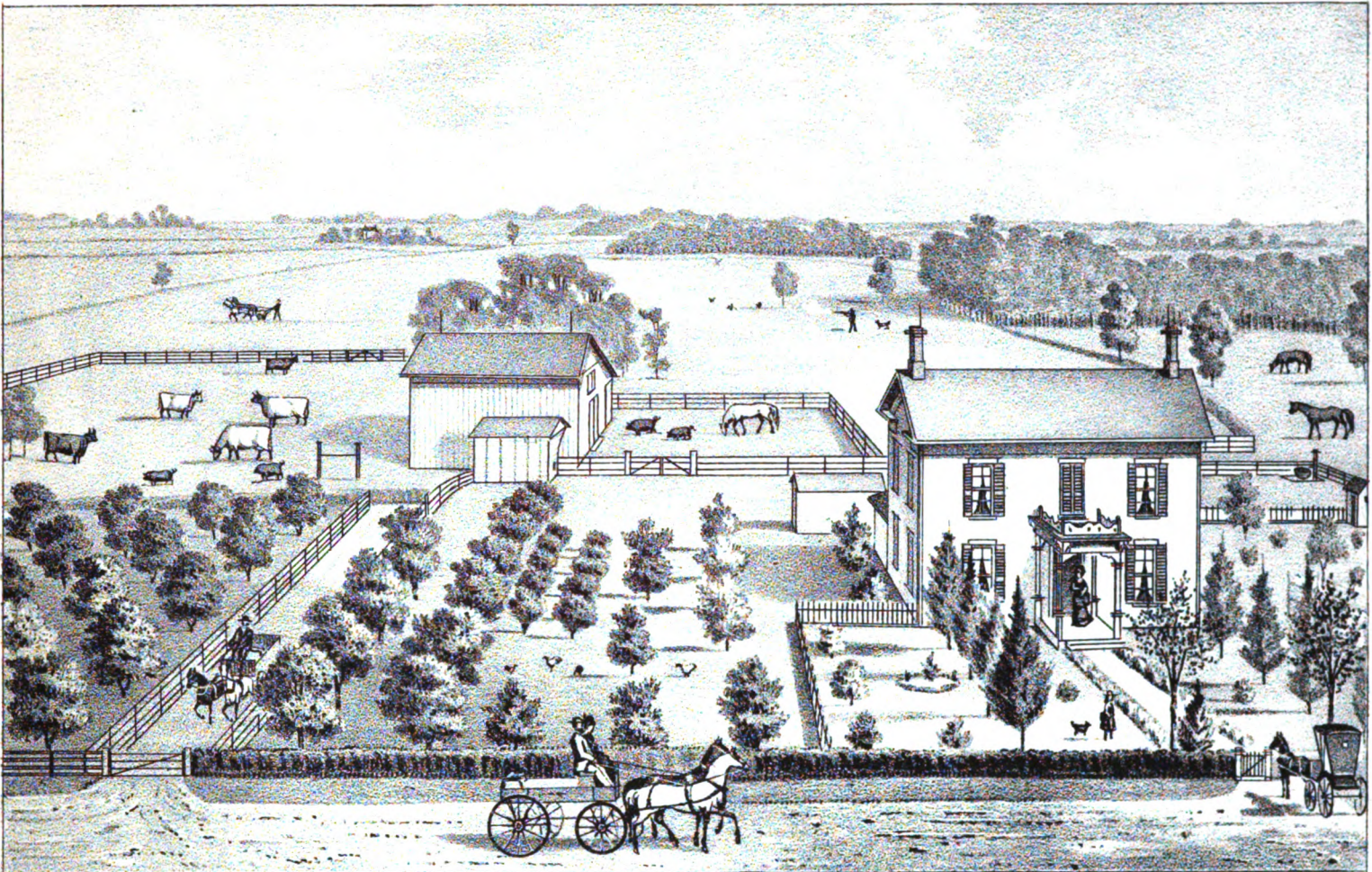
The subject of this sketch was the oldest of six children. He was raised on Lick Creek. The schools which he attended were of the pioneer character common to that early day. The schools were subscription schools, held in log school-houses with puncheon floors and slab benches. His father was a man considered in those days well-off, and had built a good school-house of hewn logs on his own farm, where Capt. Campbell principally attended school. The teachers were sometimes men of considerable ability. Among those to whom he went to school were Daniel McCaskill, John Calhoun of Kansas notoriety, and Rowan Morris, all men of thorough education. It was considered essential to thoroughly understand arithmetic and surveying. By dint of perseverance, Capt. Campbell obtained a substantial education, and after he was grown, taught

school several terms. August 3, 1838, he married Polly Foster, daughter of Peyton Foster. She was a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he went to farming on his own account, and improved a good farm on Lick Creek.

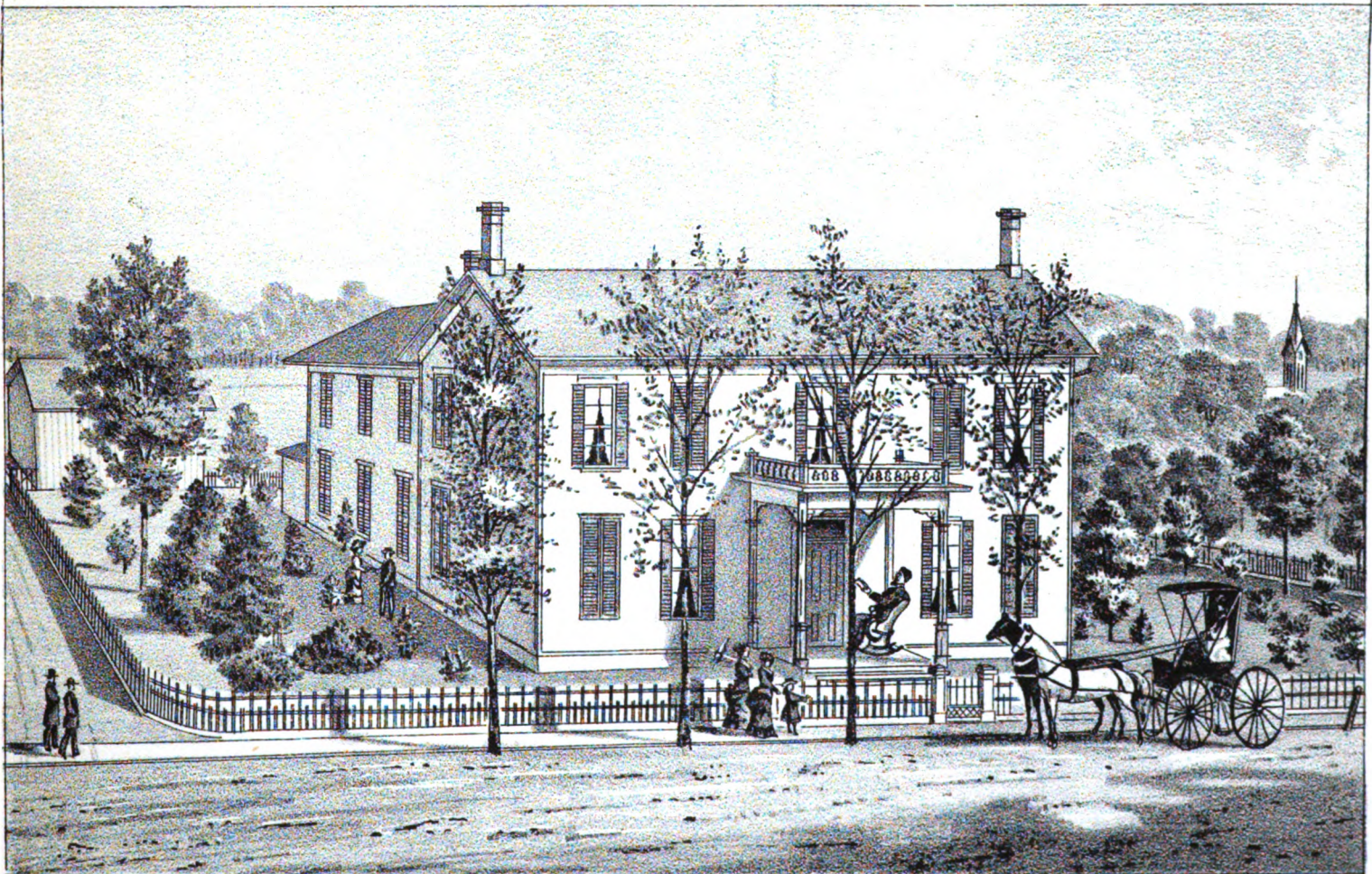
On the 10th of June, 1846, he enlisted in Co. D. Fourth regiment Illinois infantry, for service in the war with Mexico. The regiment was commanded by Col E. D. Baker. From Alton, the regiment went to Jefferson Barracks, and after drilling there a few weeks proceeded to New Orleans and thence to Mexico. They ascended the Rio Grande to Camargo; from that point marched back to Matamoras, and then to Victoria, where they were placed under Gen. Scott's command. Capt. Campbell was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He had enlisted as a private, was elected lieutenant, and the captain dying at Tampico, he was left in command of the company, which position he retained till the expiration of their term of enlistment. The regiment reached Illinois on its return in about a year from the time of leaving the state.

He was farming in Sangamon county till 1851, and then moved to Shelby county, and settled in Section 4 of township 13, range 2, the present Flat Branch township. He improved a farm of four hundred and ten acres, on which he lived till 1856, and then moved to Moawequa. When he settled in Flat Branch township he opened a store on his farm, which he carried on till the town of Moawequa was started, when he undertook the mercantile business in that place. He has since been farming in Moawequa township.

He volunteered during the first year of the war of the Rebellion. In October, 1861, he entered the service as captain of Co. E., Thirty-Second regiment Illinois volunteers, commanded by



FARM & RESIDENCE OF T. M SMITH, SEC. 33, T. 14, R. 2, MOAWEQUA TP. SHELBY CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF CAPTAIN A.C.CAMPBELL, MOAWEQUA . SHELBY CO. ILL.

Col. John Logan. He served three years with the Army of the Tennessee. During the latter part of the war his regiment formed part of the Seventeenth corps. He was in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Coldwater, the engagements around Vicksburg, Jackson, Kenesaw Mountain and the various actions which took place on Sherman's celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. He was mustered out in February, 1865.

The death of his first wife took place on the 9th of January, 1858. On the 17th of June, 1859, he married Jennie Hurt, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio. He has six children; John P., now residing in Kansas; Elzira E., who married James W. Clark; Sarah C., the wife of Edward Segar of Indianapolis; Leonard W., living in Kansas; Alfred C. and George W. His political inclinations have always made him a member of the democratic party. Since 1840, when he cast his first vote for President for Martin Van Buren, he has voted the straight democratic ticket. For two terms he served as justice of the peace. In 1880, he received the democratic nomination for member of the legislature from the Thirty-third Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Shelby, Effingham and Cumberland, and was elected by a flattering majority. He is connected with the Masonic order, and is now the oldest charter member of Moawequa lodge, No. 180.

THOMAS MIDDLETON HUGHES.

MR. HUGHES, editor of the *Moawequa Register*, is a native of Wales, and was born on the twenty-ninth of May, 1824. His ancestors had lived in Wales for several generations. His father, Thomas Hughes, followed the sea, and had become a citizen of the United States before the birth of the subject of this sketch. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Hughes, was born at Llandidno, near Conway, Wales. When Mr. Hughes was about nine, the death of his mother occurred at Liverpool. When eleven or twelve, he accompanied his father to this country. His home for several years was at Providence, Rhode Island, where most of his early education was attained. At fourteen he went to sea. He shipped as a cabin boy, and afterward became mate. He made frequent voyages to different points on the Atlantic coast. He has crossed the Atlantic in all seventeen times. During the intervals of his employment as a sailor, he learned the printing business at Providence, and about 1849 devoted himself altogether to the latter occupation. For several years he was employed by Morton and Griswold, of Louisville, Kentucky. He also worked for Harper Bros., of New York, and after their establishment was burned out, was employed by the American Tract House and other offices in New York till 1856, and then went to Nashville, Tennessee, to take charge of the press department of the Southern Methodist Publishing House. He held this position for more than a year, having charge of twenty or thirty power presses. He afterward took charge of the Baptist Publication House. He then went into business for himself at Nashville, and began the publication of the *Parlor Visitor* and the *Baptist Family Visitor*. He next went to Murfreesboro', Tennessee, where he published the *Aurora*, a monthly magazine, and the *Southern Dollar Weekly*. Returning to Nashville in 1853, he began publishing the *Commercial Evening Bulletin*, a daily, and also carried on a job printing office. During the presidential campaign of 1860, he published in Marion county, East Tennessee, the *Sequatchie Herald*, a paper devoted to the support of Bell and Everett. Previous to the war his position was

that of an anti-secession democrat. After the inauguration of the rebellion, he left his wife with her parents in North Carolina, went to Richmond, and from 1862 till the close of the war was engaged in publishing the *Southern Punch*, and a daily paper called the *Evening Courier*. After the close of the war he became a resident of Raleigh, North Carolina, where he first held the position of foreman in the *Field and Fireside* office, and afterward purchased a half interest in the *Biblical Recorder*, the organ of the North Carolina Baptists. For one year he published the *Ridgeway Press* at Ridgeway, North Carolina, and in the fall of 1869 went to Charlestown, West Virginia, and started the *Kanawha Daily News*, afterward enlarged and called the *Kanawha Daily*. The latter paper was published by a joint stock company, and Mr. Hughes had charge of the business management. The removal of the state capital to Wheeling caused the failure of the paper as a consequence, and Mr. Hughes lost all his means. After having charge of a job office in St. Louis for a couple of years, in March, 1877, he became the editor and proprietor of the *Moawequa Register*.

His marriage occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1850, to Miss Mary Bobbitt, a native of North Carolina. He has had three children, of whom two are now living. In his politics he has always been a democrat. While living in the South he was opposed to secession, and favored the preservation of the Union. His long experience in the printing business entitles him to the distinction of now being one of the oldest printers and publishers in this part of the state. For thirty years he has been connected with the Baptist Church, in which he has been a lay preacher. He is an active member of that denomination, and has labored for the advancement of its interests. In connection with Dr. J. H. Phillips, of Shelbyville, he is occupied in publishing the *Illustrated Baptist Weekly*. He is known as an able journalist, and as a public speaker, and both in the church and in the field of politics, has achieved considerable reputation.

HENRY F. DAY,

Now the oldest business man at Moawequa, was born at Birmingham, England, March 7th, 1835. His father, John Day, was a prominent business man of Birmingham. When he was fourteen his father died, leaving a widow and five children. In December, 1849, he left England in a sailing vessel arriving at Boston, January 24th, 1850. He made the voyage unaccompanied by any friends or acquaintances. He had attended school at Birmingham and secured a good education. Immediately after reaching Boston he obtained a situation as clerk in a book-store, and then became one of the book-keepers for Nash, Callender & Co. In 1854 he engaged in the insurance business in New York. He revisited England the latter part of 1855, and returned to America in the spring of 1857. At Chicago he met Tom Ponting, who suggested that he would find a good business opening at Moawequa. He reached that place in May, 1857, and in February, 1858, began the mercantile business, which he has since carried on. When he came to Moawequa it was a small place with few business houses, and with its subsequent prosperity and business growth he has been closely identified. June 3d, 1862, he married Louisa M. March, of Jacksonville, Illinois, daughter of Edward and Harriet March. He has eight children. He carries on two stores at Moawequa—a general dry goods, grocery, and agricultural implement store and another for the sale of clothing, furnishing goods, and articles of men and boys' wear. His career illustrates what may be accomplished by energy, enterprise, and careful business management. He is a good type of the self-made man. He began business with

a small capital, and has reached among the solid and substantial business men of Shelby county. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and the Independent Order of Foresters, and has held important positions in the councils of these societies. In each he is now the highest officer in Shelby county, and for many years has been prominently connected with the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor. He has maintained an excellent reputation as a capable and enterprising business man, and his name deserves a place in this work as one of the representative citizens of Shelby county.

DR. ANDERSON P. HOXSEY,

Who has practiced medicine at Moawequa since 1868, is a native of Macoupin county, and was born at Carlinville on the 26th of July, 1840. The Hoxsey family was of Irish and Scotch origin; his father, Tristram P. Hoxsey, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in the year 1808, and when a boy nine years of age came with the family to Illinois; they settled on Silver Creek, in Madison county, in 1817, the year before the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. Dr. Hoxsey's father left home when about eighteen, and settled in what is now Macoupin county. He was living at Carlinville in 1829, the year the county was organized, and was appointed the first county clerk, and, in addition, performed the duties of circuit clerk and recorder; he served as county clerk till 1837, and as circuit clerk till 1841. In 1847 he left Carlinville and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the stock business. In 1850 he removed to Hillsboro', Montgomery county, and carried on the mercantile business there, and was postmaster; he died on the 25th of September, 1855. Dr. Hoxsey's mother was Elizabeth Melvina Anderson, a native of the State of New York; she came to Illinois in the year 1818, when six years old, and settled at Marine, in Madison county.

The first seven years of Dr. Hoxsey's life were spent at Carlin-

ville; he was seven years old when his father moved to Milwaukee and ten when the family came to Hillsboro'. He attended school regularly in each of the above places, and had good advantages for obtaining an education. At the age of twenty he began teaching, near Tamaroa, in Perry county. Remaining there eighteen months he then taught six months at Long Grove, in Macon county. During the winter of 1861-2 he was employed in a dry goods store at Hudson, Wisconsin, and the succeeding summer had a similar situation at Tamaroa. In September, 1862, he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where for some time he was occupied in carrying out a government contract to supply with wood the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. He returned to Illinois in August, 1864, and the following 13th of October he was united in marriage to Mary M. Catherwood, daughter of Dr. T. L. Catherwood, who was then residing at Moawequa, and is now practicing his profession at Shelbyville.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine at Moawequa with Dr. Catherwood; he attended his first course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, in the Medical Department of the Iowa University during the winter of 1866-7; he began practice at Stonington, Christian county, in May, 1867, and in November, 1868, came to Moawequa to practice, in partnership with Dr. Catherwood; he graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1872. Since 1875 he has been engaged in practice by himself. He has six children,—Eva, Alice, Gertrude, Carrie, Thomas, and Mary. In his politics he has always been a member of the democratic party, as was his father before him. On general issues he has invariably supported the democratic ticket, and is a staunch believer in the principles of democracy. In 1879 he was chosen to represent Moawequa township in the board of supervisors. While a member of the board he took an active interest in the county affairs, and favored the building of a new court-house; he was re-elected in 1880 by a large majority; he has gained the reputation of an able physician, and has many warm friends in his part of the county.

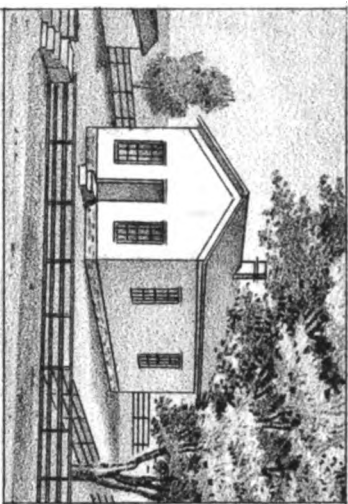
WHITLEY TOWNSHIP.

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)

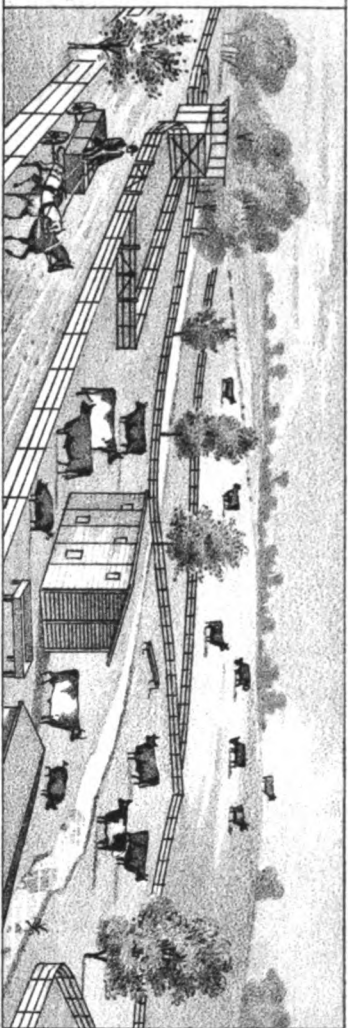


THIS was the first settled portion of country in Moultrie county, and contains some of the best facilities for agriculture in the state. The prairie is second to none, and the timber is abundantly sufficient to supply all the wants of the people. The township is situated in the extreme south-eastern part of the county, and except six sections on the south, includes all of town 12, range 6, besides six sections off the north-east corner of 12-5. It contains 23,022 acres of land, and at the last assessment was valued at \$229,870. It originally was about one-fourth timber,

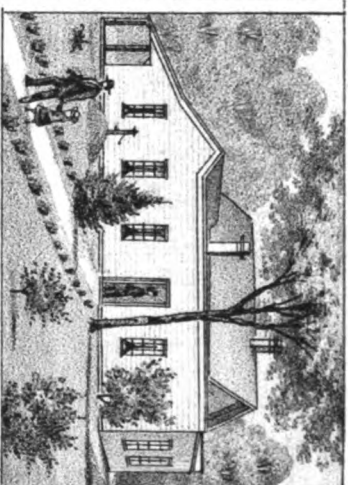
but at present writing a sufficient amount is left for fuel, fencing etc. It will thus be seen that it contains all the advantages of both, prairie and timber. Numerous creeks and brooks abound, flowing mainly in a westerly direction, and finally empty their waters into the Okaw. The most important stream is Whitley Creek, that enters the township on section 12, and passes out in the north-west part of section 6. The main body of the land is high and rolling, and with the neatly improved farms scattered throughout its borders, it is a landscape pleasant to look upon. Two railroads pass through it, the I. & St. L. on the south, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific on the west.



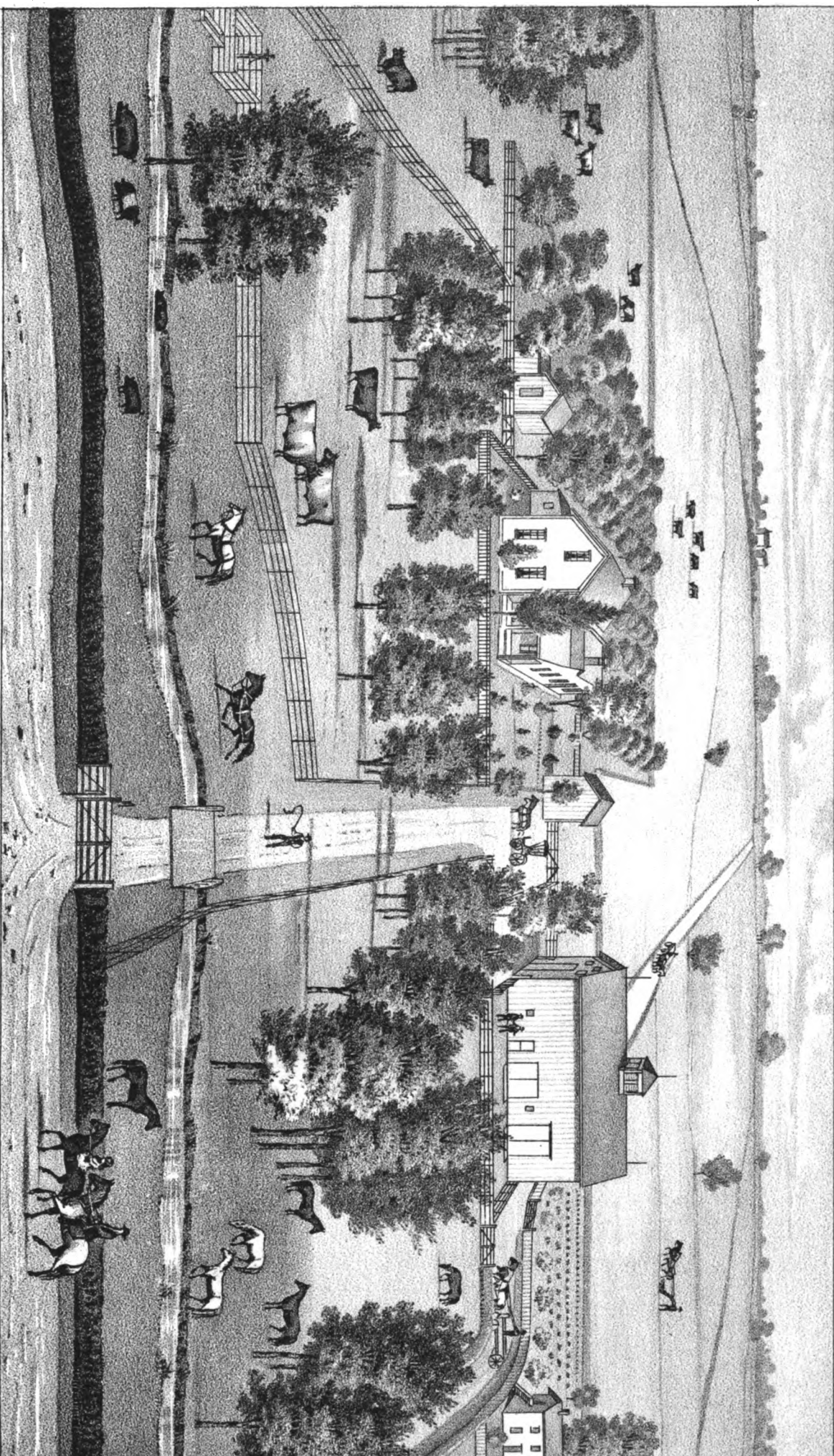
ROUND GROVE SCHOOL HOUSE.



SCALES AND FEED LOTS.



RESIDENCE.



"ROUND GROVE FARM" THE PROPERTY OF JAMES G. STEWART, (FORMERLY THE RES. OF J. M. FRIEDLEY) SEC. 35, T. 14, R. 2, MOAWEEQUA T. P. SHELBY CO. ILL.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Little more than a century ago, there was nothing to disturb this wild waste but the Indian in pursuit of game; but the hardy pioneer came and paved the way for civilization. The first to grapple with these hardships, were John Whitley and family, and his son-in-law, Samuel Lindley. They came in the fall of 1826, and settled at the head of Whitley creek timber, now Whitley's Point, on section 12, where J. M. Edmond's farm now lies. Mr. Whitley was a native of Maryland, and when he moved here, brought with him his wife and a large family of children viz: John, Sharp, Mills, Randall, William, Josiah and two or three daughters. All the sons, except Josiah, were married, and had families when they came. They, with their families and Samuel Lindley all settled in the same neighborhood with the old gentleman. Here they built their cabins, and broke the first ground in the county. A rude horse mill was constructed by the elder Whitley, which of course was the first mill of any kind built in the township. He as well as his boys were very fond of the sports of the day, such as wrestling, horse-racing, etc. They remained here only a year or two, when they scattered in various directions; some went to Texas, and others to Missouri. The old gentleman moved up the Okaw, into Coles county about 1838, where he died a few years afterward. The township was named in honor of its oldest settler, John Whitley. William Price, also a pioneer, but a single man, came a year or two after the Whitneys and squatted near them, and married one of the old man's daughters, but soon afterward left the country. Hal McDaniel, a Tennessean, also came with the Whitneys, and located on section 11, about a mile west of the elder Whitley. He had a wife and family of four or five children, but remained here but a short time, when he left for parts unknown. The next settlers were Samuel and Jonathan Anderson, two brothers, who came from Tennessee, and located on the farm, where Caleb Evans now lives, sec. 1—12—5. Their advent here was some time after the Whitneys, but just in what year we are unable to ascertain; they left about 1834.

The above mentioned parties were what might be properly called squatters or pioneers, but we now come to a point in the history of the township of a different class of people, who did not come as mere transient, but permanent settlers, and whose names still exist among the first families in this and Shelby county. Grandfather Isaac Waggoner was a native of South Carolina, and for three years served as a soldier in the Revolution. In the fall of 1827, he, in company with his wife and four sons, George, Amos, Elisha and Gilbert, and two daughters, Emsey and Mary, left their home in Rutherford county, North Carolina, and emigrated to Illinois; arriving in what is now Moultrie county in the latter part of March, 1828, and settled on Section 7 of this township, on the place now owned by T. Leggett, near the Whitfield Church. George was married and had four children. Amos, Elisha and Gilbert were also married, but had no children when they came. Mary, whose husband's name was Webb, had one child. In the fall of the same year, John and Isaac, eldest sons of grandfather Waggoner, came with their families and settled on Section 12, the farm where David Pierce now lives. John Waggoner died in 1844, and from a large family of children, but two are now living in the township, to wit: Sally, widow of David Harrison, and Nancy, wife of A. H. Edwards. Isaac, Jr., died in this township in the fall of 1853. Joel, another son, came in 1830, but afterwards moved to Arkansas. George, third son of Isaac, Sen., raised a large family, all except one of whom are still living in the county. Alvin, the eldest, is living on Section 11, at the age of 60 years. Elizabeth, wife of John Dougherty, is living in East Nelson township, and Hannah,

wife of Thomas Dougherty, living in the northern part of the county. Sally, Celia and Narcissa, maiden ladies, are residing at the old homestead on Section 11. Elisha, another member of the old family, died here in 1858. His widow and family moved to Missouri. Gilbert is the only survivor of the old stock. He, with his aged wife Patsy, are passing their old age at their farm on Section 6. They have a large and respectable family of children grown up about them, who also have families. The widow Sott, J. H., and Francis Marion of Sullivan and vicinity, Dr. E. E. Waggoner of Shelbyville, and Mary Ann, wife of Charles Carter of Decatur, are the representatives of Amos. He died in 1854, but at this writing his aged widow is still living.

Harrison Smith, a native of North Carolina, came with John and Isaac Waggoner in the fall of 1828, and settled on Section 11. He had a large family, some of whom are still living here. In 1829, Wright Little settled with his family near the Waggoners, where he lived until his death. His only survivors live in Shelby county. William Walker, a son-in-law of Isaac Waggoner, Sen., came in 1830, and located on the J. H. McCormic place, Section 11. He raised a large family, none of whom are living.

Gideon Edwards, a native of Kentucky, came to this township in 1830; he was a single man, and in the following year married Emsey, daughter of Grandfather Waggoner. She died after raising a large family. He afterward married a second and third wife, each of whom bore him children. Subsequently he moved to Coles county, where he died in 1864; but three of his children are now living in the county: John W., (a brother of Gideon,) also Isham and Jeduthun Hardy, all natives of Kentucky, came in the spring of 1830, and located in the Waggoner neighborhood. John W. had a large family of children, three of whom are now living in the county. He moved to Nelson township in 1848, where he resided until his death, 1851; his widow, Grandma Edwards, still survives him. The Hardys remained here but a short time when they moved from the county. The advent of Samuel Hughes was in 1830: he was a blacksmith by trade, and a genius withal, and manufactured rifles as well as doing the smithing of his neighbors. He moved with his family to Missouri at an early day.

John Hannon, also a blacksmith, came in the same year and did the first blacksmithing in the county; his shop was in Gilbert Waggoner's stable; he remained here but a short time.

The second tract of government land entered in the township was on sec. 1, 12—5, by Isaac Renfro; he came here early in 1830, and located the above tract of land, which is now owned by Mr. Luttrill.

In the same year, Joseph Hendricks, a native of Kentucky, came and settled on sec. 10, just opposite the Christian Church. None of the family are living.

Samuel Smyser, a native of Kentucky, moved to this township late in the fall of 1831, and purchased the claim of Mills Whitley, on sec. 10. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca Frazier, and to them were born six children: Alfred N., William, Martha, Elizabeth, John J., and Hugh F. Mr. Smyser was an enterprising and business man; he did much toward improving and building up this part of the county: he died about 1866, and left a handsome property to his family. Mrs. Smyser survived him only a few years.

In the fall of the same year came Phillip Armantrout, a native of Virginia, and settled with his family on sec. 9, in the edge of the timber, where his son Jesse now lives. He raised a family of twelve children, most of whom are still living in the township and among the best citizens in the county. The old gentleman died in 1869; his widow is still living among her children.

Europe, William and John Hendricks, natives of Kentucky and

brothers of Joseph Hendricks, came with their families in the same year, and located on Whitley creek. Europe is the only one now living, and resides on sec. 3, at the age of seventy-three years.

Andrew Gammell and family, natives of Tennessee; the widow Hannah Cox and family, Peter Algood, and Daniel Brown, all settled in 1831. The latter is still living on his farm across the road from the Whitfield school-house.

In 1832, Andrew Drain settled on section 9. In the same year came George Munson, Robert Duncan, Caleb Shaw and families. None of the representatives of the latter two are living in the township. The old stock of the Munsons have passed away, but some of the grandchildren still live here.

1833 chronicled the advent of Arthur Scott and family, natives of Kentucky. He purchased the Anderson improvement on sec. 1, 12-5, now owned by Caleb Evans. In the same year came Adam Hostetter and family, and about the same time William Haydon. Several of the representatives of the former are still living in the township.

Among other early settlers are the Ellingtons, Davises, John Chamberlain, Ebenezer Noyes, A. H. Edwards, William Martin, William K. Baker, the Apples, the Reeds, the Cennedys, and others.

There being such a close connection between the Pioneer, and a portion of the Township histories, it is almost impossible to avoid some repetition; for a more complete narration of facts, relating to early settlers, see Pioneer chapter.

The first land entry in the township was by Caleb Shaw, on the 13th of January, 1830, and described as follows: the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 12, R. 6 East Jan. 19th, 1830, Isaac Renfro entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1, T. 12, R. 5. Feb. 25th, 1830, John Whitley, sen. entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, T. 12, R. 6. March 11th, 1830, Robert Duncan entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, T. 12, R. 6 E. March 27th, 1830, Wright Little entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 7, T. 12, R. 6. August 20th, 1830, Henry S. Apple entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 12, R. 6 E. Nov. 27th, 1830, Arthur Scott entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1. The first road surveyed through the township was in about 1833, and was known as the Shelbyville and Danville road, and extended in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction. The township is now well supplied with good roads and bridges.

The first marriage in the township was William Whitley to Celia Duncan in the fall of 1828; the ceremony was performed by Esquire Baker. The name of the first child born it is impossible to give, but it was in the Whitley family prior to 1829. The following are the names of some who were born in 1829: George and Bethany Waggoner, Dr. E. E., son of Amos and Narcissa Waggoner, and Robert, son of Wright Little. John, jr., a young son of John Waggoner, was the first death as near as can be ascertained; this was in a very early day. The first place of interment was the private property of Isaac Waggoner, on the farm now owned by T. Leggett. The old man Waggoner and several of the family are buried there. At present there are three church cemeteries, to wit: Smyser, Lynn Creek, and Whitfield.

The first school taught here was in a small log-cabin, erected for the purpose by the settlers, near Geo. Waggoner's cabin on sec. 11. The school was taught by Samuel Anderson in the fall of 1828. Among other early teachers were J. Hardey, Gideon Edwards, J. Edwards, a Mr. Ellis, and Wm. Hayden. The first sermon preached in Whitley was at the cabin of Samuel Linley in 1828. Rev. Miles Hart, a Methodist, was the preacher; he officiated here for several years, and is yet living, though in another part of the county. Wm. Martin, a Baptist, preached here as early as 1829, and organized a

society in the same year. Elders T. Grider, B. W. Henry, John Storm, Revs. Willis, Whitfield and others were among the pioneer preachers. In 1835, the first church was built by the Baptist denomination on section 8. It was a hewed log structure with puncheon seats and floor. The Christians built their house soon afterward, locating it on sec. 10. Its size and style was about the same as the above. The first justice of the peace was John Whitley, sen.; this was when this part of Moultrie belonged to Shelby county. J. W. Edwards, Wm. Hayden and Amos Waggoner were also early justices. The present are, Thos. Smith and J. N. Martin. Dr. Slater was the first physician, and practiced as early as 1834. Dr. Montague was the next on the tapis, and practiced in an early day. The first post-office was established in a very early day at Whitley's Point on sec. 12, in Daniel Ellington's store. He was the first postmaster, and mails were received only once a week, on Saturdays. The office was removed to what is now the village of Summit in 1855, but still retains its former name. As has already been stated, the first mill was a rude concern, constructed by John Whitley. The next was a single-gear horse mill, built by Wm. Wigger in 1833, on sec. 1-12-5. It was afterwards bought and operated, for a year or two, by Arthur Scott and sons, when they built a small water mill on the Okaw, a little above the mouth of Whitley creek. It was a rude affair with only one set of burrs, manufactured from the rocks, which abounded along the creek. Steam-power was not introduced until 1853. Two mills were built about the same time; one by Whetstone and Brown, the other by two gentlemen from Kentucky, Fleshner and partner. These were both saw and grist-mills. John Hendricks introduced the first blooded stock in the township as early as 1836. It was the Henry Clay breed, and imported from Kentucky. O. A. Sargent, Z. T. Frost, Wm. K. Baker, Z. B. Whitfield, Caleb Evans, and Robert Waggoner are among the prominent raisers of improved stock to-day. As early as 1836, E. Noyes, platted for a town 80 acres on the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and named it Essex. A store was kept here for a time by Henson & Linn, and a blacksmith shop by John Baldwin, but they have long since passed out of existence.

Supervisors.—The following are the supervisors who have represented the township since township organization: Alvin Waggoner was elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1868; William Armantrout elected in 1869; Isaac Fleming elected 1870; H. P. Phillips elected 1871, and served two years; J. N. Walker elected in 1873, and served until 1875; G. M. Edwards elected in 1875, and served three terms; J. K. P. Rose elected 1878; Z. B. Whitfield elected in 1879, and is the present incumbent.

SUMMIT.

This town was laid out by Simeon Ryder and P. C. Huggins, original proprietors, and plat filed April 4th, 1860. It was named Summit, by the railroad officials, it being the highest point on the I. & St. L. R. R., between St. Louis and Terre Haute. It began its growth with the advent of the railroad in the fall of 1854. The first building was a dwelling erected by L. Waters, in the summer of 1855. He also built a small store-room and put in a meager stock of goods; it stood on the ground where S. F. Gammill's store now is, and was the first business house in the town. The residence is owned by Mr. Gammill, and stands one door east of his store. Wm. Petty erected the next building—a residence—in 1858, which occupies the ground one block north-east of the above store, and is owned by J. M. Montgomery. James Place and Christopher Booze each built residences soon afterwards. No other business houses were built until 1862, when a Mr. Young erected a one story frame building, and put in a stock of general

merchandize. It has since been transformed into a dwelling. Other business houses have been constructed since, prominent among which is the two story brick by S. F. Gammill. This was built in 1872, and would grace a larger town.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Stores.—S. F. Gammill, Place & Son, Wilson Bros.

Physicians.—D. D. Grier, F. M. Beals.

Blacksmith and Wagon Makers.—J. A. Hart, John Hensley, J. W. Murphy.

Shoe Shop.—C. F. Foss.

Millinery.—Mrs. O. P. Spillman, Mrs. Jane Carr.

Mill and Elevator.—A fine mill and elevator, built by Wm. Champion in 1875, and now owned and operated by Voris & Treat, is one of the largest institutions of the town. The elevator is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has the capacity of storing 5,000 bushels of grain.

Grain Dealers.—Voris & Treat, Frost & Adran.

Postmaster.—S. F. Gammill.

School.—The present school-house was built in 1867, and cost \$800. It is a neat frame building, and well furnished for school purposes.

Churches.—There are two neat church buildings in the town, both built in 1871. The Methodist was built by a combination of the M. E. and C. P. denominations at a cost of \$2,400. It is a frame, 36x44 feet, with a spire and other fixtures peculiar to a well constructed church. The Christian is a frame 34x44 feet in size, with spire, well seated and arranged for church use, and cost \$2,300.

Summit Lodge, No. 604, I. O. O. F., was organized February 16th, 1876, and chartered October 11th, 1876. The following were the first officers: J. B. Daniels, N. G.; H. M. Aldridge, V. G.; R. B. Winings, Secretary; Adam Decker, Treasurer. The present officers are, Wm. Avnathy, N. G.; Wm. Kiukaid, V. G.; F. M. Beals, Secretary; S. F. Gammill, Treasurer. The lodge started with five members, and now has thirty-one.

Summit Lodge, No. 1034 Knights of Honor, was organized April 16th, 1878, and chartered September 5th, 1878, with nine members. First officers: S. G. Frost, D.; R. N. Curry, V. D.; S. P. Bristow, A. D.; D. D. Grier, P. D.; John McClain, R.; J. W. Endicott, F. R.; S. F. Gammill, Treasurer; Philip Bowman, S.; D. E. McQuown, G. The present officers are, D. E. McQuown, D.; Thomas Livers, V. D.; S. P. Bristow, A. D.; D. D. Grier, P. D.; John McClain, R.; S. G. Frost, F. R.; S. F. Gammill, Treasurer; J. W. Endicott, S.; Philip Bowman, G. The present membership is twenty-three.

BRUCE.

This is a railroad station, situated on section 1. 12 5, and had its infancy with the advent of the W. St. L. & P. R. R. It received its name in honor of John Bruce, of Windsor, who was one of the first directors of the road. It has one store and a post-office kept by G. W. Dolby, and a blacksmith-shop conducted by John Hughes.

The population of Whitley township at the last census, 1880, was 1299. In conclusion, we can say, that it is one of the best improved, in every respect, in the county. Many fine farms and farm buildings dot its territory, while thrift and prosperity appear upon every hand.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM K. BAKER.



THIS gentleman, one of the leading farmers of Whitley township, is a native of Gallatin county, Illinois, and was born October 27th, 1826; his father, John Ashley Baker, was born in North Carolina in 1803, and when about seventeen moved to Kentucky, and soon after came to Illinois; he married Elizabeth Dillon, a native of Tennessee.

John Ashley Baker lived in Gallatin county till 1827, and then settled in the present Windsor township, Shelby county; he lived in Shelby county till his death in 1862, with the exception of one year when he lived in Kansas; he was a man well-known throughout the county, and left a large family of children. William K. Baker was the third child; he was about six years old when his father settled with his family in Shelby county. Mr. Baker was raised in Windsor township; he was married July 11th, 1844, to Lucinda Virginia Carter, a native of Vigo county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Baker started out upon the sea of matrimony very

young in life—seventeen and thirteen. After this marriage Mr. Baker started out for himself, working by the month at \$8 per month. In a few years he obtained a small tract of land, and has ever since been engaged in farming; he is now the owner of seven hundred acres. A view of his farm and residence in Whitley township is shown on another page. He has always been a democrat in politics; his attention has been closely devoted to business affairs, and he has taken no active part in politics.

D. D. GRIER, M. D.,

One of the prominent young physicians of Moultrie county, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, May 26th, 1849. The son of a physician, Dr. W. D. Grier, who was a native of New York city, and for a number of years one of the prominent physicians of Lewis county, Ky. He was married in Penn. to Miss Ruth Noble. They had a family of five children, of which the subject of our sketch was the youngest; he received his education at Marysville Seminary, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen he began the study of

medicine, under the direction of his father. The facilities which he enjoyed in his experience with his father's large practice, gave him a thorough preliminary training, which enabled him to take the best advantage of his subsequent course in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he graduated March the first, 1872. He immediately began the practice in Aberdeen, Ohio, where he continued through one summer. In the fall of 1872, he came to Mattoon, Illinois, and to his present location in Summit, the following January, where he has since been actively engaged in his practice. January 6th, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss F. A. Brown, a native of New York state. They have one child, Frankie H. In politics, the doctor is a Republican.

JOHN B. KINKADE (DECEASED,)

Who died February 9, 1880, was one of the representative farmers of Whitley township. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, October 28, 1817, the son of William and Sallie Kinkade. He was raised in Kentucky. His father was a farmer. The schools of that day were inferior, and his education was about the same as fell to the lot of most boys of that period. From the time he was old enough he earned his own living, working part of the time on a farm and then became an apprentice to the blacksmith trade in a large shop where repairs were made for a stage line. He was married November 22, 1839, to Fanny Jenkins, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia. He came to Illinois in 1840, and settled in Coles county. He came from Kentucky in company with another family. They started with two horses and one died on the road. On reaching Coles county, the two families had together only ten cents in money. Mr. Messer was industrious and energetic. He lived in Coles county for a period of twenty years. Part of the time he carried on the blacksmith business, and then engaged in farming in Paradise township. In 1860, he moved to Moultrie county and settled, where he afterward lived till his death, on Section 27 of township 12, range 6. He settled here on the raw prairie. He improved a farm of two hundred acres, and at the time of his death owned five hundred acres of land. He had usually enjoyed good health through life but was taken with disease and after a week's sickness died on the 9th of February, 1880. He had six children, of whom five are now living. The names of the six are as follows: Thomas; Ambrose, who died at the age of two years; Agatha, now the wife of G. W. Armantrout; Isabella, Richard and William. All of those living are residing in Whitley township. At the age of twenty-five he became connected with the Methodist Church. He assisted in organizing the Methodist Church at Summit, of which he was one of the active members till his death. He was a man who exemplified his profession of Christianity in his daily walk and conversation, and by his death the county lost a useful citizen. He was first a Whig in politics and then a Republican.

JOHN W. DAWDY,

THE son of Henry and Eliza Dawdy, was born in Shelby county, September 20th, 1840; Daniel Dawdy, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Kentucky, was taken to the State of Tennessee when quite young, and grew to manhood in that State; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in General Coffee's division under the command of General Jackson. In 1816 he came to the territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now

Hamilton county. In 1827 he came to Shelby county and settled about four miles north of Shelbyville, where he died in 1852; his wife, who was a Miss Nancy Tindall, a native of Augusta, Georgia, died the month after her husband. Henry Dawdy, the father of John W., married, in Shelby county, Miss Eliza Earp, a daughter of Simon Earp, one of the early settlers of Shelby county. After Mr. Dawdy's marriage he improved a farm in Okaw township, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1846; his partner in life yet survives him, and is now the wife of John L. Walters, a farmer in the above township. Henry Dawdy raised a family of four sons, viz., Daniel J., who lives in Okaw township, Simon T., John W., and James H.; Daniel J. and the latter are now deceased. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, where he received a fair business education. January 1st, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Knox, a native of Pennsylvania, who only lived a short time. After his wife's death he joined the army in the late war. He enlisted, August 15th, 1862, in company K, 126th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under Colonel J. Richmond; he remained in the service about two years when he was discharged for disabilities. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, and other engagements incident to the operations of this regiment from 1862 to 1864. Upon his arrival home it was some time before he recovered his health. In 1867 he married Mrs. Elgina Allison, a native of Kentucky, but raised in Shelby county; immediately after his marriage he began farming in Moultrie county; in 1878 he moved on the place where he now lives, having purchased this farm of two hundred and sixty acres two years previous. Mr. and Mrs. Dawdy have one child, John C. In politics Mr. Dawdy is a republican; he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

S. F. GAMMILL.

THIS gentleman, who is carrying on the mercantile business at Summit, is a native of Moultrie county, and was born three miles north of Summit, in Whitley township, on the twenty-first of June, 1841. He is of Scotch descent: his grandfather, William Gammill, was born in Scotland, emigrated to America before the revolutionary war, and settled in North Carolina; he died in Illinois in 1845. His father, Andrew Gammill, was born in North Carolina in the year 1802; he accompanied his father to Shelby county, Tennessee, about 1818, and was married in that state to Jane Whites, who was born in South Carolina, and was carried from that state to Shelby county, Tennessee, on horseback, when two years old. Andrew Gammill moved with his family to this state in 1831, and settled on Whitley creek; he was among the early pioneers of that part of the county. He died in Whitley township in 1867, and his widow died at Summit in 1876.

The subject of this sketch was the youngest son and ninth child of a family of eleven children; he was raised on Whitley creek, and obtained a good business education in the schools of that part of the county. On the seventh of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry. This company was raised at Shelbyville. He served till November, 1865, in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee. He took part in the battles of New Madrid and Mt. Pleasant, Missouri; the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi; the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Miss.; the engagements on Grant's advance to Coffeeville, Miss.; the Grierson raid; and the battles of Port Hudson, La.; West Point, Miss.; and Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. He was mustered in as corporal; after two years' service was promoted

to sergeant, and subsequently to first lieutenant. He was discharged in November, 1865, several months after the close of the war, with a good record as a soldier.

After returning to Moultrie county, he first engaged in farming in Whitley township. In 1865 he moved to Summit, and began the mercantile business; he then had little knowledge of "keeping store," in comparison with that which he has since gained,—and some of the Summit people relate that when a lady came in about a month after he opened his store, and asked for "hosc," the merchant replied that he was out just then, and would have some be-

fore time to make garden. He was married on the second of November, 1873, to Maggie Wilson of Summit, daughter of W. N. Wilson. He has three children: Mack Gammill, Tola Jane, and Stella May. Since 1872 he has acted as post-master of the Whitley Point post-office. His father was a whig and republican, and Mr. Gammill is an earnest republican, and a sincere believer in the principles of that party. He is well and favorably known as a business man. As a representative of one of the younger class of business men of Moultrie county, his name should be mentioned in this book.

OCONEE TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



S situated in the extreme south-west corner of Shelby county and contains fifty-four sections; it is bounded on the west by Montgomery county, on the north by Christian county, on the south by Fayette county, and on the east by Cold Spring township. The township of Oconee is well drained, and well supplied with water by the numerous creeks with which it is traversed; the largest of these is Opossum creek. This stream directs its course from the north-west towards the centre of the township; thence flowing in a north-easterly direction making its exit at section 24 into the adjoining township where it joins Beck's creek, which in turn empties itself into the Kaskaskia river. Coal creek, Grassy branch, and Doyle branch, are in the north-east part of Oconee, and are all tributaries of the Opossum; Matney branch in the center of the township, also joins the Opossum creek. In the southern part of the township are Indian Camp branch, Stone Quarry branch and Otter creek, all of the last named streams flowing in a southerly direction. There is considerable timber growing in this township, particularly adjacent to the water courses; the western, northern and most central parts however are good prairie lands, with well improved farms and buildings; the soil is fairly productive, and for agricultural purposes may be classed among the good townships of the county.

The first person who entered land in this township was Merida Henderson, in February, 1836, upon the west half of the south-east quarter of section 21, Town 10, Range 1 East. During the same month James Reed made entry of the north-east quarter of section 17, also the north-east quarter of section 22. John S. Hayward at the same time made entries of land in sections 17, 20, 21, and 23.

The first settlers of whom we have any authentic record were the Widow Matney and family about the year 1830. She came from Sangamon county accompanied by her four boys and four girls. The family settled upon section 34, on the east side of the Matney branch creek. The only member of this family left and now living in the county is Nancy Gragg who resides upon section 33. Titus

Gragg was a soldier in the war of 1812, fighting Indians in the valley of the Mississippi.

One of the first settlers in the vicinity of the town of Oconee, was Charles Matney; he located upon what is now known as the Custer place, as early as 1830 or 1831. Walter Matney settled a short distance north upon the same tract of land about the same time. Leonard Matney located upon Round Prairie about 1840. Samuel and William Matney settled on the Matney branch creek about the year 1831.

Thomas Holbrook, a native of North Carolina, settled on section 25 about 1840; three of his sons still live here and are farmers.

James Freeman came to Shelby county as early as 1832, and settled upon section 2; he was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and a man of considerable prominence in the early days. He was also a captain in the Mexican war. He erected a horse mill upon his place in the year 1833, and at one time had a still in operation. James Freeman raised a family of nine children. Henry Freeman now resides upon the land. The old gentleman died some years ago in Okaw township, near the Okaw river.

William Price, a native of North Carolina, located upon the land he now occupies in 1834. Other old settlers in the south part of Oconee, were: Andrew McGee, Willis Rose, Lewis Hinton, Henry Rose, Thomas Bell, E. Doyle, and J. Woolard. Thomas Freeman, brother to James, settled here in 1833. He afterward purchased the James Freeman place, where he died in 1875. He raised a family of six children. Jonathan Lee settled on Grassy Branch creek about 1843.

John Mount was also one of the early residents, and located upon Sec. 2, where he erected a horse mill, which was in operation for several years. He is now a citizen of the town of Pana, in the adjoining county.

Other old settlers in the north part of the township, were: Miner Winn, J. J. Donnelly, J. Hobson, and James Combest. John Hinton, now living in Oconee, is one of the oldest citizens of the place. His father, Lewis Hinton, settled in the east part of the township (now the John Woolard place) in 1836. He raised a family of

twelve children, ten of whom are now living. All excepting one are residing in this county. William Price, his wife, and Nancy Gragg are the oldest settlers now living in the township.

The first preaching was at the residence of James Freeman. The Rev. James Beck was the preacher, and was of the Baptist denomination.

In 1834-5-6 the Methodist itinerant ministers preached at the residence of Wm. Price.

The first school-house was built of hewed logs, in 1838, and was erected in the north part of section 35, near the present school-house and P. Hinton's residence.

The first school-house erected in the north part of the township stood near the centre of Section 2. It was built in the winter of 1846. It was a round log structure, with greased paper windows, after the manner of school-houses in those days. The following April Wm. Price opened a subscription school, which he taught for two years consecutively. This building was also used as a church, in which the Rev. Montgomery preached the first sermon.

The first town laid out in the township of Oconee was called Luro, (upon Section 5), about 1854. When the Illinois Central R. R. was being constructed, Dr. Ballard laid out the town, which gave promise of being of some importance, but the R. R. company refusing to put in a switch, its enterprise speedily died out. Ervin Sanders erected a store and sold the first goods in the town. Freeman, Roberts & Hinton also put up a store, and opened a stock of goods in Dec. 1854. The town died out and the store buildings were removed to Oconee, a newer town, laid out in the following year. April, 1855, Oconee was surveyed by E. G. Shallenberger, the county surveyor, on Section 20, for Morris, Ketchum & Co. Freeman, Roberts & Hinton having removed their store building from Luro, began selling goods in August, 1855. This was the first stock of goods taken into the town of Oconee.

The first house erected in the town was built by James A. Coplin, a physician and carpenter; he also kept a boarding-house. The second building was owned by Culbertson & Co., in which a saloon was carried on, but afterwards changed their business to that of a dry goods and general store. Smith & Brothers who had done business in Luro, removed to Oconee and opened a general store.

The first post-master was William Gunnells, and as he was also the railroad agent, the post-office was kept at the depot. John McBride was the first blacksmith in the town.

There are three churches in Oconee of the following denominations: Methodist, Catholic and Lutheran.

A commodious brick school-house consisting of three rooms graces the town, wherein are employed two teachers.

The mill at Oconee was built in 1873, by M. G. Fuller, by whom it is still managed; it has two run of burrs, and an elevator in connection with the milling business, operated by John Hinton, who handles all kinds of grain. Fuller has this year, 1880, added a saw attachment to his mill, which is in frequent operation.

A hay press was erected in the town in 1876, by D. M. Keys, who presses and ships about 800 tons of hay annually.

The following building interests are also represented in the town:

Physicians.—John Spell, J. H. Miller and W. D. Blatchley.

Double Store General Merchandize.—Sloan & Roberts.

General Merchandize.—L. L. Gale & Son, Henry Griffith.

Drugs and Deputy Post-master.—W. H. Aughinbaugh.

Jewelry, Watches and Clocks.—J. W. Davis.

Restaurant.—Mrs. C. Steinbrunn.

Hotels.—A. B. Wilmot, Mrs. L. Ball.

Blacksmith Shops.—Davis & Stokes, Phillip Diefenthaler.

Wagon Shop.—J. W. Davis.

Milliner.—Mrs. M. Wilmer.

Shoemaker.—William Ruppe.

Harness Shop.—B. Simens.

Undertaker.—Harris Gravatt.

Cooper Shop.—C. Steinbrunn.

Butcher Shop.—Burk Bros.

Oconee Lodge, No. 392, A. F. and A. Masons, was chartered October 8, 1863, with the following charter members: W. P. Paxton, W. M.; S. S. Roberts, S. W.; A. W. Smith, J. W.; D. J. Sloan, Alfred Hutchinson, James Slater, J. K. Porter, J. H. Russel, James Smith, John Hinton, John W. Coplin. Present officers: W. H. Aughinbaugh, W. M.; John Garrison, S. W.; Philip Diefenthaler, J. W.; John Jones, Treas.; L. Wrede, Secy.; J. T. Leonard, S. D.; C. S. Turner, J. D.; A. B. Wilmot, Tyler.

Supervisors of Oconee: J. Williamson, elected in 1860; James McNutt, elected in 1861, re-elected in 1862 and 1863; M. Lowe, elected in 1864, re-elected in 1865 and 1866; John Hinton, elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868 and 1869; John Casey, (Chairman), elected in 1870; J. Hinton, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872 and 1873; W. D. Matney, elected in 1874; A. Jamison, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876; J. Hinton, elected in 1877; J. K. Bracken, elected in 1878; N. P. McNutt, elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880, and present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN T. LEONARD,

POSTMASTER and Superintendent of Schools at Oconee, is a native of Bullitt county, Kentucky, and was born on the 30th of September, 1848. His ancestry is traced back to Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather on his father's side visited the site of Louisville when, with the exception of a single log cabin, it was a complete wilderness. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of seven

children of F. B. and Anna (Allen) Leonard. All these children are now living. All the other members of the family beside himself reside in Kentucky. When he was four years of age the family moved from Bullitt to Hardin county, Kentucky, where Mr. Leonard lived till 1865. He had attended school three months when about six years old, and this was the only opportunity he had to secure an education till after he was twenty-one. The part of

Kentucky in which the family lived was rendered disagreeable and dangerous during the rebellion on account of guerilla warfare. From observing the treatment of negroes in the South he had formed his opinions on the slavery question at an early age, and was decidedly opposed to that institution. Making up his mind to come to Illinois, he left home by himself and without means, on the 12th of January, 1865, and made the journey from Kentucky on horseback, arriving in Oconee township, on the 3d of February. The war at that time had not yet closed. For three years he found employment on the farm of F. G. Jansen, and subsequently was similarly engaged. During the winter of 1869-70 he attended a district school in the southern part of Oconee township, and afterwards attended another term of five months. By great industry and perseverance he supplemented the defects of his early education, and in the summer of 1870 received a teacher's certificate. He became teacher of the school which two winters before he had entered as a student, with scarcely enough knowledge to work the simplest example in arithmetic. He taught this school four terms. He embraced every opportunity to thoroughly qualify himself as a teacher, attending institutes at Hillsboro and Shelbyville. For three months he was a student at the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. Since 1874 he has been principal of the schools at Oconee. His marriage occurred March 1st, 1876, to Mollie E., daughter of W. N. Elliott. She is a native of Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio. He has two children. Since the spring of 1877, he has been post-master at Oconee. He became a republican during his boyhood in Kentucky, at a time when the principles of that party were unpopular in that section, and has since been an active member of the republican organization. He took an active part in the two last presidential campaigns. In the fall of 1877, he was a candidate on the republican ticket for the position of Superintendent of Public Schools. The county was so largely democratic that his election was not expected, but his popularity is shown by the fact that he carried Oconee township (which in 1876 went 105 democratic) by sixty-five majority. He is a member of Oconee Masonic Lodge, No. 292. He is known as a young man of energy, and in the legal profession, which he proposes adopting, will doubtless make his mark.

J. W. DAVIS.

J. W. DAVIS, one of the business men of Oconee, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, May, 1839. He is of Welsh descent. His grandfather emigrated from New Jersey to Virginia, and took part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father was named Eliona Davis. His mother's maiden name was Randolph. She

died when he was two years old, and till he was fourteen his home was with a relative, Isaac F. Randolph. He then went to his father in Doddridge county, Virginia, and with him came to Ohio in the year 1852. He was there employed on a farm in Shelby and Logan counties. He was seventeen at the time of the presidential campaign of 1856. Till then he had no decided political convictions. Being desirous of attending a large Republican meeting at Quincy, Logan county, Ohio, the refusal of the man for whom he worked to loan him a horse for that purpose aroused his feelings, and he became a Republican. In June, 1857, he came to Illinois, and at Paris began learning the trade of a carriage-maker. His father meantime had become a resident of Kansas; and in 1860 Mr. Davis went to that State, and also traveled over the western territories—Dakota, the Pike's Peak country, New Mexico, and also Texas and other frontier regions. He returned to Paris in time to cast his first vote for president for Lincoln in November, 1860. He afterward started into the wagon and carriage manufacturing business at the town of Kansas, in Edgar county. August 8th, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Pinnell's company, 79th regiment, Illinois Infantry, for service in the war of the rebellion. The regiment was with the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, or Rocky Face Ridge. The regiment took part in the relief of Burnside, besieged by Longstreet at Knoxville, making one of the greatest forced marches on record, covering a distance of one hundred and ten miles in two days and a night. While at Strawberry Plains on the French Broad River, he was detailed in charge of some men to extricate a part of the wagon train from the river. Though the enemy was pressing close, he successfully performed the duty in the face of great danger, the commanding general afterward informing him that that when left in the rear he never expected to see him again. After the battle of Rocky Face Ridge he was placed on detached service as chief artificer, and was stationed at Chattanooga till the expiration of his term of service. He was engaged in drafting and superintending the construction of buildings at that point. He was mustered out of the service August, 1865, and returned to Illinois. He was afterward a clerk in a hotel at Terre Haute; in business at Kansas, Edgar county; and superintendent of the carriage factory of Lodge, Dodds & Co., at Paris. While at the latter place he invented and patented a machine for cutting wagon felloes. In 1871 he became a resident of Shelby county, and in 1873 located at Oconee, where he is now carrying on the jewelry business, the wagon manufacturing business, and a blacksmith shop. He is known as an active and energetic man. He is a strong Republican in politics.



COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township derived its name from the cold springs, so noted among the pioneers. It is situated in the south-west part of the county, and contains fifty-four sections. It is bounded on the north by Tower Hill, east by Dry Point, west by Oconee township, and on the south by Fayette county. Beck's creek flows through the entire township on the west side, from north to south. The east side is drained by Mitchell's and Polecat creeks. Section creek is a small stream in the south part of the township. In the north-east and through the centre of the township is found considerable prairie; along the streams the land is heavily timbered. There are many perennial springs, and near these springs the first settlers located, as at that early period water and timber were a desideratum. It was here that the first settlement of Shelby county was made. There were eight families, who came up in the spring of 1818 from St. Clair county: Charles Wakefield, sr., with his wife and three married sons, Simeon, John and Enoch, and his son, Charles, Jr., who was then a single man; Ormsby Vanwinkle and his family; Lemuel Hawkins and his family; Arthur Crocker and family; the widow Petties and her children.

Charles Wakefield, sr., located his cabin and made a clearing about three-quarters of a mile south-west of the Cold Spring. His son Simeon settled at the Cold Spring, and John and Enoch built their cabins and made improvements a little west, and in near proximity to the above spring. Ormsby Vanwinkle was a son-in-law of the elder Wakefield, and located near by, at what is now known as the Horsman spring. Lemuel Hawkins settled south of Cold Spring, just across the hollow, south of Charles Wakefield's place. Arthur Crocker made his improvements on the south side of Mitchell's creek. The widow Petties settled between Crocker's and Cold Spring. These were regular frontiersmen, and when they came the Indians were numerous, but if treated well, were friendly to the settler, and would often provide him with game, and do other acts of kindness.

The next year, 1819, came Thomas Pugh; he was a native of North Carolina, but had lived for a number of years in Kentucky, where he married. After hearing much of the advantages to be gained to the pioneer in the then new state of Illinois, he concluded to emigrate hither; he therefore sold out most of his possessions, and with his wife and three children, started for his new home, as above stated. For further information of the above families see chapter on pioneers and early settlers.

The pioneers of this township had much trouble in providing meal or flour for family use, as at that early period there was not

even a horse-mill in this part of the county; their nearest milling facilities were at Belleville, in St. Clair county; therefore the settlers had to improvise a mill for their own use, which was usually done by braying the corn in a mortar, made out of a log cut two feet long. They would set the log on end, bore several holes in the top, and burn it out about half-way down; then they would take a small handspike and to it attach an iron wedge at one end, and then the business was begun by pounding up a little corn at a time. A dried deer-skin, with holes punctured in it, stretched on a hickory hoop, was used as a sieve. The finest meal was used in making bread, and the coarse for hominy; the bread was a little dark, but it was the bread of the pioneer.

First Horse Mill.—Simeon Wakefield erected a horse mill in 1821; this was also the first horse mill in Shelby county, and for several years it was utilized by the settlers for miles around.

First Store.—John O. Prentis (the father of Owen Prentis, who was one of the early merchants of Shelbyville) opened a store at Cold Spring in 1828, in the cabin, which he purchased of Simeon Wakefield, and Wakefield then returned to St. Clair county. Prentis soon after got a post-office established, which he kept in his store, bearing the name of Cold Spring.

Jonathan C. Corley, a native of the Old Dominion, emigrated to Kentucky about 1808, where he lived until 1823, and then removed to what is now Shelby county. His first stop was in the vicinity of the Cold Spring, where he remained a few months. He arrived at the Cold Spring settlement in the fall of 1823; the following February he made an improvement on Robinson's creek; a few years thereafter improved a place north of Shelbyville, where he resided, until the spring of 1832, when he returned to this township and improved a farm on the Vandalia road, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1860. Mr. Corley was a blacksmith, and is supposed to have been the first one in the county. He was also for many years a justice of the peace, and performed the marriage ceremony for many of the then young people, who are now among the substantial citizens of the county. Many of the descendants of this old pioneers, are residents of "Old Shelby." He raised a family of thirteen children, and was indeed a patriarch.

Early Physicians.—The first physician to settle here was Dr. Rooks, who came in the spring of 1830. He was an old style herb doctor, and was quite successful in baffling the then prevalent diseases, chills and fever, if he did gather his herbs after dark and in certain signs of the moon, as some of the old settlers relate.

Early Schools.—The first school building erected was in 1821 near the Horsman Spring. It was a neat log building, made of split logs puncheon, floor and benches, with one log left out of the

side, which space was filled with greased paper for windows, (see cut on chapter for common schools,) along the side of which a puncheon table was arranged, on which the scholars did their writing. Moses Storey was the first teacher.

John Lee settled on section 31, west of Beck's Creek in 1828; a few years after he sold out to Titus Gragg, who built a water-mill on the spring branch in 1834; it was afterwards changed to a steam-mill; afterwards a carding machine put in. The old mill was burned down, and subsequently re built by Woolard & Blackwell as a grist and saw mill; it has two run of burrs: it is now operated by H. Miller. Mr. M. is now erecting a new mill, and proposes to utilize the same water power that Gragg did. Philip Grass erected a house just across the road from the Miller Mill, where he sold goods. He was implicated in the murder of P. Calhoun, an agent of the Ill. Central Railroad Co., who was located here by that company to look after and care for their timber land, and prevent its being stolen. It was some years before the perpetrators were brought to justice. Grass was tried and convicted as an accessory to the murder, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Grass's son-in-law, Joseph Meyers, was convicted as one of the murderers, and was hung at Shelbyville. William Grass, son of Philip, was convicted as an accessory, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years. H. Holder was also convicted for the same offence and sentenced to be hung, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Several other persons supposed to have been implicated in the killing of Calhoun, left the county, thereby escaping a well merited punishment. In Feb. 1833, Orville Robertson located on section 15, on Section creek, on the John Adams place. Mr. Robertson is now merchandizing in Williamsburg, and is the only merchant of the place. Rev. James Beck, a minister of the gospel, and a devout Christian man, came here in the year 1830, and settled on Section creek, near where J. D. Dobbs now lives. Mr. Beck was one among the pioneer preachers of the county, and was a man loved and revered by the neighbors.

Among the other settlers of Cold Spring may be named John Hamilton, William Whittington, Peter Meyers, David Beck, John Cook, E. Jones, James Simpson, Sr., John Sarver, Sr., John Band, William Frailey, William Mears, Claris Hornbeck, C. Burris, T. L. Sellers, James Brownlee, William Horsman, Peter Sawyer and Mr. Milligan who settled near Williamsburg, on the Pugh place.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entry made in Shelby county was in tp. 10-2 on the 19th of July, 1821, by Charles Wakefield, Sr., of eighty acres in Section 13. Thomas Pugh and John Walker each entered eighty acres in Section 14, tp. 10-2, in November, 1822. In tp. 9-2, James Beck entered eighty acres in Section 10 in 1830, and in 1831, Robert H. Peebles entered eighty acres in Section 14, and the same year Peter Meyers entered forty acres in Section 9.

The post-office on Section 17, called Beck's Creek, was established about twenty years ago, with S. P. Hadley post-master. The office is now kept a half mile south, in Fayette county.

Early Churches.—The Methodist Church on Section 26, known as the Ridge Camp ground, was one of the early church edifices erected in the township. Camp meeting was held here for many years in the early times. Here frequently officiated the venerable Peter Cartwright, the pioneer of Methodism in Illinois.

Game.—In the early days, the thickly wooded hills and clear running streams of this township attracted the deer in large

numbers, as well as the bear, panther, wolves, wild cat, turkey and smaller game, affording excellent sport for the pioneer as also sustenance for himself and family. Robert Pugh says that when he and his father came here, the elk and buffalo horns could be found quite frequently in this locality, and the sign of the black bear for a number of years afterwards could be seen by the practiced hunter in the woods, where they would turn over the logs in search of bugs and other insects of which they were fond; strange as it may seem a bear could turn over a log which would take the combined efforts of two strong men. It was no uncommon thing for the hunter to come upon the carcasses of deer which had been killed and partly eaten by the voracious panther, and with his cat-like sagacity, after he had had his fill, he would cover the remaining carcass with leaves and rubbish; wild cats were numerous, and Mr. Pugh says that he killed twelve one winter. The settlers would frequently suffer much loss from the ravages of wild animals on their stock of hogs and calves. The early pioneers in this locality seldom shot the wild turkey, as they considered the game too small to waste their precious ammunition on, but secured them oftentimes in large numbers in the following manner. They built rail pens with an opening at the bottom, and would throw corn on the ground into and around the pen, and when the flock would come, and in feeding on the corn would pass into the enclosure, after the corn was devoured they would find they were imprisoned, and would endeavor to fly out, not being sagacious enough to escape by the way they entered. Oftentimes whole flocks would be captured in this way.

Williamsburg.—This village was laid out at Cold Spring, by William Horsman and Dr. Thomas H. Williams, in the fall of 1839. Dr. Williams also had a store at this place; his death occurred in 1844, and a younger brother, Dr. Ralph C. Williams, took up his practice and continued here for several years, and subsequently moved to Lawrence, Kansas. The village, though not one of the oldest in the county, has a rather ancient and antiquated appearance. It is also beautifully situated. Orville Robertson carries on a general store here, and is post-master. Dr. Thomas J. Fritts administers to the sick in this locality. J. W. Torbutt is the blacksmith of the village, and J. F. Dunaway is a carpenter and builder. The Methodist denomination and the Masonic lodge have built here a commodious two story building. The lower story is used for church purposes, and the second story as a Masonic hall. The Williamsburg Masonic Lodge, No. 513, was instituted July 26, 1866, with the following charter members: I. B. McNutt, W. M.; Thomas J. Fritts, S. W.; W. C. McClannahan, J. W.; G. B. Jones, Treas.; J. W. Henderson, Sec.; A. J. Corley, S. D.; C. Corley, J. D.; J. C. Whittington, Tyler. Present officers: Dr. Thomas J. Fritts, W. M.; E. A. McCracken, S. W.; W. C. McClannahan, J. W.; John M. Frizzelle, Treas.; G. W. Bechtel, Sec.; John Adams, S. D.; Thomas E. Myers, J. D.; J. F. Dunaway, Tyler.

Since the adoption of township organization the following gentlemen have represented Cold Spring in the board of supervisors: Jas. Brownlee, elected in 1860; W. W. F. Corley, elected in 1861; B. W. F. Corley, elected in 1862; W. H. Tetrick, elected in 1863; J. Brownlee, elected in 1864; G. Kircher, elected in 1865; J. Brownlee, elected in 1866; James Brownlee, elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868, 1869 and 1870; A. T. Smart, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872 and 1873; J. M. Frizzell, elected in 1874; T. J. Fritts, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876; — Buchman, elected in 1877; H. Kelly, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879 and 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. THOMAS J. FRITTS.

HIS gentleman was born in Owen county, Indiana, August 20th, 1838. His father was Judge W. H. Fritts, and his mother was Susan Wooden, daughter of Col. Robert Wooden, for seventeen years sheriff of Owen county, Indiana. Dr. Fritts was the oldest son, and second child, of nine children; he was raised chiefly in Owen county, obtaining his early education at the town of Gosport, near which the family lived. At the age of nineteen or twenty, he began the study of medicine at Gosport with his uncle, Dr. J. Wooden.

During the winter of 1858-9 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. The next winter he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he graduated in March, 1860. He began practice at Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, infantry. The regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac. After the battle of Winchester, on the 27th of March, 1862, in which he took part, he was placed on detached service to look after the wounded in the hospitals. He was subsequently promoted to be hospital steward, and acted as such till January 3d, 1863. He took part with his regiment in the peninsula campaign under McClellan. At the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862, his regiment was cut to pieces and almost annihilated. January 3d, 1863, he was commissioned by Governor O. P. Morton, assistant-surgeon of the Third Indiana Cavalry Regiment, and with six companies of the regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland in June, 1863, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He served subsequently in Kirkpatrick's Cavalry Division, under Sherman, till the close of the war, taking part in the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. He was in North Carolina at the time the war closed. When the term of enlistment of the Third Indiana Cavalry expired, he was transferred to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry Regiment, with which he remained till he was mustered out of service at Indianapolis, August 8th, 1865, after having been in active service four years, three months and twenty-six days. He attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia during the winter of 1865-6, and received a diploma. In May, 1866, he settled at Williamsburg, and formed a partnership to practice medicine with Dr. Isaac B. McNutt, with whom he was associated for two years. He has had two other short partnerships with Dr. B. B. Corley and Dr. J. R. Mayhew. Beside practicing medicine, he has been engaged in agriculture and the stock business. November 3d, 1869, he married Matilda R.,

daughter of Francis Johnston: he has one child by this marriage, James W. H. Fritts. He has been an active democrat. He was a member of the board of supervisors in 1875 and 1876, and the latter year was chairman of the board. In 1876 he was nominated by the democratic convention and elected representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly for the district including Shelby, Effingham and Cumberland counties. He was a member of the first legislature to occupy the new state-house, and assisted in the defeat of Logan and the election of David Davis as United States Senator. He served on the finance and other important committees. He is well known throughout the country, and has established a good reputation as a physician. He has served eight years as Worshipful Master of Cold Spring Masonic Lodge, No. 513.

MILTON ROWDYBUSH.

MILTON ROWDYBUSH, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Cold Spring township, was born on the 1st of February, 1839, near Beardstown, Illinois. His ancestors came from Tennessee. His father, David Rowdybush, was married in Hawkins county, Tennessee, to Anna Hall, who was a native of that county. Immediately after their marriage they emigrated to Illinois, settled near Beardstown, and all their children, four in number, were born in this state. His father died near Beardstown, when Mr. Rowdybush was of a tender age. His grandfather, Joseph Hall, then came to Illinois and took the family back with him to Tennessee. They only remained, however, a short time in that state. His visit to Illinois had made his grandfather so well pleased with the state that he sold his farm in Tennessee, moved to Illinois, and settled in Tower Hill township, of this county. Mr. Rowdybush's mother afterward married Reason Sphar, and died in Cold Spring township. The subject of this sketch was raised, principally, in Cold Spring township, attending school in that part of the county. When about eighteen he began working on a farm by the month. September 21st, 1862, he married Elizabeth Jane Corley, daughter of Henry Corley. She was born in Cold Spring township. After farming about five years on rented land, he secured sufficient means to purchase land of his own. He now has a farm of 272 acres. He is one of the active and progressive farmers of Cold Spring township. For a number of years he has been engaged in raising Poland China hogs, and in that direction has done considerable to increase the value of stock in his part of the county. His six children are named, Henrietta, Martha Ann, Della Kate, Rumsey F., Charles, and Gracie. In his politics he has always been a democrat. His first vote for President was cast for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860,

and he has been a member of the democratic party ever since. For twelve years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has acted as Steward, and Recording Steward of the Methodist church at Williamsburg, with which he, his wife, and his oldest daughter are connected. He has been one of the representative citizens of Cold Spring township, and for twelve years has been township clerk, and for eight years in succession filled that office.

DR ISAAC B. McNUTT.

DR. McNUTT, who has been practicing medicine in Cold Spring township since 1865, is a native of Johnson county, Indiana, and was born on the 19th of May, 1843. His grandfather, Alexander McNutt, emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled in Ohio. In Adams county of that state, Dr. McNutt's father, John McNutt, was born. When a young man he became a resident of Indiana, and in that state married Mahala Hensley, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky. Richard Hensley was born in Virginia, and settled in Kentucky, when that frontier country was yet full of Indians, who rendered life to the white settlers insecure and dangerous. He afterward moved to Johnson county, Indiana, locating there when Indiana was still a territory. He fought the Indians, was active in developing that part of the state, and was early elected a judge of the probate court. The township in which Dr. McNutt was born and raised in Indiana was called Hensley township, after his grandfather. James Culley, Dr. McNutt's great-grandfather on his mother's side, was a Virginian, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Isaac Benton McNutt was the youngest of a family of six children. He obtained the elements of an education in the common schools, and for about three years was a student at Franklin College, in Johnson county, Indiana, an institution under the care of the Baptist Church. His next oldest brother, Judge Cyrus F. McNutt, (now a leading lawyer at Terre Haute, Indiana, and formerly Professor of Law in the Indiana State University at Bloomington), had studied law, and Dr. McNutt concluded to enter the medical profession. He pursued his medical studies under Dr. E. B. Willan of Trafalgar, Indiana. In August, 1863, before he was twenty-one years of age, he began practice at Mahalasville, Indiana, on his own account, having previously practiced with his preceptor. In the early part of the year 1865, Gov. Morton tendered him a commission as assistant surgeon of the 148th Indiana regiment, but he declined the appointment, and came instead to Illinois, arriving at Shelby county, March 10th, 1865. He first began practice with Dr. John Spell of Oconee, and June 17th, 1865, located in Cold Spring township. For two years he was a partner of Dr. Thomas J. Fritts, under the firm name of McNutt & Fritts. January 17th, 1867, he married Catharine Buchanan, daughter of Heistin and Rebecca Buchanan. She was a native of Fayette county, where her parents, (who were from Virginia), settled in 1840. There have been six children by this marriage: Mary Elizabeth, John Heistin, Mahala Ella, Olive Jane, James Carson, and Jesse R. McNutt. Dr. McNutt has had a practice extending over a large scope of country. He has been a successful practitioner of his profession, and is well known, both in Shelby and Fayette counties. He began practice at an early age, and has probably undergone as much riding in the course of his practice as any physician of his years. He is fond of his profession, and his natural qualities and extensive experience have made him successful and popular. He belongs to a democratic family, and was born and bred in a democratic atmosphere. He voted for McClellan in 1864, and every

subsequent democratic presidential candidate. He has been one of the active members of the democratic party in Shelby county. He has occasionally taken the stump in political campaigns, and in 1880 made a number of speeches in Shelby and Fayette counties, winning the appellation of the "Silver-tongued Irish orator." He takes a deep interest in politics, and is well informed, and has decided opinions on the questions of the day. He is genial and social in his disposition, and has many friends throughout the county. He was one of the charter members of Cold Spring Masonic Lodge, of which he was the first worshipful master under dispensation, and was subsequently elected to the same position. Since January, 1876, he has held a commission as first surgeon of the Fifth regiment Illinois State militia.

A. T. SMART,

WHO has been a resident of Cold Spring township since 1847, is a native of the State, and was born in Madison county, eight miles south east of Edwardsville on the 7th of December, 1826; his grandfather, Laban Smart, was an old soldier of the Revolution, who fought all through the war with Great Britain, by which thirteen colonies achieved their independence; he died in Madison county, of this State, and at the time of his death had nearly reached the age of a hundred years. Mr. Smart's father, Wiley Smart, was born in North Carolina; when seventeen years old he went to Kentucky, and in Warren county of that State, near Bowling Green, married Temperance Taylor, whose family were early settlers of that part of Kentucky. Wiley Smart was a soldier in the war of 1812. In the year 1816 Mr. Smart's father and grandfather emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois; this was two years before the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State; both died in Madison county.

The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of ten children; he was raised in Madison county. The first school he attended was in an old-fashioned log building, the fire-place of which was of such generous dimensions that it easily received a log eight feet in length. When about eighteen years old he left home and began life on his own responsibility. From 1845 to 1847 he was in the pine regions of Wisconsin, and also worked some in the lead mines of Galena. He became a resident of Shelby county in 1847, and engaged in farming and trading in stock. In April, 1848, he married Harriett Burrus, who died in September, 1860. His second marriage took place in January, 1861, to Elizabeth A. Hinton, who was born in Shelby county; he has had thirteen children, six by his first and seven by his second marriage. His political opinions have always attached him to the democratic party, with which he has always acted since 1848, when he gave his first vote for president to Lewis Cass. Toward the close of the late war of the rebellion he served eight months in the 14th Illinois Regiment, thus making three generations in which members of the family had fought in wars waged in defence of their country. He has been one of the representative men of Cold Spring township, and for three successive years filled the position of supervisor. He acted for a number of years as constable, in 1879 and 1880 was assessor of the township, and for three years was collector; he has taken an active interest in politics, and in the offices in which he has been placed he has served with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. For about three years he carried on the mercantile business at Oconee and also in Cold Spring township. He is well known to the older residents of Shelby county as a man who has been strictly honorable in his business transactions, and a good citizen.

JAMES BROWNLEE,

ONE of the old settlers of Shelby county, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of April, 1810. His grandfather, James Brownlee, was a Scotchman, who on his emigration to America settled in Pennsylvania. Thomas Brownlee, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and married Ann McLain, a native of the same county. Mr. Brownlee was the oldest of ten children. In the year 1824, when he was fourteen, the family moved to Richland county, Ohio. He obtained a good education, and when twenty-one began teaching school, which occupation he followed for several years in Tuscarawas, Carroll and Richland counties. In 1831 he married Elizabeth Sheridan, a native of Carroll county, Ohio. She died in 1837. April, 1838, he married Rachel Dye, and in 1839, came to Illinois and settled in Ridge township, entering land where Prairie Bird is now situated. In 1846 he moved to Cold Spring township, entering land in section ten of township ten, range two, and has since resided in that part of the county. His second wife having died in March, 1849, he married Mary M. Curry, a native of Tennessee, who died in October, 1869. He was married to his present wife, a native of Medina county, Ohio, whose maiden name was Lucinda Fuls, on the 6th of April, 1871. He was originally in sympathy in his political views with the democratic party, and cast his first vote for president in 1832, for that strong and stalwart champion of democratic principles, Andrew Jackson. He remained a democrat for many years, till he became convinced that the doctrines of the party on financial questions were fundamentally wrong, and he then became a member of the National Greenback organization. In 1876 he supported Cooper, and in 1880 Weaver. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and a few years after he came to the county was elected county commissioner. He was also elected county surveyor, and for six years discharged the duties of that position. On the adoption of township organization he was elected the first member of the Board of Supervisors from Cold Spring township, and several times was re-elected to the same office. He has nine children living, four sons and five daughters, whose names are as follows: Mary, the wife of Samuel Wallace, of Tower Hill township; Rebecca, now Mrs. William C. Brownlee, a resident of Iowa; Reuben Brownlee, who is in the drug business at Mt. Zion, in Macon county; Joseph Brownlee, residing in Kansas; William H. Brownlee, engaged in farming in Macon county; Rachel, the wife of A. J. Fryman, of Iowa; Julia Ann, now Mrs. Thomas Jester of Tower Hill township; Isabelle, the wife of Joseph Jester, of Tower Hill township, and Robert T. Brownlee, who still resides at home. Mr. Brownlee is a man who has always stood high in the estimation of the citizens of the county. For a number of years he has been a member of the Baptist church. He has been a resident of the county for upwards of forty years, and in that time has witnessed many changes. As one of the surviving representatives of the earlier population of the county his name deserves mention in this work.

WILLIAM T. HADLEY.

WILLIAM T. HADLEY, who has served for a number of years as justice of the peace in Cold Spring township, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Xenia, Greene county, December 28th, 1838. His ancestors came from New England. His grandfather, Levi F. Hadley, was born among the Green mountains of Vermont, and took part as a soldier in the war of Revolution. He afterward became one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, locating at Xenia, when

land in that vicinity could be bought for twenty-five cents an acre, where it is now worth two hundred dollars. Simon P. Hadley, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Xenia in the year 1812, and in the city of Cincinnati married Martha Taylor, who was a native of Covington, Kentucky. Her ancestors were early settlers of Kentucky, and originally came from Virginia. Squire Hadley was the third of a family of eight children, consisting of five boys and three girls. In the year 1848, his father moved with the family to Illinois, and settled in Bond county, where he resided till 1858, and then moved to Cold Spring township, Shelby county. Squire Hadley received an education in the common schools, which in those days offered poor advantages in comparison with the present. For most of his education he is indebted to his own efforts. It has been obtained by extensive reading and practical experience with business affairs. On the 6th of March, 1869, he married Jane E. Shay, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas Shay. By this marriage he has four children, one daughter and three sons. He has formed his opinions about politics from his own convictions. He is the only one of his family, who is a democrat, but his democracy is of the strongest type. He believes in the old-fashioned doctrines of democracy, and considers that its principles are best adapted to preserve our institutions and perpetuate our government. He voted for Douglas in 1860, and has never supported anything else but the democratic ticket. He represented Cold Spring township in the Board of Supervisors; for nine years has filled the office of justice of the peace, and for four years previous to his election to the latter position acted as constable. As a magistrate he has given excellent satisfaction, and his decisions have been much commended for their ability and fairness. He has given considerable attention to the study of law, and has a connection with the law firm of Mouser & Kelly at Shelbyville. He has frequently appeared before adjacent magistrates' courts, and in the argument and trials of cases has crossed swords with some of the leading lawyers of the surrounding county seats. He is favorably known as a political speaker, and has taken an active and conspicuous part in politics. Mr. Hadley now has charge of the post-office at Beck's creek, where his father for fourteen years previous to his death acted as post-master.

JOHN T. SIMPSON.

MR. SIMPSON was born in St. Clair county, ten miles south of Belleville, January 7th, 1834. His father, James Simpson, was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 24th of February, 1809. When eighteen he emigrated to America. For three or four years he lived in Philadelphia, where he worked in a woolen factory. He was married in that city to Ann Iveison, who was born in Liverpool, England, January 30th, 1799. From Philadelphia they came to Illinois, and after living a number of years in St. Clair county, removed to Shelby county in 1841, and settled on section 13, of township 9, range 2 east. James Simpson and his wife are still living in Cold Spring township, and are among the oldest citizens of that part of the county. For several terms he acted as township treasurer. John T. Simpson is the oldest child of the family now living. He went to school a short time in St. Clair county. He remembers the first school he attended as taught by an Irishman, who was a good teacher, with the exception that he was too fond of whiskey. The directors, finding that he was accustomed to slip out in school hours and take a dram from a bottle hid in the woods, discharged him. After Mr. Simpson came to Shelby county he attended the ordinary subscription schools, in the old-fashioned log school-houses. A log was omitted from the side of the building, and

some greased paper pasted over the aperture conveniently answered the purposes of a window. Poles, flattened on top, served as benches. The chimney was built of sticks. He lived at home till his marriage, which took place on the 27th of March, 1856, to Mary Jones. Her father, Elijah Jones, was one of the old settlers of Cold Spring township, in which part of the county Mrs. Simpson was born. After he was married he rented land and went to farming. He afterwards secured enough money to buy forty acres of land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He is now the owner of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, with good improvements, consisting of a substantial house, and an excellent orchard. The names of his children are as follows; James Franklin, Cynthia Ann, Elijah A., Miranda Alice, Margaret Ellen, Saida Lois, John Wes-

ley, Joseph Edward, Mary Syrena, Laura Frances, and Thomas Fritts. In his politics he began life as a member of the democratic party, and cast his first vote for president in 1856, for James Buchanan. In 1860 he voted for Douglas. Soon afterward he became dissatisfied with the position of the democratic party on the slavery question, and became a Republican, with which party he has since acted. He has been a member of the Methodist church for a number of years, and is one of the Trustees of Pleasant Grove Methodist church. Deeply regretting the inferior school facilities he enjoyed in his boyhood, he has been a warm friend of the cause of education, and has taken an interest in the educational affairs of the township. His name is worthy of a place in this work as one of the representative and progressive citizens of Cold Spring township.

LOVINGTON TOWNSHIP *

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



MOULTRIE COUNTY deserves favorable mention from the fact that it was among the first settled, and contains some of the richest farming land in this section of the country; splendid farms and farm-improvements abound throughout its territory. It is situated in the extreme northern central part of the county, bounded on the north by Piatt county, with Lowe and Jonathan creek townships on the east; on the south by Sullivan and west by Dora and Marrowbone. It is rectangular in shape, and contains 32,926 acres of improved land, valued at \$328,819, without any land not under improvement. The surface lies gently undulating, and has excellent facilities for good drainage. Numerous streams wind through the township, the largest of which is the West Okaw, which extends nearly north and south through its entire western part. It is thus well calculated for both general agriculture and stock-raising. The Midland, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroads cross at nearly right angles in about the center of the township.

The first land entered was by James Cunningham, May 17th, 1830; the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, T. 15, R. 5 E.

The second entry was made by Zenas N. Prather, July 1st, of the same year, and described as follows: the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, T. 15, R. 5 E.

Oct. 25th, 1830, Joshua Selby entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10, T. 14, R. 5 E. At the same date, Jacob Pea entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the above section, town and range.

William H. Martin entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, T. 15, R. 5 E. on the 15th of November, 1830.

* We are under obligations to the following for information relating to this township history: Elder H. Y. Kellar, Judge Arnold Thomason, and Elijah Wingate.

We have only given a few of the first entries, but think they will prove of interest to not only the present but to coming generations.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Made in this township were prior to the organization of Moultrie, and when it was a part of Macon county. The first two settlers were John Davidson and William Martin, in 1829, who settled on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. The former, better known in his day as "Johnny Slick," came from Macoupin county in the fall of 1829, and squatted on the above-named section, in the edge of the Okaw timber, where he built a small log cabin. The roof was of the primitive clap-board style, fastened down with knee and weight-poles, while the chimney was constructed simply of mud and sticks. The family remained here but a short time, when they left for parts unknown.

William H. Martin settled about three hundred yards southwest of Davidson, on what is now known as the Clore branch, where he constructed a double log cabin, very much in the style of the above-mentioned. He was a blacksmith by trade, and erected a rude shop at this point, where the ring of the first anvil sounded in the township. He was a good mechanic and a genius withal, constructing his own bellows and most of his mechanical tools. In the fall of 1833 he sold out his possessions to Col. Allen Clore, who still occupies the same ground. Martin afterwards moved with his family to Fayette county, Ill.

Another old settler, James Cunningham, sen., came from Clark county, Ind., in the spring of 1830, and located on the west side of the West Okaw, on sec. 29-15-5. He had a large family of children, and commenced paving his way for a livelihood by tilling the soil, where now many of his descendants still live. He died at the old homestead about the year 1846. The first election held in this

precinct, (then Macon county,) was at his residence, in 1832, where the votes were polled for several years thereafter.

In 1830, Joshua Selby came from Indiana, and settled on sec. 10-14-5. He had quite a large family, some of whom are still residing in the county,—Nicholas Selby, near Cushman, being one well known in this part of the country.

Jacob Pea came about the same time and located a little west of Selby. Several good citizens of Moultrie still represent the name.

Zenas N. Prather, another old settler, and son-in-law of James Cunningham, came the same year as his father-in-law, 1830.

The name of Rhodes is well known throughout the county. This family have descended from John Rhodes, a native of Indiana, who settled with a large family on section 7-14-5, in 1831. One of the daughters is now the wife of Isaac Souther, who resides in Texas. Others of the family are still living on or near the old place.

Among the most enterprising of the settlers of those days was Henry Snyder, a native of Virginia, who migrated here with a large family in Oct., 1831. He located on section 27, about half a mile west of where the village of Lovington now stands, on the Springfield road. Prior to this, that is in the spring of the same year, he had preceded his family, and located 960 acres of land lying a little north and west of Lovington, where he erected a log cabin, fenced in forty acres, and raised a small crop. He then returned to Kentucky, where his family still resided, and proceeded to remove them and his possessions to his new-found home. They came in two farm-wagons drawn by oxen, and a light two-horse spring wagon. Among his effects was a good supply of provisions and clothing, with fifty-two head of cattle, and ten or twelve fine Kentucky horses. It would be superfluous to say that he ranked among the first of his neighbors. He moved to Decatur in 1836, where he lived until his death, 1863. His only representative in this county is J. H. Snyder, now residing in Sullivan.

Nathan Stephens, also a native of Virginia, came from Kentucky, and settled about a mile and a half S. W. from Lovington, in the latter part of 1831. He had two sons, Henry and William; the former was elected the second sheriff of the county. Nathan, the father, died suddenly by a stroke of lightning, many years ago.

Among the most prominent and active men of those early times was Abraham H. Kellar, a native of Virginia. His parents moved to Tennessee when he was but an infant, and thence to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood, and, at the age of twenty-one, married Miss Nancy J. Hitt. In the fall of 1831, Joel, his eldest son, in company with Nathan Stephens, moved with ox-teams to what is now Lovington township. Stephens stopped on section 3-14-5. Joel remained with Mr. Stephens until the fall of the following year. Abraham and three of his sons, however, came early in the spring of 1832, and raised a crop of corn, and in the fall returned and brought the family.

Mr. Abraham H. Kellar figures largely in this history, as among the first brains of the county, and further mention of him will be found in the pioneer and civil chapters. The only survivors of Abraham H. Kellar now living in the county are Elder H. Y. Kellar, of Lovington, and Dr. A. L. Kellar, of Sullivan, both representative citizens.

In the spring of 1832 Joseph and Solomon Hostetler, two brothers, and natives of Kentucky, located in this township. Joseph settled on what is now the farm of O. T. Atchison, south of Lovington. He was a Christian minister, and helped to organize the first Christian Church in this part of the county; he also practiced medicine. He died here August 27, 1870. His only descendants in the county are: Frank L. and C. M. L. Hostetler, engaged

now in the drug trade in Lovington. Solomon has no descendants in the county.

Abraham Souther, another old settler, was a native of Virginia, and removed with his father's family to Kentucky when he was quite a small boy. Here he grew to manhood and married Catharine Hardin, by whom he had a large family, mostly boys. In 1832 he moved to Illinois and settled on section 33, 15-5 Lovington township. He erected a small hewed log cabin, and laid out his work for a permanent settlement. He was an enterprising man, and to him is due the honor of constructing the first and only water mill in this part of the county. He died in 1858 at a good old age, enjoying the fruits of his labors.

Samuel Finley migrated to this township from Indiana at an early day, and in 1833 sold his improvements to David Howell, who was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Howell had a family of seven children, all of whom are dead, except Elizabeth, who lives in Champaign county, and Charles, residing a little north of Lovington. The latter has one of the finest farms and farm-houses that the county can boast of. As a stock-raiser and thrifty farmer, he ranks among the first in the state.

Col. Allen Clore, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1810; he came to this county in the year 1833, and bought out William Martin, as has been already stated. In an early day he married a Kentucky lady, and from this marriage quite a large family was born, five of whom are now living in the county. The Colonel is still a hale old man upwards of seventy years of age.

William Wood was born in the Carolinas, and afterwards migrated to Kentucky. In 1833 he moved to Moultrie; he raised a large family of children; several of his representatives still live here, and rank among the first citizens of the county. Henry Wood, a brother of William, also came in an early day, and settled in the same section of country. Those of the family still reside here, or near the old home.

Among other earlier settlers were the Caziers, the Newlands, the Samson family, John and Andrew Love, John Poor, Tobias Rhodes, William and Henry Bailey, Alexander Porter, F. W. Maddox, the Roland family, the Fosters, the Newlands, Elihu Welton, Joseph Hartman, Hiram Luster, the Knights, Edward Keedy, and the Deeds family.

The latter, George Deeds and family, were formerly from Ohio, and moved to this county about 1835. It is related that the old gentleman, George Deeds, when a boy, was taken prisoner by the Sandusky Indians and grew up among them, marrying one of the tribe. He remained with them for several years, until they made a raid upon the whites, when he left them and made his way to Pittsburg, Pa. He afterwards married, reared a family and moved to Illinois, as above stated. In the winter of the "sudden freeze" two of his sons were frozen to death while returning from Lake Fork, where they had been in search for hogs. It was twelve days after the storm that they were found. One was in a kneeling attitude, apparently about to kindle a fire, as he had a steel and flint in his hand, with punk and a tuft of grass lying by his side. His brother was lying on the ground near him, while one of their horses stood close by, nearly starved to death, with his bridle rein frozen in the ice. Wild game abounded largely in those days, such as deer, wild turkeys, ducks and geese, prairie chickens, and several species of the furry tribe. These served among the early settlers as articles of food and commerce.

First Death—Probably the first death in the township was the father of Wm. Martin, who died in 1832, and his remains were interred in the Snyder burying ground, situated on what is now Col. Clore's farm. The first child born, as nearly as can be ascer-

tained, was a babe of Wm Martin; of the exact date of this birth we can give no authentic account. Among the early marriages were Joel Kellar to Mildred Snyder, in May, 1833; the ceremony was performed by Elder Joseph Hostetler. The following April, Elder Hostetler also united in the holy bonds of wedlock, Albert G. Snyder and Elizabeth Kellar.

The first graveyard was the private ground of Henry Snyder, and situated about half a mile west of Lovington village, on section 28, now owned by Col. Clore; there were only about twenty persons buried here. The first school taught in the township was at the private residence of Solomon Hostetler, in the winter of 1832-3, by Mary Hostetler, the wife of the above. Among her pupils were H. Y. Kellar, A. L. Kellar, Wm. Souther, Mary Ann Souther, Rebecca Selby, Sarah Selby, Newton, John, and Nancy Hostetler. A description of the house and the manner of teaching will be found in the chapter on schools. The first school-house was built in 1834, on section 28, 15-5, in the Snyder settlement. It was constructed in the primitive log school-house style, and the first school taught in it was in the fall and winter of 1834-5, by John Allen. The house was afterwards moved to the village of Lovington, where it still stands on a lot just west of the Lovington hotel. For other early teachers see early school history. At present there are ten school districts outside of the village, and all have neat, commodious school buildings, where school is taught the greater part of the year.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Elder Joseph Hostetler, at the house of Nathan Stephens, in the fall of 1832. Rev. Jacob Swaford, Rev. Bird, and Elders A. H. Kellar, Bushrod W. Henry, John W. Tyler, and Rev. Wm. Crissy, were among the pioneer preachers in this township.

The first church was built by the Christian denomination on section 3, now included within the Lovington Cemetery. This was a frame building, 24x30 feet, erected in the spring of 1845. The old structure still stands upon the original site, a *memento* of the days of yore. It is now seated for school use, and occupied as such. Until 1857 this was the only church building in the township.

Among the first justices of the peace we are able to mention Henry Snyder, A. H. Kellar, Geo. Hewitt, and William R. Lee. Dr. John G. Speer, whose residence was near Decatur, was the first regular physician. The first resident physicians, however, were Dr. William Kellar and Dr. Hendricks. At an early day, before physicians were to be had, the old settlers practiced among themselves, using domestic remedies, such as roots and herbs that they were familiar with. A. H. Kellar and Joseph Hostetler, became famous practitioners under this kind of Thompsonian system. Steaming the patients for all diseases, under that practice then, was as popular as bleeding used to be under the old school regime. It is said these sons of Bolus tried the steaming operation upon a case of rheumatism, and it worked admirably. In course of time Dr. A. H. Kellar (?) was taken down with the malarial fever, and Uncle Joe Hostetler called in to perform the steaming process. The result was, the patient grew worse, and it was with the greatest skill that his life was saved. From this experiment they concluded that the theory might do for rheumatism, but was not worth a continental for bilious fever.

The earliest mill built in the township was a grist-mill, by A. H. Kellar, on section 34, 15-5, in the fall of 1832, soon after his removal here. It was a "Stump Mill" propelled by horse power. It was constructed over a stump, and the whole machinery revolved as the horses passed around. This mill cost about \$50. In 1838 Mr. Kellar built another mill, costing about \$150, and was a great improvement on the former. Again in 1844, he built still

another at a cost of \$250. This was constructed of cast-iron, and had French burrs. This, it is said, was the best of the kind in this part of the State; people came for thirty or forty miles to have their milling done.

The first steam mill in the township was built by Colonel Allen Clore, in 1852. It was a saw-mill, and constructed on his farm. A water saw-mill was built on the West Okaw, in section 32, in 1843, by Abraham Souther. It had a Parker cast-iron water wheel and a vertical saw. This was the first and only water mill in the township. The first merchandize sold in this territory was by A. H. Kellar, who kept a small stock of goods in one of the rooms of his house. This was in 1833. He bought his goods in Louisville, and had them shipped to Terre Haute, where they were carted in wagons to his place. This was the only store in the township until those established in the town of Lovington. The first fine stock introduced was a Durham bull in 1835, by William Snyder, since which time several enterprising men in the township have made fine stock raising a speciality.

The old plowed-furrow Springfield road which passed through the present village of Lovington was the first one made in this part of the county. It extended from Paris, Edgar county, to Springfield, and was surveyed about 1828. This was the only public highway in the township until the organization of the county. The first settlements were made on this road west of Lovington. As they were scattered along for several miles this part of the township became known as Stringtown. At this writing it abounds with good roads and substantial bridges. In short, the township is one of the best improved and wide awake in the county. Two tile factories have been recently constructed near the village of Lovington, one by Jas. A. Gregory, the other by Jasper Dyer. The latter was built in 1877, the former in 1879. They each have a capacity of manufacturing about 200 000 feet of tile per annum.

The following are the supervisors and the time of their election since township organization to present time: Alexander Porter, elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1868 and served until 1872. George Hetherington elected in 1872, and served till 1874; he was chairman of the board for the year 1873. Joel Freeman was elected in 1874, and served one year. W. Weakly elected for 1875. Jas. A. Gregory elected in the spring of 1876, and served until 1878. Arnold Thomason elected in 1878, and afterwards resigned, when H. Y. Kellar was appointed to fill the vacancy. F. M. Porter was elected in 1879, and served one year. H. M. Minor was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF LOVINGTON.

The present site of this thriving place was originally entered by the following parties, the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27 by A. H. Kellar; the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ by John Love, and the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, also the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, by Colonel Allen Clore, all of section 27.

The first building, erected within these limits was the old Black Horse Tavern in 1838, by James Kellar. It was a two story building and was located just south of where the Benson House now stands. The same well that was used for the Black Horse is still used by the Benson House. The Paris and Decatur stage-line passed by the tavern, and three times a day the old stage horn might have been heard sounding over the prairie. The post-office was established about the same time the Black Horse tavern was built, and was kept by Andrew Love at his private dwelling about half a mile west of the tavern. It was afterwards for a short time in charge of John Love at his residence, and finally moved to the Black Horse tavern. It was named Lovington after Andrew Love,

the first post-master, from which the village and township both received their names.

The first building in the village proper, after the Black Horse, was built in the fall of 1849 by Elijah Wingate. It was a small frame dwelling, and occupied the lot where the residence of Andrew Foster now stands. The timber for the frame was hewn by Mr. Wingate; the lumber was sawed at Souther's mill on the West Okaw. The third house was built in the spring of 1850, by John Tiffin. It was a log building, and was constructed for a dwelling. Mr. Tiffin had an aged wife and several children who lived in a covered wagon until the house was completed. The next house was a log dwelling, built by Edward Bell soon after Tiffin's was completed. These buildings were built on a small patch of land that the above parties had purchased from Colonel Allen Clore. In the spring of the same year, Parnell Hamilton, then surveyor of Moultrie county, was employed by Colonel Clore, Edward Bell, Madison Tiffin, son of John Tiffin, and George Turfinger, to survey and plot a part of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. This formed a nucleus from which the village of Lovington has grown and prospered.

In 1850 Dr. L. S. Spore built a storehouse just west of the present business house of Andrew Foster on State Street. It was afterwards moved farther east, and is now occupied by Thomas E. Whitney for a furniture room. The first blacksmithing done in the village was by William Spidell; and in the summer of 1851, John Patterson conducted a wagon and general repairing shop in the western part of the village. In the fall of 1851, Stephen Cannon built the second store-house, and put in a general stock of merchandise. This stood on the north-east corner of School and State streets. The third store was built by E. Wingate and conducted by Gregory and Foster. The building is now occupied by M. T. Shepherd as a bank. Several residences were later built, that is, up to 1860. But it was not until the railroads were constructed, that it took a decided impetus, since which, and to present writing will be duly noticed at the close of the chapter.

The first school-house erected in the town was about 1854. It was a frame building 24x40 feet, and cost \$1300 50. It occupied the site where the present new one now stands; it was subsequently sold and moved near the Illinois Midland depot, where it is now used for a grain office. The present neat building was erected under the directorship of Stephen Cannon, E. Bridwell, and William C. Dawson at a cost of over \$5,000. It contains four rooms, and is two stories in height, with belfry and every other convenience of a well regulated house for a graded school. The M. E. Church was the first built in the village. It is a neat frame structure, with spire and bell. It was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$2200. The Christian Church was the second church building erected, and cost \$3,000. It is a frame house 16 x 54 feet with a tasty belfry, etc. Much honor is due to the following who were trustees, for their aid in its construction; Noah Hostetler, William Rhodes, and Elijah Wingate. The Seventh Day Advent Church was built in 1873. It is a frame building about 30x40 feet in size, and cost, including grounds, \$700.

Lovington Cemetery.—This is situated one and a half miles south of the village, and was first owned and under the control of A. H. Kellar for a private burial-ground. The first person interred here was William, the son of Samuel Montgomery, in the summer of 1837. It remained a long time a private place of burial, but no one was ever refused the privilege of burying their dead here. In the spring of 1880, through the efforts of Geo. Heatherington and some others, three acres of land were added to it, and it became township pro-

perty, with Geo. Heatherington, John Dixon and H. Y. Kellar as trustees, and to be called the Lovington Cemetery.

Incorporation.—The village of Lovington was incorporated in April, 1873. The first election of officers was held June 19, of the same year. The following officers were elected: William Weakley, president; James Foster, W. M. Earp, Z. T. Banks, H. M. Minor and J. N. Bishop, trustees; T. H. McCord, clerk. The present board are: W. C. Dawson, president; Samuel Morthland, Frank Landers, John Gibeson, Wm. McMullen and Joseph Michaels, trustees; L. H. Pollard, treasurer; H. M. Minor, city atty., and J. H. Grove, clerk. The following have been post-masters since Andrew Love, the first appointee: John Love, James Kellar, Elijah Wingate, Stephen Cannon, Mr. Lininger, Geo. Baker, Moses Thayer, C. M. Hamilton and others. W. C. Foster is the present incumbent, and has held the position several years, with credit to himself and pleasure to the people.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Lovington Steam Flouring Mill—This mill was erected by S. H. Morrell, in 1868, at a cost of about \$7,000. It contains two run of burrs, and a capacity of two hundred bushels per twelve hours, and is considered one of the best mills in the county.

Banks.—Merchants' and Farmers' Bank was established in 1872, by S. H. Morrell, who is the proprietor, and does an immense business. Z. T. Banks is the cashier, who has the entire confidence, of the people. The Time Deposit Bank, was established as early as 1868, when a few years afterwards the name was changed to the Home and Time Deposit Bank, which name it still retains. M. T. Shepherd is the proprietor, and an excellent business man.

The Weekly Enterprise was established November 26, 1879, by Biddlecome & Priest, and is now owned and edited by Biddlecome & Tobey. It is a five column quarto of eight pages. It is neatly executed and ably edited. *The Lovington Index* was established in 1875, and was the first paper in the township, but only existed a few years.

General Merchandize.—Andrew Foster, F. & J. Landers; Dickson & Co., and E. Wingate.

Dry Goods.—Nathan Cheever.

Drugs.—A. R. Pifer, A. F. Thayer, and Hostetler & Bros.

Hardware, etc.—W. E. Horne & Co, McAnnally, Pollard & Co.

Groceries.—L. H. Pollard & Co., and L. G. Brown.

Restaurants.—J. H. Michaels, B. M. Hull, James Daley, and Clark & Bros.

Bakery.—J. M. Songer.

Shoe Shops.—T. H. Curtis, J. S. Parrett, C. S. Hawley.

Millinery—Miss Emma Bensley, Mrs. A. G. Foster.

Agricultural Implements.—C. M. Ewing, W. E. Horne & Co.

Grain Dealers.—A. D. Rebok, Wm. McMullen, McAnnally, Pollard & Co.

Harness Shops.—J. H. Gibeson, John Fellible.

Livery Stables.—S. W. Morthland and Dawson Bros.

Furniture.—Thos. E. Whitney.

Meat Markets.—Dawson & Alsmen, Samuel Strickler.

Wagon and Blacksmith Shops.—F. Tally, J. D. Shirey, and T. E. Whitney.

Lumber.—McAnnally, Pollard & Co.

Physicians and Surgeons.—N. D. Cone, S. S. Wallace, M. J. Anderson, T. R. O'Dell, Levi Hostetler.

Dentist.—S. Trobridge.

Jewelry.—Spelbring & Pifer.

Music Store—J. H. Grove.

Barbers.—L. Reithmiller, C. W. Hume.

Undertaker.—W. P. Rittenhouse.

Photograph Gallery.—W. C. Pitner.

Hotels.—Benson House, Mrs. M. E. Benson, Proprietor; Hamilton House, C. M. Hamilton, Proprietor; Gregory House, C. E. Foster, Proprietor; Lovington Hotel, E. Wingate, Proprietor.

Insurance Agents.—W. C. Foster, H. M. Minor, W. G. Cochran, Isaac Landers.

Sewing Machine Agents.—F. & J. Landers, Spelbring & Pifer, J. H. Grove.

Lovington Cornet Band was organized September 26th, 1877; it has 13 members, and is led by Walter Benson.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lovington Lodge, No. 228, A. F. & A. M. This lodge was established November 5th, 1856, and received its charter October 7th, 1857. The first officers were, Wm. B. Porter, W. M.; John Bradley, S. W.; James M. Williams, J. W.; Henry C. Shepherd, Secretary; Alfred Thayer, Treasurer; Wm. B. Peniwell, S. D.; James Escridge, J. D.; James Bennett, Ty. The present officers are, W. G. Cochran, W. M.; T. F. Reynolds, S. W.; B. Cheever, J. W.; C. M. L. Hostetler, Secretary; W. J. Anderson, Treasurer; Francis Tally, S. D.; C. M. Hamilton, J. D.; T. W. D. McCravy, Ty. The lodge is in a good financial condition.

Lovington Chapter, R. A. M., No. 171, was established June 1st, 1875, and chartered October 28th, 1875. The first officers were, W. G. Cochran, H. P.; Joel Freeman, King; D. C. Chase, Scribe; Geo. Harris, Capt Host; J. A. Gregory, P. S.; T. N. Funston, R. A. C.; C. L. Nichols, Treasurer; B. Cheever, Secretary; J. W. Perett, G. M. 3d Vail; C. M. Milligan, G. M. 2d V.; T. F. Reynolds, G. M. 1st V.; A. K. Campbell, Ty; M. J. Anderson, Chaplain. The present officers are, W. G. Cochran, H. P.; D. C. Chase, Scribe; Francis Tally, C. H.; J. A. Gregory, P. S.; B. Cheever, R. A. C.; J. W. Perett, G. M. 1st V.; T. N. Funston, G. M. 2d V.; F. Landers, G. M. 3d V.; O. T. Atchison, Treasurer; T. A. Collett, Secretary; T. F. Reynolds, Ty. This chapter is in a flourishing condition.

Lovington Lodge, No. 593, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 14th, 1875. The charter members were as follows: W. W. Wilkins, N. G.; Lewis Reithmiller, V. G.; J. N. Bishop, Recording

Secretary; Daniel Funk, Treasurer; Joseph Speers, Permanent Secretary. The present officers are, J. D. Shirey, N. G.; John Landers, V. G.; Thomas Curtis, Recording Secretary; A. G. Foster, Permanent Secretary; J. H. Grove, Treasurer. The lodge is in good working order.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 185, I. O. M. A., was organized the 21st of September, 1878, and chartered on the 18th of November, 1878, with the following officers: Z. T. Banks, W. P. P.; M. R. Davidson, W. P.; C. M. L. Hostetler, W. V. P.; Geo. H. Wingate, W. R. S.; F. L. Hostetler, W. F. S.; S. S. Wallace, W. T.; J. H. Dawson, C. M. L. Hostetler, and W. A. McKinney, Trustees. The appointed officers were W. A. McKinney, W. Chaplain; C. A. Hostetler, W. C.; J. H. Dawson, W. I. G., and M. L. Wheeler, W. O. G. The present officers are, L. H. Pollard, P.; J. G. Dawson, V. P.; F. L. Hostetler, F. S.; C. M. L. Hostetler, T.; W. G. Cochran, Chaplain; C. A. Hostetler, C; and Jno. A. Giverson, G. Several substantial charities have been dispensed by this society.

Empire Lodge, No. 252, I. O. G. T., was organized March 27th, 1880. The following are the names of the first officers: H. Y. Kellar, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. Y. Kellar, W. V. T.; Isaac Landers, W. S.; Etta Dixon, W. A. S.; C. P. Yates, W. M.; M. L. Pargeon, D. M.; Frank Tally, W. F. S.; Allen Colore, W. T.; E. Bridwell, W. C.; T. W. D. McCravy, P. W. C.; Annie Stickle, R. H. S.; Lida Morrow; L. H. S.; Charles McCravy, W. S., and Hattie Hostetler, W. I. G. The present officers are, J. W. Funston, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. Y. Kellar, W. V. T.; Etta Dixon, W. S.; H. Y. Kellar, A. S.; J. W. Dawson, W. M.; Laura Bensley, D. M.; C. P. Yates, W. F. S.; J. Clore, W. T.; E. Bridwell, W. C.; Isaac Landers, P. W. C.; Lida Morrow, W. I. G.; Chas. Whitford, W. S.; Emma Bensley, R. H. S.; Hattie Gordy, L. H. S.; J. W. Dawson, M.; J. A. Waggoner and Joseph Jerrel, Trustees. Much good has been done by this order.*

We have thus given a brief history of one of the richest and most populous townships of Moultrie. Its population according to the census of 1880, was 2,003, and stands second on the list in the county. With its rich soil, thrifty farmers, energetic business men, and railroad facilities, it stands fair to cope with the best in Central Illinois.

* For the data of the various lodges we are indebted to the secretaries of the same.



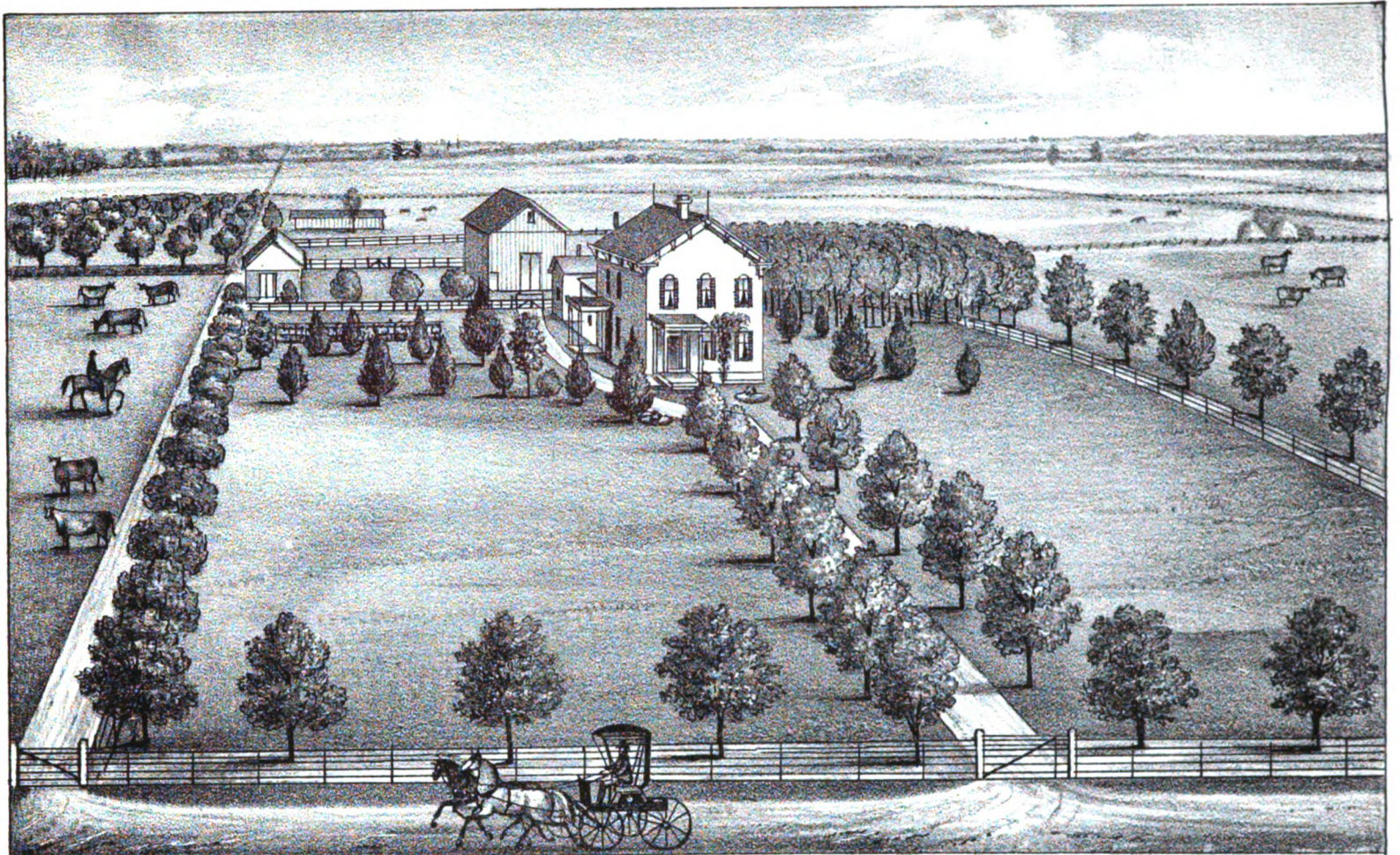
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



THE subject of this sketch is descended from the Puritan fathers. His forefathers settled on the line between the states of Virginia and North Carolina, where Edward Minor, the father of Henry M. was born. He was left an orphan at ten years of age. He left his native state, when he was yet in his minority, and traveled through the southern states, finally settling in Oldham county, Ky., where he remained until the fall of 1843, when he came to Moultrie county, Illinois, where he had entered eighty acres of land some time before. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Ottawa, Kan., then to southern Kansas, and died October 16th, 1870, in Boonville, Mo., while on his way back to Illinois. He married Ester Brown, a native of Oldham county, Ky. She was born in 1818, and died October 28th, 1846. Mr. Minor, after the death of his first wife, married Lucinda Warren, a native of Tennessee. She died in November, 1870.

226

By the latter marriage there were five children, all living. By the first there were three sons. Henry M. is the youngest, and only survivor of the family. W. T. Minor, the eldest son, was a sergeant in Co. "C," 126th Regt. Ills. Vols., and died April 22d, 1865. John W. was a corporal in Co. "B," 41st Regt. Ills. Vols. He died January 16th, 1881. The subject of this sketch was reared partially in Illinois and Kentucky. In 1856, he came back from Kentucky to Illinois and remained at home until July 15th, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co. "B," 41st Regt. Ills. Vols. In the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the right foot and left leg, and was discharged from the service in September, 1862. In the spring of 1864, he re-enlisted in Co. "I" of the 23d Regt. Ills. Vols., and upon the organization of the company was elected Orderly Sergeant. He served out his term of enlistment and was honorably discharged.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF H. C. SHEPARD SEC. 2, T. 14, R. 5, (LOVINGTON TP.) MOULTRIE CO. / ILL.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. H. VANHISE, SEC. 30, T. 13, R. 5, (SULLIVAN TP.) MOULTRIE CO. / ILL.

in September of the same year. He engaged in mercantile business until 1866, when he went to Eureka in Woodford county, Ills., and entered college, and the following winter taught school. In 1867, he went to Kansas; while a resident of that state, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterwards county Judge. In the fall of 1870, he came back to Moultrie county, and engaged in business until 1874, then went to Eureka in Woodford county, and read law in the office of Hon. Robt. T. Castle, and was admitted to the bar June 9th, 1876, at Mt. Vernon, Ills. He returned to Moultrie county December 1st, 1876, and here he has resided to the present.

Politically he is a Republican. He was in 1880 the Republican candidate for the office of States Attorney, but the county being largely democratic, he was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. He was candidate for the same office in Woodford county in 1876, but was defeated. On the 13th of July 1867, he married Mrs. Martha E. Hollanbeck, *nee* Fuqua, a native of Breckenridge county, Ky., but a resident of Kansas at the time of her marriage. Mr. Minor since his last return to Lovington has given all of his attention to the practice of his profession, and to its study. He has a fine law library, and has a lucrative practice for the short time that he has been in the profession. He is a lawyer of much tact, and his success is assured if industry and close attention to business is any indication.

M. T. SHEPHERD.

THE Shepherds, on the paternal side, are of French ancestry. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was one of the patriotic Frenchmen who came with the distinguished Marquis de Lafayette to America, during the progress of the Revolutionary war, and participated with him in that memorable struggle. In the battle of Yorktown he was wounded, which rendered him a cripple for the rest of his life. After the war closed he married and settled in Orange county, Virginia, where his three sons, Phillip, Lewis and William, were born, and raised to maturity. William, father of M. T. Shepherd, was born in 1794, and moved to Kentucky in 1825, and was by profession a school teacher and a prof. of vocal music, and taught in Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, crossing the mountains many times on horseback alone. Highwaymen were numerous, and frequently, for hours, he carried his life, as it were, in his hands. John Ball, a wealthy land and slave owner who had married a Miss Hogsed in Va.—she an own cousin of Geo. Washington, the father of his country—with their grown family of sons and daughters, moved to Jessamine county, Ky., in 1825. One daughter, Eveline H. Ball, mother of M. T. Shepherd, was born in Virginia in 1796, and was married to Wm. Shepherd in Kentucky, in 1827. The Shepherd and the Ball families were among the best educated in Virginia, and many of them occupied prominent and honorable positions in the counsels of the state, and in literary circles were well and favorably known. Wm. Shepherd remained in Kentucky until 1859, when he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Sullivan, Moultrie county, and died there in 1871. During the war of 1812-14, between the United States and Great Britain, he took an active part as a private soldier. The old soldiers were granted land warrants of 160 acres. His was issued, and lost 30 years ago, and the 46th Congress authorized the issue of one to his heirs. His wife, the mother of the subject of this biography, died in Sullivan, Illinois, in 1874. There was born to William and Eveline H. Shepherd, five children—three sons and two daughters. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Tomzen Ann, who married S. P. Alexander in Kentucky, in January, 1846. He resides in Moultrie county, Illinois. She died leaving two children,

one of whom was named James W. He died in 1872, in Sullivan, Illinois. Louisa Bell, her daughter, is the amiable and honored wife of W. W. Eden, present County Clerk of Moultrie county. John B., the eldest son, married Miss Sarah L. Hoyden, of Shelby county, Illinois, who was one of the leading business men of Sullivan, Illinois, and is now a resident of Texas. Edwin L. married Miss Ann M. Hawkins, of Franklin county, Kentucky, and is a resident and proprietor of the fine hotel known as the "Maple House," Sullivan, Illinois. Mantius T., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. He was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 28th, 1835. What education he has, has been obtained mainly by self-culture, and a short time spent in the district school of his native state. He is a man who possesses more than an ordinary amount of observation and industry, and added to these qualities is a retentive memory. Impressions received are stored away in mathematical order, and are readily called into existence when occasion requires. He reads extensively the works of the best authors, and keeps well posted upon the current events of the day, and therefore in conversation is an interesting, and often an instructive conversationalist.

When young Shepherd was in his nineteenth year he left home, and went out into the world to make his own way, and be his own master. He found his first employment for 1854-5 as guard at the Kentucky Penitentiary, at Frankfort, Ky. There were but 200 men imprisoned there at that date. During a great part of the time he locked one of the main rows of cells, in which slept Calvin Fairbanks, and one Dayle, who were under long sentences for assisting slaves to leave their masters. Every evening the name of each man was called, and he could recognize every man in the prison.

He next worked as a clerk in the Mansion House, in Frankfort, Kentucky, where he remained for some time, and by his close attention to business, and industry, gained the esteem and good will of his employers and those with whom he came in contact. He remembers John C. Crittenden, John C. Breckenridge, Charles S. Morehead, and John M. Harding, present United States Judge. He afterward went to the Capital Hotel, in the same city, and remained there until 1857, when he went to Versailles, in Woodford county. Was acquainted with Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, and also Buford, who killed Judge Elliott two years ago at Frankfort, Ky., for deciding a great suit against him; he clerked until the spring of 1858, when he came to Illinois, and stopped in Sullivan, in Moultrie county, and engaged with his brother, John B., in the grocery and restaurant business. He had about \$200. This business was commenced on a small scale, and grew gradually into large proportions, and gravitated into general merchandizing, in which the brothers continued together until 1862, when M. T. came to Lovington with part of the stock, and here made additions, and together they carried on an extensive business, and were the leading merchants of the two places for a number of years. They continued in partnership until 1867, when the stock was separated, J. B. taking the stock and store house in Sullivan, and M. T. the Lovington storehouse and stock. Mr. Shepherd continued the business in the latter place with great success. In 1870 he added private banking to his business. This latter branch of the business gradually absorbed so much of his time that he began curtailing his merchandizing, adding the real estate business, and a few years later went out of the goods business entirely, since which time he has given all his attention to his private banking, and taking care of his real estate, of which he has considerably over 1,000 acres of land, and a large number of the best dwelling and business houses in Lovington and Sullivan.

On the 7th of February, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria J. Mullikin, a native of Johnson county, Indiana. This mar-

riage has been blessed with five children, the second of whom is living, named Justin M., aged 8 years, who reads well in the fourth reader. The first in the family, Ollie Jewell, died in her second year; Earl T. at the same age; Blossom in infancy; and Paul T. in his second year. Mrs. Shepherd is a member of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Shepherd recognized in early life that if he would succeed in business, he must steadily adhere to certain business principles, and bases his future success upon strict integrity, industry and economy. In the absence of any of these principles all business must of necessity be a failure. It may live and flourish for a time, but no permanent and honorable success can be achieved without the combination of the three. That he has been successful beyond ordinary men is due to his adhesion to these business principles.

No man has ever gained success and a competency in any locality without having to some extent excited the envy of his less fortunate neighbors. That Mr. Shepherd has not been free from the jealousies of others is only an additional proof of human weakness and far from his wish. He is in his family and among his friends, a generous, open-hearted man, of warm and ardent impulses, though somewhat blunted by contact with a selfish world. As a business man he is methodical and exact, and does business upon strict business principles. He has for years tried to instill these principles into the minds of the people, and has often felt sorry to see so many who could not, and wounded to see so many who would not, honorably try to meet their liabilities, and hence they and he are the copatentees of the motto that are so plainly printed on his bill-heads, viz. as a rule but little should be said about honesty among dealers, and much said about responsibility. He never held an office or sat on a jury, or joined a church, secret society, army, good templars, or carried a lamp, banner or flag in a campaign, or made a trust deed, or mortgage, (unless compelled by law). Was never sued for a debt of his own, or got drunk (since a man), or played billiards, smoked or chewed tobacco. He uses alcohol as he does water or fire, believing them all to be good servants, when properly used or controlled, but knowing them to be hard masters when not properly used or controlled.

BIDDLECOME & TOBY.

BEN BIDDLECOME, the senior editor of the *Lovington Enterprise*, was born in North Liberty, Indiana, February 28, 1851. He received a good English education in the public schools, and at an early age entered a printing office in Virginia City, in Cass county, Illinois, and learned the art preservative. In 1875, he entered the field of country journalism, and started his first paper in the village of Chrisman, in Edgar county, Illinois. It was named the *Enterprise*. He afterwards removed to Marysville, Illinois, and there published the *Independent*. From the latter place he went to Bement, Piatt county, Illinois, and published the *Bement Independent*. On the 26th of November, 1879, he came to Lovington, Moultrie county, Illinois, and established the *Lovington Enterprise*, and in connection with Will S. Toby, still continues its publication. On the 28th of January, 1872, he married Miss Mary Merritt, of Homer, Champaign county, Illinois. This union has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters. He is a beneficiary member of the Knights of Honor.

Will S. Toby was born in Vincennes, Indiana, November 27, 1856. He came with his father's family to Russellville, in Lawrence county, Illinois, in 1868. He commenced newspaper business in Vincennes, Indiana, and with the establishment of the *Enterprise*

in Lovington, formed a partnership with Mr. Biddlecome, and together they have conducted that journal, and made it a newspaper worthy of the hearty support of Lovington and vicinity. Both are young men with good reputations, and both industrious, and with a generous support from the people they would make the *Enterprise* second to no other newspaper in Central Illinois. They have the ability and are worthy, and should have the undivided support of the whole people in whose behalf and interests they labor.

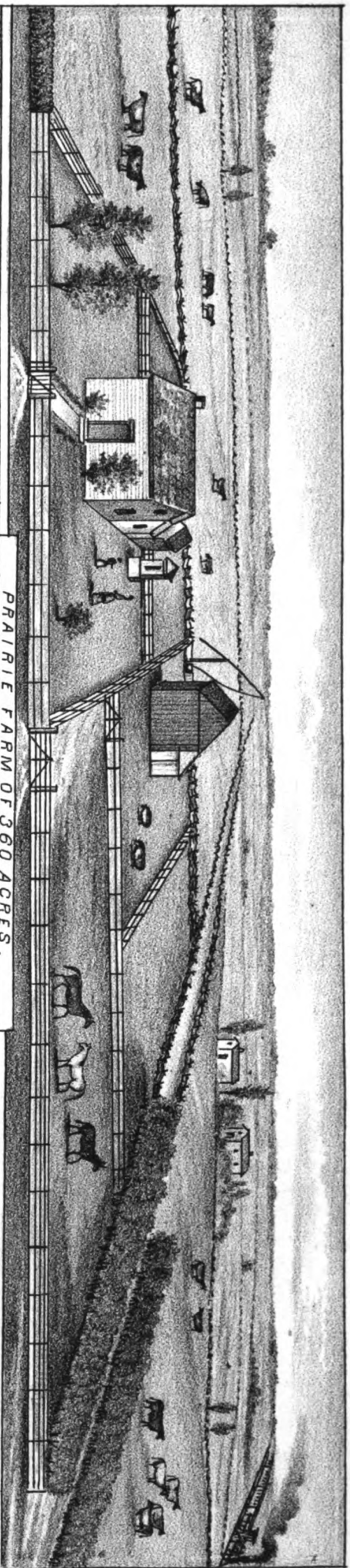
LIEUT. WILLIAM C. FOSTER

Was born in Wayne county, Ohio, March 28th, 1832. He is the eldest son of seven children of John E. and Jane (Coulter) Foster. His father removed from Wayne to Pickaway county in 1843, and died there in 1847. His mother the next year (1848), came west, and settled with her family on a piece of land two miles north of Lovington, in Moultrie county. There she remained until her death, which took place in 1865. Soon after the breaking out of the late war on the 31st of July, 1862, he enlisted in the 126th regiment Illinois Vols. Infantry, and was mustered out July 12th, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He was promoted to the position of orderly sergeant, and commissioned Sept. 4th, 1862. He was commissioned second lieutenant July 15th, 1865. In 1863 he was appointed by Gen. Grant to go upon the recruiting service, and was stationed for five months at Rock Island, Illinois; afterwards rejoined his regiment, and continued in active service until the end of the war. On the 1st of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Cochran, a native of Ross county, Ohio. She came to Illinois in 1849. By this marriage there are five children, four sons and one daughter; all of whom are yet at home, except Eliza J., wife of Geo. W. Ruckle, who is a resident of Newton, Kansas.

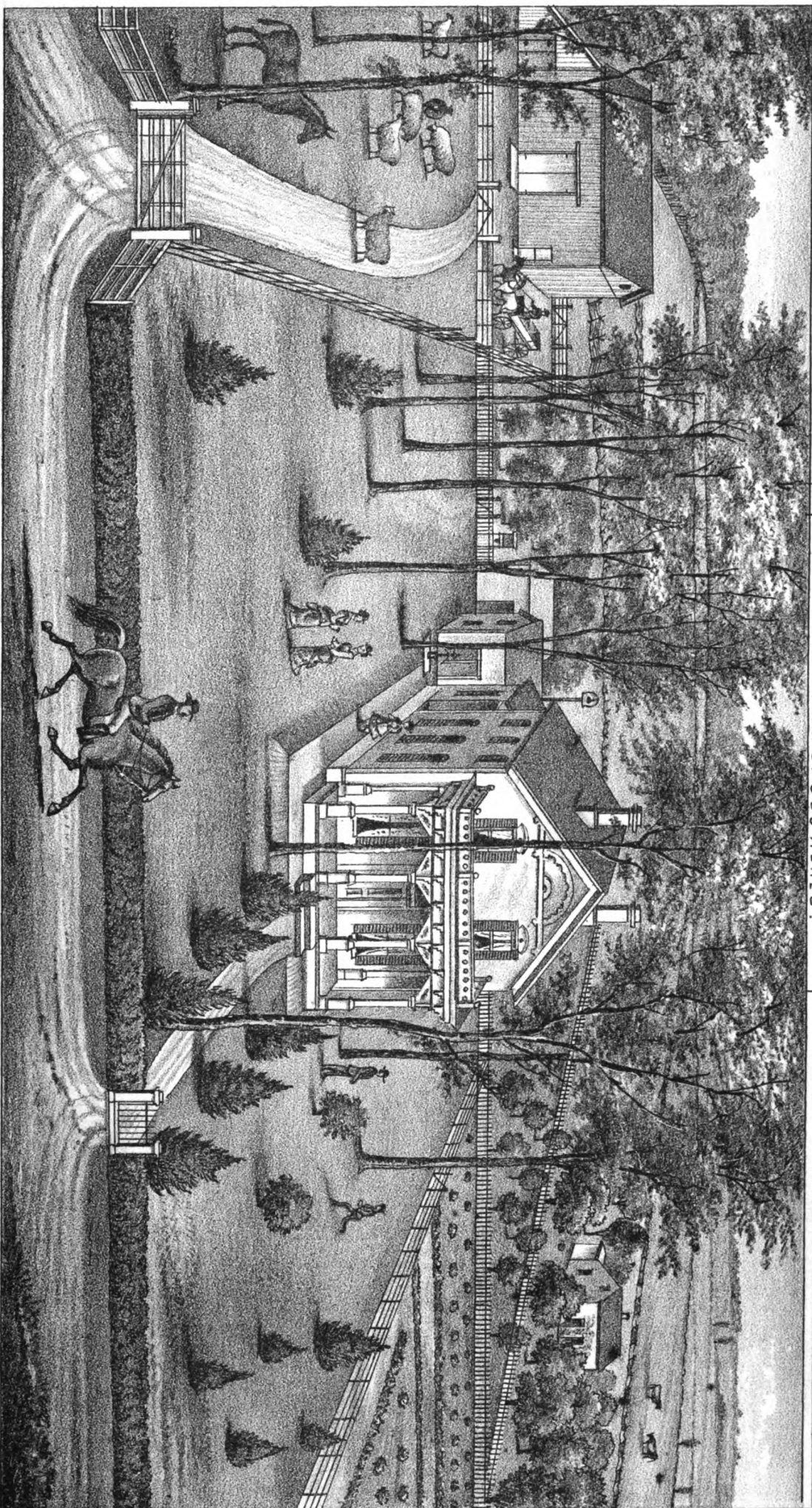
After Mr. Foster returned from the war, he settled in the village of Lovington, and engaged in the grocery and provision trade, and from that time to the present has been one of the active business men of the village. Politically, he is one of the few original Republicans, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has never swerved from his allegiance to that political organization, from that day to the present, but it has strengthened with his years, and he may be classed among the stalwarts. He has held various offices of a local character, and was the first Police Magistrate of Lovington. He was commissioned Notary Public April 24th, 1867, and has held the office ever since. He was commissioned Justice of the Peace, May 27th, 1872, and Police Magistrate May 9th, 1874. On the 18th of October, 1875, he was appointed postmaster of Lovington, and re-appointed in 1879. Mr. Foster is among the oldest settlers of the northern part of Moultrie county. He has been a resident of the county since 1848, and in all these years has sustained the character of an honest man and good citizen.

NATHAN CHEEVER, M. D.

AMONG the representative men of Lovington township may be mentioned Dr. Nathan Cheever. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 13th of April, 1818. His parents were Nathan and Mary Cheever. His father was of German descent, and a native of New Hampshire; when a young man he went to the State of New York, where during the war, of 1812, he enlisted in the American army; he was married in New York State to Miss Mary



PRAIRIE FARM OF 360 ACRES.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN. T. HOWELL, SEC 8, T. 15, R. 5, (LOVINGTON TP) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

Tripp, who was of Irish descent and born near Salem, Massachusetts. By this union there were twelve children, of whom nine grew to maturity. Dr. Cheever's father in the year 1817 emigrated to Delaware county, Ohio. He was a farmer all his life, and died in Franklin county, Ohio, in the year 1861. The subject of this sketch was raised in his native county, during the summer assisting his father on the farm, and during the winter attending the neighborhood school. At the age of eighteen he took charge as teacher of a county school. For five successive winters he taught school and attended an academy where Central College is now located in Franklin county, Ohio. This academy at that time was under the charge of Prof. Ebenezer Washburn, a graduate of Yale College, who took particular interest in advancing the subject of our sketch in his search for knowledge. His kindness Dr. Cheever remembers with much gratitude. With the money earned in teaching school he began to qualify himself for the medical profession. His preparatory studies were conducted in the office of Dr. S. H. Potter, a prominent physician of Circleville, Ohio. In the spring of 1843, he received a diploma from the Willoughby Medical College, then near Cleveland, now in the city of Cleveland. After his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, Franklin county, Ohio, where he remained more than three years, and then removed to Waterloo, Fayette county, Ohio, where he successfully practiced about eleven years. He then removed to Iowa, and entered eight hundred acres of land and purchased an improved farm of eighty acres adjoining the village of Libertyville, Jefferson county. He resided there eighteen months, and then in November, 1857, came to Lovington where he practiced medicine till 1875. Since that date his time has been occupied by other business matters. Soon after his arrival at Lovington, he purchased 170 acres of land immediately north of the town. Part of the village has since been built on this land. He afterwards purchased sixty acres adjoining his first purchase, and since then has handled more or less real estate. He is now the owner of between four and five hundred acres in the vicinity of Lovington. On the 22d of September 1842, he married Miss Mary Hubbard, daughter of Jacob Hubbard, one of the prominent farmers of Pickaway county, Ohio. He had six children: Mary E., now at home; Byron, in the grain business at Lovington; Laura A., who died at the age of five years; Isadora, now deceased; Florry, who died in June, 1880, at the age of nineteen, and Elnora, now deceased. Dr. Cheever has been engaged at Lovington in the mercantile business, which, however, he proposes to abandon and spend the rest of his life in retirement, with no other cares except to look after his lands and town property. He is still full of life and vigor, and with his cheerful disposition is well-fitted to extract enjoyment from the remainder of his days. His success in life has been due to his energy and economy. In his politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES HOWELL.

AMONG the prominent agricultural and stock men of Moultrie county may be mentioned the name that heads this biography. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, March 20th, 1830. He was the son of David and Elizabeth Howell; David Howell was a native of North Carolina, and of Welsh descent; he came to Shelby county when a young man and there married Miss Elizabeth Bryant, a native of Kentucky; her parents were also from North Carolina. David Howell's father's name was John Stephen Howell; he emigrated to Kentucky in an early day and settled in Shelby county, where he resided until his death. After David Howell's

marriage he began farming, an occupation he was brought up to; he remained in Kentucky several years after his marriage, and in 1836 emigrated to Illinois and settled in what is now Moultrie county, near where the subject of our sketch now resides. He bought three hundred acres of land and began the improvement of this tract; his health was not good after coming to this State, and after seven years he died, leaving a widow and nine children to mourn his demise. Charles Howell was then in his thirteenth year; he remained at home with his mother, and assisted in the management of the farm until her death in 1851. His advantages for receiving an education were very limited, about nine months being all the schooling he received, but in after life, by his own energies, he qualified himself sufficiently to transact almost any ordinary business. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza E. Hill, daughter of William Hill, of Fayette county, Ohio. Mrs. Howell is of German ancestry. This marriage took place January 4th, 1854. They have had born to them a family of eleven children, and have never had a death in the family. Mr. Howell was educated to agricultural pursuits, a business he has followed his entire life with marked success; he received less than forty acres out of his father's estate, and by industry and economy he acquired about 143 acres by the time of his marriage, and by adding tract after tract he now owns 1,620 acres of fine land, and his improvements are among the best in the county. He has for years been quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, and to this line of business is more particularly due his success in life; what he has of this world's goods has been acquired by his industrious habits and untiring energy. During the early settlement of the county, or before railroads were built through this section of country, he bought hogs and drove through on foot to Terre Haute, Indiana; and when a young man, before his marriage, made trips through to Ohio with droves of fat cattle, in the employ of Samuel Pancost. In politics Mr. Howell is a republican, but has never taken an active part in politics, desiring rather to employ his time in the improvement of a model farm. Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN T. HOWELL

WAS born in Shelby county, Kentucky, February 12th, 1832. He was the son of Ransom and Nancy Howell. The family is of Welsh extraction, the forefathers emigrating to America in the colonial days. John Howell, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky in the early settlement of that state, and settled in Shelby county, on the waters of Clear creek, where he improved a farm. He here married a Miss Mary Busey, a daughter of one of the old families in that part of the state. They raised a family of nine children. It was here where Ransom Howell was born and raised; he grew to manhood on a farm, and afterwards married Miss Nancy Gailey, of Shelby county, Kentucky. There were two children born by this union, John T. and Mary C. Mr. Howell was eight years of age when his father died, and in consequence was left to his own resources at a very early age. He lived with his relations, and at times attended school until about eighteen years of age, when he began to learn the wagon-making trade; he remained at this business about two years. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Harris, who was a native also of Shelby county, Kentucky. They have a family of six children—Henry T., Shelby W., Robert E., John R., Mollie G., and Jimmie. Mr. Howell lived in Kentucky until 1864, when he came to Moultrie county, and bought 140 acres in Lovington township, where he now

lives. He has increased his landed possessions in this township until he now owns 500 acres. A view of his residence and scenes on his farm can be seen in another part of this book. The principal part of Mr. Howell's property has been the fruits of his own industry and strict attention to business. In politics he is a democrat.

SAMUEL S. WOOD.

AMONG the old settlers of Moultrie county, the Wood family are numbered with the early pioneers. Samuel S. Wood, one of the substantial farmers of Lovington township, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 11th of July, 1822. His father, William Wood, was a native of North Carolina, and of Irish descent. He was married in North Carolina to Miss Elizabeth Grove, daughter of John Grove, who was of German parentage, in the city of Philadelphia, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary war, thus doing his part to secure the independence of the thirteen colonies and found the American republic. After the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, John Grove emigrated to North Carolina. By this union there were born nine children, of whom three sons and five daughters grew to manhood and womanhood, and became the parents of children. Samuel S. Wood, the subject of this sketch, was next to the youngest child of John and Elizabeth Wood. When he was eleven years old, in the year 1833, his father moved with the family to Illinois, and settled in what is now Lovington township, then a part of Macon county. At that time there were few settlements in this portion of the state. The prairies were covered with tall grass, and the early settlers considered that they would never be brought under the domain of agriculture. The few improvements which had been made were confined to the timber. The early pioneers had by no means an easy time, but

were compelled to undergo the hardships and inconveniences incident to a new country. The city of Chicago and the Wabash river were the nearest market for stock and grain. Wheat was often sold for twenty-five cents a bushel. To the early pioneers who first met and faced these difficulties are owing some of the advantages now enjoyed by the present generation. Amid such circumstances as these Mr. Wood was raised. There were few advantages for obtaining an education. He attended school during the winter months, and in the summer worked on the farm. His father died on the 9th of May, 1851, and his mother on the 2d of May, 1859.

At the age of nineteen he began life for himself. On the 1st of November, 1849, he married Miss Alice Howell, daughter of David Howell, one of the early settlers of the county. Her death occurred on the 1st of November, 1856, six years after her marriage. Mr. Wood's second marriage took place on the 24th of August, 1858, to Miss H. Dunscomb, a native of Ohio, daughter of Orren H. Dunscomb, who was born in the state of Vermont. He had seven children, one by his first and six by his second marriage. Mr. Wood has been a farmer all his life. In his early days he followed breaking prairie, and has turned over at least two thousand acres of the primeval sod. In this way he acquired the means with which to enter his first tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres. On this land his present residence stands. He owns seven hundred and thirty-five acres of land. His comfortable position in life has been obtained chiefly by his own energy and economy. He was originally a member of the old Whig party, but on the dissolution of that organization he became a Republican, and has since been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity; he has seven children, whose names are as follow: Nancy E., now wife of Samuel Parrett; William O., Edgar F.; Dora J.; Austin G., Elmer C., and Mary Ollie.

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



Situated in the extreme south-east part of Shelby county. It is bounded on the north by Ash Grove, west by Prairie township, south by Effingham county, and east by Cumberland county, and is six by nine miles in extent. The township is about equally divided between prairie and timber. The Little Wabash river passes through its entire length from north to south; along this stream the land is quite broken. The other streams are Copperas, Drake, Bills, Brush, Hog, Rattlesnake and Clear creeks—all tributaries to the Wabash. The first settlers were: Fancher, Weatherspoon and the Daniels. B. Fancher settled the place where John Spain now lives, known as Big Spring Post-office in 1827.

Samuel G. Weatherspoon settled about a half mile south of Big

Spring, in 1828, near the Wabash; and the following year he built a small water-mill on this stream,—ground corn only,—it was considered at that time quite an improvement upon the horse-mills. In 1832 he began grinding wheat, and instead of a bolt he used a sifter, also run by water-power. Two years later he put in an upright saw, which was quite an acquisition to this part of the country at that time, as here the early settlers could get timber sawed out without the expense of so much labor. Prior to the putting in of this saw, the lumber, what little was used in the early settlement of the country, was sawed out by the use of the whip-saw, where two logs were laid across a deep ravine; cross-timbers were then placed on these, and the log to be sawed was rolled on—one man stood above and one below, and by the use of a long thin saw they could turn out some very nice lumber; but it was a slow business, and very hard work. The mill has long since been washed away, and

hardly a sign of it now remains. But the mill and its surroundings are still bright in the memory of many an early settler in the eastern part of Shelby, northern part of Effingham, and western part of Cumberland counties. Weatherspoon made the first land entry in this township, June 14, 1832. He entered forty acres, the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter section twenty-nine, where he had previously settled and started an improver; it is now a part of the A. Quicksall estate. Weatherspoon afterwards removed to Texas.

Bazel Daniel settled one-half mile north-east of Big Spring, about 1828.

William Daniel built a cabin near Fancher's in 1831.

Nathaniel Daniel built his cabin within half a mile of Big Spring the same year.

Fancher and the Daniels only held "squatter claims." They improved about four acres each, on which they raised a little corn. However, they spent most of their time in hunting. Fancher left this country in the fall of 1832 for the west, and was soon followed by Bazel Daniel and his son William; Nathaniel and Amon remained. The Daniels were from Tennessee. Bazel Daniel was a native of North Carolina.

The second entry of land made in this township was by Francis Simpson, August 10th, 1833; he entered the extreme north-east forty in township, 10-6. The third entry was made by William Morgan, Feb. 8th, 1836; he entered the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section fourteen, in Copperas creek. The following November 30th, Preston Ramsey and Daniel Stuart entered forty acres each in the north part of the township. Ramsey's land was in section eighteen, and Stuart's in section five. Amon Daniel, son of Bazel, settled in the south part of the township, section five, in about 1835. Feb. 6th, 1837, he entered forty acres in this section the same day. Nathaniel Daniel entered forty acres in section eight. Amon Daniel raised quite a large family, and improved a good farm, where he resided until his death. Nathaniel raised a family of six children, and resided in the township until his death. Three of his children are now living. Paul Daniel in Prairie township, and the other two in Texas.

John Spain, a native of North Carolina, though from Tennessee, here came into the township in 1832. Eight years later he settled permanently at Big Spring, where he now resides. About thirty years ago he got a post-office established here, called Big Spring, and he has filled the office of post-master without intermission up to the present time. The mail route has been changed several times; when the office was first established, the mail came by the way of Cochran's Grove post-office. The mail now comes from Stewardson once a week.

John Young, who lives in the east part of the township, near Copperas creek, settled there in 1840. For fourteen years previous to his settlement here, he lived in Coles county, about ten miles distant from where he now resides. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and went from Coles county under Captain Ross. Mr. Young was born on the road, while his parents were emigrating from Georgia to Kentucky in 1804.

William Hart settled farther down the Copperas creek in about 1842. Thomas Robinson was the next to settle in this part of the township, and Charles Sawyer and John Waggoner soon followed. William Garrett settled in the north part of the township on the side of Wabash creek as early as 1841.

Joseph Baker settled first on Sand creek, in the year 1827, and in 1845 moved to Big Spring township, and located on section 2, town. 9, range 2. Jesse and James Baker settled near by the following year.

Among the first German settlers in the vicinity of Sigel were Harman Siemer, John Sankmaster, Joseph Luke, Henry Kateman and Joseph Werman. There is now a large German population throughout the township, so much so that the wooden shoe is in constant demand, and one of the prominent articles of trade in Sigel. The Germans here are a hard-working class of people, and are doing much towards the improvement of these lands. H. Siemer built a saw and grist mill about three-quarters of a mile north-west of Sigel in 1855; this mill had three run of burrs, and did a good business until about 1867, when it was moved into Effingham county. Siemer also had at this place a still house, where he made whiskey for several years, and until the high tax was put upon that article, when he sold it out to one Zirngible, who carried on the business for about two years, when it became necessary for him to emigrate with his still, going to Missouri. The Swedes came into the township, and settled in the west and north part quite numerous about 1860. But in some way they became dissatisfied with the country, and the most of them have since left.

The first school taught in this township was in an empty cabin on the place of John Spain, Thomas Bell being among the first teachers. This cabin was used for school purposes for a number of years.

Early preaching in the township was at the residence of John Spain, by the Baptists and Methodists. William Martin, Aaron Hood, and Thomas Fraillkill were the first preachers.

VILLAGE OF SIGEL.

Was surveyed out on the line of the Illinois Central R. R. north, east quarter of section fourteen, by Charles R. Underwood, deputy county surveyor, June, 1863, for Theodore Hoffman, proprietor of the town.

The first house built was a business house, where Martin Gay opened up a small stock of general merchandize in the fall of 1863; he was also the first post-master; the post-office was called Hooker until 1871, when it was changed to Sigel. The building Gay occupied at that time is now used by A. C. Rea as a residence. In 1864 Gay sold out to John Hemman, who began merchandizing, which business he followed until 1875, when he was succeeded by his son, Hugo Hemman and E. F. Hoffman. They now occupy the corner building. It was erected by G. A. Hoffman in 1872. The building on the opposite corner was built by Frank Zirngible, one of the early merchants, in 1863 and '64; it is now occupied by B. H. Kohlmeyer.

The second house was erected by Henry Berchtold, in 1863, for a hotel. His son, Henry Berchtold, jr., was the first birth in Sigel, January 13th, 1864. The City Hotel building, the largest in the place, was built by — Sherwood, in 1866 and '67.

John Perkins came to the place in 1864. He erected the building now occupied by C. Trager in that year, and opened a general store. The same year he built the mill now owned and run by John C. Knecht. It has three run of burrs, and receives a fair custom trade. Perkins built the store-house on the opposite corner, where he sold goods in 1866. He died the same year. His death was a severe blow to Sigel. He was a thorough business man, and did much in his short stay, towards building up and improving the town.

There are two churches in the place—Catholic and Lutheran. The Catholic denomination are at this time just finishing a handsome church-edifice, in place of one recently burned. They had the misfortune also of having their school-building burned in October, 1880. It was a very commodious structure.

The town commands the trade of an extent of good farming country. The building up of Stewardson on the Chicago and Paducah R. R., now Wabash, St. Louis and Paducah R. R., injured the place for a time quite perceptibly. But it has been fortunate in having for its business men, gentlemen of energy and enterprise, who have spared no pains to advance the interests of the place. The town is now represented by the following professional and business men.

Physicians.—J. W. Wilhite, P. E. Chapman, William Bartles.

General Stores.—Hemman & Hoffman, B. H. Kollmeyer, H. J. Schneiderjon.

Drug Stores.—T. G. Frost, P. E. Chapman.

Post-master—T. G. Frost.

Hardware and Farm Implements.—F. W. Jaeger.

Hardware and Tin Shop.—Christian Trager.

Grain Dealers.—Hemman & Hoffman, E. Orr.

Boots and Shoes and Shoemaker.—G. Schneider.

Blacksmith Shops.—Henry Gier, Henry Schwerdts, Henry Mense, Jacob Krein.

Wagon Maker.—Frederick Fincke.

Butcher Shop.—E. W. Paxton.

Wooden Shoemaker.—B. Rusechhoff.

Saloons—D. Widmeir, John Kirn.

Hotels.—City hotel by E. Orr; Union hotel by Dr. J. W. Wilhite; Sigel hotel by Mrs. B. Berchtold.

LANDISVILLE

Is a paper town laid off by Joseph Landis, Section 1, on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Supervisors of this township: A. Blythe, elected in 1860; R. S. Tweedy, elected in 1861; E. Barrett, elected in 1862, re-elected in 1863, (Chairman) 1864; A. Blythe, elected in 1865, re-elected in 1866; John Spain, elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868; H. Storme, elected in 1869; E. Carey, elected in 1870; E. Houclins, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872; H. Storme, elected in 1873; J. Steele, elected in 1874, re-elected in 1875; T. Dooley, elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877; W. L. Cummings, elected in 1878; Peter Allen, elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER ALLEN,



HE present supervisor of Big Spring township, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, April 7th, 1832; his ancestors were of Scotch descent; his grandfather, Peter Allen, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania about 1760, and from there removed to North Carolina. It is said that this Peter Allen, who himself served in the war of 1812, was an uncle of Ethan Allen, celebrated for his daring deeds during the Revolutionary war.

John D. Allen, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, and in that State married Lucretia Fogleman, who was of German descent. Peter Allen was the fourth of ten children. He lived in Chatham county, North Carolina, till he was twenty-one. His early educational advantages were inferior, but he obtained a good business education by his own efforts. On coming west in 1854 he settled in Wayne county, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In August, 1861, he enlisted for three years in the 33d Indiana Regiment, and on the expiration of his term of service re-enlisted as a veteran, and was discharged in August, 1865. His regiment formed part of the Army of the Cumberland, and after serving in Kentucky and Tennessee took part in the famous march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea and on to Washington. He was in the battles of Wild Cat, Mill Spring, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard Gap, Marietta, Dallas Woods, Savannah, Goldsboro', and Raleigh; he was wounded at Dallas Woods, Atlanta, and Buzzard Gap. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to be a sergeant. For six

years after the war he had charge of the county asylum and poor-farm, in Park county, Indiana. In the spring of 1874 he settled on his present farm in Big Spring township; he owns a farm of 110 acres, and is also engaged in the saw-mill business, and other enterprises. He was married in Park county, Indiana, in 1866, to Elizabeth Nelson. His children are Minnie, Thomas, Clara, Rilda, John D., and James. He cast his first vote for president for Douglas, in 1860. Though he has been a republican in politics he has been independent in his political views, and has always voted for the man he considered best fitted for the office, irrespective of political affiliations. He is known as an energetic and enterprising business man; he was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1879, discharged the duties of the position in a satisfactory manner, and was re-elected in 1880.

EVAN BAKER.

THIS gentleman, one of the representative farmers of Big Spring township, is a native of Shelby county, and was born on the headwaters of Sand creek, in Windsor township, on the 15th of May, 1830. The family to which he belongs is of English and Irish descent. His grandfather, Joseph Baker, was born in North Carolina, and moved thence to Tennessee. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, James Baker, was born in Tennessee. About 1820, soon after the admission of Illinois into the Union as a state, when the tide of emigration from the south was strong, the family emigrated to Illinois and settled in Gallatin county. In that county James Baker, who was a boy when he came to this state, married

Margaret Emeline Patton, who was also born in Tennessee, and settled in Gallatin county about the same time with the Baker family. Soon after his marriage he settled on the head-waters of Sand creek, and was among the early settlers of that part of the county, locating there in 1827. Evan Baker was the second of eleven children. When he was eleven years old his father moved to Richland township; afterward lived four years on a rented farm in the vicinity of Shelbyville; moved back to Sand creek one year, and then, after residing three years in Clay county, settled in Big Spring township, where James Baker died on the 31st of January, 1865.

Mr. Baker obtained his education in the schools existing in the county in his boyhood. In those days only the simplest branches were taught. By dint of hard study he secured a good education, obtained a director's certificate, and one summer and fall taught school. He was married June 1st, 1853, to Francina Jane Ledbetter, who was born in Gallatin county, Illinois, and was a daughter of James Ledbetter. After his marriage he began farming for himself in Big Spring township, on the farm where he now lives. He is now the owner of about three hundred acres of land. His first wife died May 9th, 1859. His second marriage took place Feb. 29th, 1860, to Sarah El en Rentfrow, daughter of James M. Rentfrow. She was born in Effingham county. He has seven children—two by his first, and five by his second marriage—their names are: Elizabeth Jane, wife of F. M. Robinson, of Big Spring township; John Albert, who is farming on his own account; Alice Alvina, Oretta Arabelle, Florence May, James William E. R., and Charles Rinaldo J. E. Baker. He has always been a democrat in politics. His first vote for president was cast for Pierce in 1852, and he has voted the democratic ticket ever since on general elections; though he is a man of liberal and independent views, and in township elections has generally voted for the man whom he considered best fitted for the position, without regard to the party to which he belonged. He is a man who has enjoyed the confidence of the community, and has always stood well as a citizen. He served four years as a justice of the peace, and has been township

treasurer and collector. As one of the representative men of the south-eastern part of the county, his name here deserves mention.

ALFRED BLYTHE, (DECEASED.)

ALFRED BLYTHE, one of the former residents of Big Spring township, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, February 29th, 1822. His parents were Thomas and Phoebe (Dawdy) Blythe. He went to school as he had opportunity, and secured a good common school education. He was married on the 8th of September, 1839, to Nancy Webb, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Young) Webb. She was born in Tennessee on the 11th of February, 1822. In the fall of 1840, Mr. Blythe moved to this state and settled in Ash Grove township. After living on rented land about six years, he entered land in section six of township ten, range six. He afterward purchased additional land, and at the time of his death owned about four hundred acres. He was industrious; and full of enterprise and energy. After having suffered from bad health for a number of years, he died on the 20th of February, 1871. The disease was bronchitis, which finally terminated in consumption. He was a man who sustained an excellent reputation in the community. In all his business transactions, his character for honesty and fair dealing, was beyond reproach. For about thirty-five years he was a member of the Separate Baptist church. He was one of the original members of the Hopewell Baptist church in Richland township, of which he acted as clerk. He was frequently called on to fill the township offices, such as collector and assessor, and several times served as supervisor. He had been a consistent democrat all his life. His death was lamented by a large number of friends and acquaintances. He had eight children: John Thomas residing in Ash Grove township; Phoebe G., wife of Levi Turner, living in Kansas; William Martin, who died at the age of four years; James Franklin, a resident of Polk county, Missouri; Berry T. Blythe, a resident of Windsor; George W. and Joseph I. living in Big Spring township, and Douglas, who died at the age of nearly six months.

DORA TOWNSHIP

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



N the extreme north-west corner of Moultrie county, is bounded on the west and north by Macon county; on the east by Lovington township, and on the south by Marrowbone. The greater part of the township is situated in T. 15—R. 4, from which nine sections, or a tract of land three miles square, in the north-east corner, has been taken, and belongs to Macon county; one tier of sections from the north of T. 14, R. 4, belongs to Dora, making in all thirty-three sections. This is, strictly, a prairie township, the soil of which is fertile and productive. Marrowbone creek, which rises in section 28, and flows

south-easterly out of the township, is the only stream. There are two railroads, the Illinois Midland, passing across the northern portion, from west to east, and the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, in the south-western part.

The first settlements in Dora were made in the southern part. Two brothers, Harvey and Madison Walker, settled on Section 4, T. 14—4, in 1852. They each purchased forty acres of land, and erected hewed log cabins. Madison Walker died soon after locating here, and a few years later his brother sold out and moved to Tazewell county, in this state. John Bushart was the next settler, and located near the Walker brothers soon after their arrival, on the place where he still continues to reside. Hiram Rice settled the

William L. Collier farm, on Section 29, T. 15—4, as early as 1854. At that date there were no settlements between this and the Walker and Bushart places.

Edward Bresnan settled in 1858, on Section 2. He is a native of Ireland, and is yet residing in the township. Soon after his arrival quite an Irish settlement gathered around him; among the earlier of whom may be mentioned, Timothy Sammons, Daniel Tueth, John Kinney, Michael Cronon, James Nolan, John Hickey, and William Forgarty. Other early settlers were: John D., John and James Peniwell, Calvin Frantz, G. C. Livesay, Wesley Jones, John Burg, William S. Smith, the McReynolds, Esquire Joseph Bankson, William L. Collier, J. M. Faulkner, John McLenahan, and Esquire William R. King. All the above named settled in the southern or central part of the township. John Green, the Foleys, F. S. Kennedy, James Burton, Jesse Wright, and Joseph Davis settled north of the Springfield road before the spring of 1855. William and John Winings, William Brooks, Frederick Eichinger, J. J. Nicholson, John Nicholson, John Odor, David Stapp and Elijah Logan settled in the northern part of Dora before 1860. The census of 1880 gives Dora a population of 1,345. The first marriage of parties residing in this township was, W. S. Smith to Ellen Bushart. The earliest land entered in Dora was by Barnabas Shisler, June 24th, 1850,—the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, 80 acres. August 27th, 1852, Edwin B. Hale entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 160 acres, the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, 80 acres, and the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, 160 acres, all in Section 33. Sept. 1st, 1852, James Bennett entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25, 40 acres. There are at present 21,904 acres of improved land, valued at \$220 859. The first school-house was erected on Section 29. It is a frame structure, and is known as the King school-house. Joseph Bankson was the first teacher. Thomas Garrison was the earliest teacher in the northern part of the township, in a school-house erected on section 11, in 1860. Revs. Daniel Traugher, John Sconce, Joseph Perryman, and A. Vogt were among the early preachers. The Catholic church, erected about 1864, is the only house of worship, excepting in the villages. Sumter post office, established in 1870, was the first in the township. Elijah Logan was the first post master, and kept the office at his residence. In 1871 the office passed into the hands of Thomas Peniwell, who kept it in his store, at the cross-roads two miles south-west from the present Lake City.

The soil in this township is particularly adapted for the growing of corn, which is the principal product. It is not among the old settled portions of the county, though within its borders may be found some of the best improved farms. The inhabitants are an energetic, thrifty class, who are using their united efforts to make this township one of the first in the county.

The following have represented Dora in the county board of supervisors:—William Weakly, elected in 1867, and re-elected 1868; Jesse Wright, in 1869, and served until 1872, when Rial Ward was elected; Reuben Adkins, in 1873, and served two years; E. J. Dunscomb, in 1875, and re-elected in 1876; William L. Collier, in 1877, and served until 1880, and George Stocks is the present incumbent.

DALTON CITY,

A village situated on the western boundary line of this township, was laid out by Thomas Dalton and James Roney, and surveyed and platted by W. G. Patterson, in the fall of 1871. The original plat contained twenty acres in sections 30 and 31, and was filed in the office of the county recorder, April 17th, 1872. The village was named in honor of Thomas Dalton. Joseph Miller's residence was on the village site when laid out, and the next building after

this was a one story frame house, moved here from Freeland's Point, in Marrowbone township, by W. E. Roney, in February, 1872. This was used as a store-house, in which Mr. Roney kept a general stock of goods. The building is still standing, and is occupied by E. C. Frazier. In the spring of 1872, W. D. C. McClure erected the first dwelling-house, and Thomas Dalton had commenced the building of his residence before McClure had completed his. About the same time J. W. Crum, W. T. Cole, J. D. Cloud, Milton Faulkner, Harman Meitz, and others, were erecting residences. The first stores were erected by William T. Cole, W. D. Patterson, Wm. E. Roney, C. McCarthy, and the Monroe Brothers, all about the same time in the spring of 1872. Dr. McCombe was the first resident physician. The post-office was established in 1872, and James Eldridge was the first post-master. Wm. A. Webb and George Ferre have also had the office. A. Wilson erected a hotel in 1872, and W. D. C. McClure built the first blacksmith shop and did the first smithing. The school-house was erected in the spring of 1872, by directors Thomas Dalton, Wm. E. Roney and W. D. C. McClure, at a cost of \$1200, including furniture. It is a neat frame structure about 20x40 feet, and one and a half stories high. Miss Alice Craig was the first teacher. There are two churches—Presbyterian and Christian, both erected about the same time in 1873. They are both frame buildings, surmounted with spires. The Presbyterian cost \$3,200, and the Christian about \$3,000. Rev. Clark Loudon, who organized the Presbyterian church, was the earliest preacher.

The place was incorporated under the general state village law, September 15th, 1877, and the first trustees were—T. J. Freeland, President; A. S. Clark, Clerk; George Ferre, C. Long, E. C. Frazier, James Roney, W. L. Riber. J. A. Roney was made Treasurer; Joseph Bankson, P. Magistrate, and W. D. C. McClure, village constable. The board are—David Hamilton, President; Dr. James Abrams, James Ledbetter, T. E. Mayes, W. L. Riber, J. W. Crum; George Ferre, Treasurer; A. S. Clark, Clerk; Joseph Bankson, P. Magistrate, and W. D. C. McClure, constable.

The secret society known as the *Unexpected Knights of Honor*, No. 1212, was chartered September 27th, 1878, with twenty-four members. The first officers were—W. A. Webb, P. D.; W. L. Riber, D.; W. L. Collier, V. D.; W. R. Rouse, A. D.; W. P. Jeffries, Rept.; J. H. Abrams, F. R.; Harmon Meitz, Treasurer; Present officers—J. H. Abrams, P. D.; T. E. Mayes, D.; I. C. Stocks, V. D.; W. F. Parker, A. D.; E. C. Frazier, Rept.; George Ferre, F. Reporter; Harmon Meitz, Treasurer. The present membership numbers nineteen, and the lodge is in good financial standing.

The village is well supplied with plank walks on all the principal streets, along which are planted numerous shade trees, that in time will add much to the beauty of the place. The business men are vigorous, active gentlemen, who will soon make Dalton city a place of no mean pretensions. The present business is represented in the following:

General Stores.—George Ferre, F. M. Freyburger.

Groceries and Queensware.—C. C. Long, W. E. Roney, H. J. Deitz.

Hardware, Tinware, etc.—E. C. Frazier.

Drugs.—E. W. Roney.

Harness Store.—Harmon Meinica.

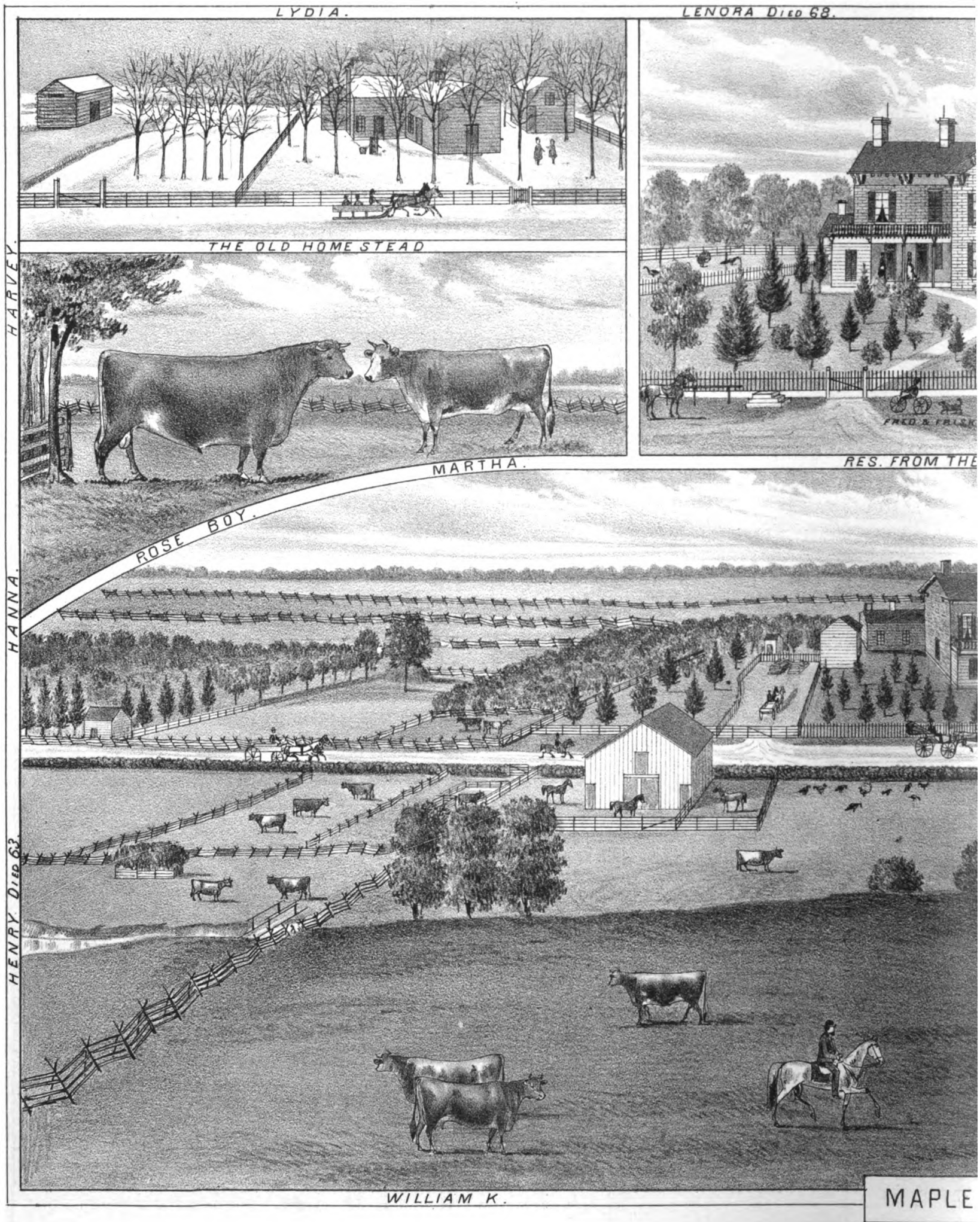
Butcher and Restaurant.—John Ratcliff.

Blacksmith and Wagon Repair Shop.—Owen Fallon.

Blacksmith Shops.—W. L. Riber, Eli Ham.

Wagon and Repair Shop.—J. W. Crum.

Shoe Shop.—Benj. P. Aubert.



SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM OF WM K. BAKER, SEC. 10, WI

FRED.

COLBERT.



TENANT HOUSE WINTER SCENE.



SHROPSHIRE DOWNS.

FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



MAPLE GROVE.

LUCINDA V.

ALBERT DIED 63.

CLARINDA.

MARY.

Lumber Yard.—S. D. Moore.

Hotel.—J. C. Ledbetter.

Grain Merchant.—S. C. Bartlett & Co.

Physicians.—C. P. Smith, James Abrams, J. M. Draper and C. H. Sanders.

Elevators.—The elevator owned and operated by Freeland and Roney, was erected by them in the fall of 1876. It is constructed for handling corn, and has a capacity of 3,000 bushels. These parties shipped the first car-load of grain from this place in January, 1872. W. A. Webb, erected his elevator in the latter part of 1877, and has a capacity of 8,000 bushels.

LAKE CITY,

SPRANG into existence on the building of the Paris and Decatur Railroad through this township, and was laid out by Robert G. Harvey, then president of the road, and re-surveyed by Abraham Jones, county surveyor, January 6, 1873, and filed in the office of county recorder September 6, of the same year. James C. Lake, after whom the town was named, donated twenty acres on section 12, W. C. Foley ten acres on section 13, and W. L. Foley ten acres on section 14, to the railroad company, and they were laid out in lots and blocks in the spring of 1873. The first building was a small grain office erected by a grain firm at Arcola, Ill. This is still used for the same purpose, and is owned by William Winings. The next building was a store-house built by Odor and Brooks in the fall of 1873, into which they placed a general stock of goods. The third building was also a store-house erected in the same fall, by James Wright, which was burned a few years later. The first dwelling was built by Charles Roberts in the fall of 1873, and F. W. Maddaux put up another a little later. The first school was taught by Miss Mary Wise in 1876, in the second story of the store

now occupied by J. R. Scott. The school-house was erected in the autumn of 1876, by directors J. J. Nicholson, W. G. Odor, and W. C. Foley at a cost of \$300. It is a one-story frame, and contains one room 36 x 24 feet. The first church in the village is now in course of erection, and is to be completed in the spring of 1881, at a cost of about \$1500. The post-office was the old Sumter office, brought here in the fall of 1873, and its name changed to Lake City; W. G. Odor, was the first post-master, and has held the position ever since.

Below are the present business establishments:—

General store.—T. Peniwell & Co.

Hardware and Groceries.—J. R. Scott.

Groceries and Drugs.—A. J. Blain.

Harness and Shoe Shop.—Jasper Dulin.

Blacksmith Shop.—Perry Shreve.

The *Elevator* was built in 1874. It has a capacity of 10,000 bushels, and is arranged for handling all kinds of grain. William Winings is the proprietor.

The *Silver Spring Lodge* No. 13, I. O. G. T., is the only secret order in the village. It was chartered Oct. 21, 1880, with forty-five charter members. The officers are: Frank J. Blain, W. C. T.; C. H. Hoagland, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. A. J. Blain, W. V. T.; Mrs. L. Smith, W. C.; George Selders, W. S.; Miss Esther McMullin, W. A. S.; Joseph Peniwell, W. F. S.; R. T. Paine, W. T.; Foster McMullin, W. M.; Miss Ada Steward, W. D. M.; Laura Myres, W. I.; G. O. P. Shreeves, W. S.; T. H. Hoagland, L. D.; Miss Flora Woodworth, R. H. S.; Miss Mary Foley, L. H. S.

It is a flourishing little village; the stores have a good trade, and large quantities of corn and smaller grain are annually shipped from this point.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM WININGS.



THE subject of the following sketch is one of the oldest settlers and prominent men of Moultrie county. The ancestry of the family is German on the paternal side, and Welsh on the maternal. There were three brothers who left Germany and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war. From them the Winings have sprung. The name in the course of time became slightly changed. Ross Winans, of

Baltimore, the millionaire inventor of the steamship, and builder of the great Russian railroads, was a direct descendant from one of these three German emigrants. John, the grandfather of William Winings, was the youngest of these three brothers, and was but six years of age when he came to America. He grew to

manhood here, took part in the Revolutionary war, and hauled supplies and provisions for the patriot forces. He was a man of large frame, possessed of great strength and powers of endurance, and lived to the great age of one hundred and one years. He drifted into Western Pennsylvania, and there made his home until 1818, when he removed to Dearborn county, Indiana, and remained there until his death. He married Elizabeth Ryder, who was of German parentage, and a native of Maryland. She died in Indiana, at the great age of one hundred and three years. Her father and two sons were soldiers of the Revolution, and the latter lost their lives in defence of their country. By this union was Abraham, the father of the subject of this biography. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1804, and was in his fourteenth year when his father removed to Indiana. He followed farming in the summer, and in the winter the flat boating and coasting trade down the Ohio river. In 1852, he came to Illinois, and the first year stopped in

Sangamon county, then removed to Macon county, where he died in 1870. He married Sarah Ricketts. She died in Macon county, in 1862, in her fifty-fourth year. She was descended from a Welsh family. Her father, Robert Ricketts, was also a soldier of the Revolution, first a substitute, and afterwards enlisted and served until the close of the struggle. By this latter marriage there were four children, two sons and two daughters. William is the eldest of the children. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, July 24, 1825. He received but a limited education in the schools of his native state. This has, however, been much improved in later years by self-culture, and he is now well posted upon current events and transacts all kinds of business in a business-like manner. He remained in Indiana at work upon the farm and in farming until the fall of 1852, when he moved to Macon county, Illinois, and remained there until 1857, when he purchased a quarter section of land in Section 11, T. 15, R. 4 E., upon a part of which the town of Lake City is now built. It was raw, unimproved land, and all the improvements have been made by him. He may be regarded as the first settler of the town, as the first house erected was upon his land. On the 25th of December, 1846, he married Miss Nancy Jane Chamberlin, a native of Ohio county, Indiana. Her father was a Virginian. Her mother's maiden name was Lucretia Cheek, daughter of Page Cheek, who died in 1832, from cholera. There have been born to William and Nancy J. Winings three children, two sons and one daughter. Their names in the order of their birth are: Secreta J., Wilson W. and Scott Winings. Mr. Winings is not a member of any religious denomination, but in belief is liberal, with a strong tendency to Universalism. Politically he has been a democrat since 1848. In 1872, he espoused the cause of the Grangers, which developed into the National Greenback party, and if their principles could gain control and shape the laws he would gladly vote that ticket. In his township he has been frequently elected to offices of trust. He was for two terms elected justice of the peace, and served out a part of another term caused by a vacancy, holding the office for nearly ten years. He was also

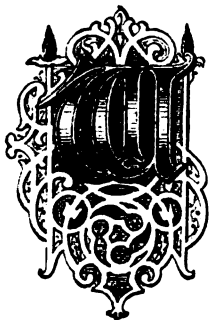
school treasurer for ten years, and at present is town treasurer and clerk of the board of commissioners. While these offices do not carry with them large trusts, they serve to show in what estimation he is held by his friends and neighbors, with whom he has lived and associated for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1880, he engaged in the grain trade, and at the present time is one of the largest shippers in Lake City. He has a large elevator, and handles large quantities of grain annually.

GEORGE MORROW, (DECEASED.)

Was born in Ireland in 1829. He came to America, when he was in his fifteenth year. He settled in Pickaway county, Ohio, and remained there until 1861, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Lovington township, in Moultrie county. In 1866, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Dora township. He improved it and remained on it until his death, Aug. 15th, 1879. He died from that dreaded disease consumption, after an illness of nearly four years. He married Anna J. Whitman of Pickaway county, O. She died November 25th, 1867. By this marriage there are four children living, named Eliza Jane, Mary, Ellen, Melinda and Anna Belle Morrow. On the 8th of November, 1868, he married Mrs. Anna E. Vent, widow of William Vent, who died November 4th, 1867. Her maiden name was Michaels. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 6th, 1834. Her parents were Hamleton and Martha Michaels; her father a native of Delaware, and her mother, whose maiden name was Braggs, was of Virginia. Mrs. Morrow married William Vent April 2d, 1857, by whom there was one child, a daughter, named Ida D., now the wife of Martin L. Wheeler. By the latter marriage of Mr. Morrow, there were two children, named Robert H., and George W. Morrow. Mr. Morrow was in his life a believer in Universalism. His parents were Cumberland Presbyterians. He was a kind husband and an affectionate father, and was much respected in the community, where he lived for many years.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



WINDSOR is situated on the east side of Shelby county, and contains thirty sections of land; it is bounded on the north by Moultrie county, south by Richland township, west by Okaw township, and on the east by Ash Grove township and Moultrie county. The Okaw, or Kaskaskia river flows through two sections on the west side of the township; Sand creek drains the centre of the township from east to west; Lick creek and Carr creek are two small streams in the south part, tributaries of Sand creek. Wolf creek is a small stream in the north part, and flows into the Okaw river. Originally the west

part of the township was heavily timbered along the Okaw; the land is considerably broken. In the east and south part the land is very rich, and here were made some of the early settlements of the county. The first was Elias Carr and Isaac Corbin; they located their cabin on a prong of Sand creek, now called Carr's creek, in 1826. The cabin stood a short distance from where the Methodist Church now is, on section twenty-eight.

In the early spring of 1827, Benjamin Moberly built a cabin in the edge of the timber on the south side of Sand creek, on section twenty-six. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1799. In 1812 his father emigrated to what is now Franklin county, this state, where he lived a number of years in a fort, as the Indians

were very troublesome at that time. Mr. B. Moberly now lives in Windsor, and is a hale and hearty old gentleman, full of life and energy, and delights in talking of the olden time. The third house was put up by Isaac Sherley, a short distance east of where Moberly settled, now known as the Joseph Walker place. Moberly and Sherley were brothers-in-law, and came here together. They brought with them a load of salt, and part of a barrel of whiskey, for which they found a ready sale, to the settlers on Richland and Jordan creeks. Sherley did not remain long; he was of a roving disposition. He died in Kansas some years ago.

Joseph Baker settled the John Walden place in 1827.

Daniel Turrentine built a cabin at the head of the north prong of Sand creek, on section twenty-three, in 1828, where he resided until his death. His aged wife still survives him, and lives on the old place.

Daniel Davis was one among the first settlers at the head of Sand creek; he was a blacksmith, although not an expert at his trade. He could mend a chain or clevis, and at that time was considered a very useful citizen. He sometimes preached to the early settlers.

Benjamin Bruce located west of the Sulphur Spring, on section twenty-eight, in 1829, where he lived a short time, and afterwards settled the William Hartsell place, on section twenty-two, where he resided until his death in 1861. He was twice married, and raised a family of twelve children.

Col. Peter Warren, a native of Virginia, from Tennessee, here settled on section thirty-two, in 1830, now the Samuel Thompson place. He raised a family of fifteen children; three are now living. Elder P. P. Warren, who lives on section twenty-eight, Joseph Warren now living in Ash Grove township, and Mrs. Ann Robinson of Windsor township. Col. Warren was a militia colonel in Tennessee before he came to Illinois, and was a militia general in this State; was Captain of a company in the Black Hawk war, and represented this district in the State Senate for a number of years. He resided on the place he improved until his death in 1858. David Robinson settled on Carr's creek as early as 1830. In 1829 Alfred Wallis located on section twenty-seven; two years later his father, Jacob Wallis, located on the same section. They were natives of Kentucky; came to Southern Illinois as early as 1820.

Daniel Miner came to the township in 1838; his wife, who was a Miss Ledbetter, came to the county in 1824, with her parents.

Daniel Tull, a native of Tennessee, settled on the south side of the north fork Sand creek, section twenty-three, in 1829. He had two married children, who accompanied him to this county: Elizabeth, wife of B. Bruce, and J. B. Tull, his eldest son, who settled at the head of Sand creek, between the forks. J. B. Tull only remained here about two years, when he returned to Tennessee. After eight years he came back to this township, and settled on section nineteen, where he resided until his death. His widow yet lives on the old place; they have three sons living here.

Benjamin Weeks was one of the early settlers here. He lived on the Joseph Walker place as early as 1832.

Nathan Gaddis, now living on Wolf creek, has lived in the county since 1839.

James Richardson, a native of Indiana, settled on section eight, in 1839; he has two sons still living here, George and John.

Judge William Williamson, a native of North Carolina, came to the county about 1825. In 1830 he bought a "squatter's" improvement of William Weger, near the head of Carr's creek. Williamson was elected first sheriff of this county, and filled the office two terms; was first lieutenant in Captain Price's company in the Black Hawk war; was first county surveyor; he filled the office of county judge for some time; afterwards represented this

county in both houses of the State Assembly. He died in this township, on the place he improved.

W. F. Hilsabeck, now living on section sixteen, has lived in the county since 1834. His father, Frederick Hilsabeck, was a native of North Carolina; he came to Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois, in 1830, and to Shelbyville four years later, and followed blacksmithing in Shelbyville many years; he died three miles north of Shelbyville in 1856. Five of his children now live in Shelby county, two in Missouri, and one in Kentucky. W. F. Hilsabeck settled where he now lives in 1845; the place was first settled by Jonathan Wyman.

The Waldens are early settlers here; they first settled in Richland township. (See history of that township.)

Tobias Grider, one of the early preachers of Shelby county, settled on the north side of Sand creek, near where the Christian Church now stands, in 1836, where he resided until his death, Nov. 11th, 1880.

Other early settlers of the township may be mentioned—the Lovins, Elisha Fortner, and William Upchurch.

Supervisors.—Since township organization, Windsor has been represented by the following gentlemen, whose names appear below: Alex. Walker, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; 1862, (chairman) 1863. W. H. Brown, elected in 1864; re-elected in 1865, 1866, and 1867. A. Bland, elected in 1868; re-elected in 1869. H. N. Walden, elected in 1870; re-elected in 1871. G. Richardson, elected in 1872. J. Rose, elected in 1873. H. N. Walden, elected in 1874; re-elected in 1875, '76 and '77. T. N. Henry, elected in 1878; re-elected in 1879 and '80; is the present incumbent.

In 1827 the Indians had a camp at the head of Sand Creek, on the land now owned by James Davis. They did not remain here long.

The first Church was built on the Bruce place, now the Hartsel place, about 1838; it was a small log building with puncheon floor, and John Storm, of the Christian denomination, preached the first sermon here. The above building soon became too small for the congregation, and they built a frame, and subsequently a brick church, near by, in 1874. The township is now well supplied with church buildings—there are six in the country and three in the town of Windsor.

The first school-house was built near where B. Bruce lived in 1836. Two railroads pass through this township, with a junction at Windsor. This town was laid out by Simeon Ryder and P. C. Huggins, in 1856. It is the second town in size in the county having about 900 population. J. D. Bruce built the first house here, in which he kept a hotel; the old building still stands north of the depot; he was also the first post-master, the office being in the hotel. Thomas Kenney erected the second house on the south side of the railroad, where he boarded the railroad hands. The third house was put up by Watson Wallace, in which he opened a saloon. The fourth building was a business house, built by L. H. Kellar, in which he put a general stock of goods, and has followed merchandizing here up to the present time. The fifth house was also a business house, put up by James Hilsabeck, who was the second merchant in the building now occupied by Joseph Garrett & Son. Dr. Jesse York was the first physician, and erected the first residence. The first blacksmith shop was carried on by John T. Alexander, who sold out to Joseph Garrett.

The old Mill was first built in 1857 by John Keith, now run by Westbay and Voris. This mill has two run of burrs, and has a good custom trade.

The City Mills were erected, in 1866, by Woolard & Price; the

firm name has been changed several times, but is now under the style of Frazer & Price. It is a good, substantial mill of two run of burrs, and does a good business. They have an elevator attached to the mill where they handle all kinds of grain.

The Grain Elevator, operated by L. H. & G. Gould, was built by them in 1872; they have a dump, and every convenience found in all first-class elevators. D. N. Harwood & Co. built their hay barn here in 1877, in which they handle about 2,000 tons of hay annually. S. E. Spraker has been manufacturing tile a short distance west of Windsor, for about seven years; he has invested considerable money here in this business, and manufactures a good quality of tile, for which he finds a ready market.

McDaniel & Wallace, carriage, wagon, and general blacksmith-shop, do quite a manufacturing business here. There are two other blacksmith-shops in the place run by Joseph Garrett and T. Riggs. Philower & Snyder erected the Windsor Hotel at the junction of the two railroads, in 1874; it is a large three-story brick edifice, and is a credit to the town. The brick block in the west part of the town was erected in 1872-3; there are three firms merchandizing in this block, as follows:

The Grange Store,—F. A. Warden, agent, handle nearly everything but dry goods.

Dry goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes,—T. N. Henry.

Dry goods, notions, and general stock,—Jake Smyser.

Drugs,—Brunk & Jeffries.

The lumber-yard, now carried on by John Moberly & Sons, was started twelve years ago by General H. C. Bull, who afterwards went west to Nebraska, and laid out the town of Bull city, where he became quite wealthy; he was killed a few years ago, in his own park, by what he supposed to be a tame elk.

The Physicians of Windsor are: W. H. Dubler, C. H. Brunk, C. D. Warden, W. F. Hilsabeck, H. H. Aldridge, and J. B. Montgomery.

F. M. Harbaugh,—Attorney.

John P. Brisben,—Civil Engineer, Notary Public and County Surveyor.

Other business of the place is as follows:

J. T. Poe,—Groceries.

J. Garrett & Son,—Furniture, hardware and farm implements.

J. A. Hatch,—Jewelry.

Smyser & Co,—Drugs.

L. C. Jackson,—Books and Notions.

L. H. and W. H. Keller,—Dry Goods and general stock.

Groceries,—Bourn and Leggitt, Michael Shea.

Restaurants,—Adam Hager, O. Y. Robbins, (Johnson and Webster.)

L. H. Keller and Son (double store).—Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps and Groceries.

Saxon and Horn,—Butchers.

James Heffernan, James Willis,—Shoemakers.

L. Evins,—Bakery.

George Webster,—Tailor.

Millinery,—Mrs. S. T. Ring, Mrs. Meloon.

Post Master and Notions,—G. G. McCamant.

J. S. Shaffer,—Hardware, Furniture and Farm Implements.

O. Y. Robbins, J. M. Jones,—General stores.

William Fisher,—Dry Goods and Notions.

D. F. Richardson,—Harness and Saddles.

W. H. Woolard, E. M. Scott,—Dentists.

S. Ashbrook,—Barber.

James D. Allen,—Hotel and Livery.

L. S. Baldwin,—Livery.

There are three Churches in Windsor, Methodist, Christian and Cumberland Presbyterians, all good commodious buildings. Sunday schools are kept up by all the churches, and well attended. They have here a substantial two story brick public school-building, where five teachers are employed.

Societies.—Windsor Lodge No. 322, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1859, with the following charter members, William Van Cannon, W. M.; C. H. Brunk, S. W.; John W. Gilpin, J. W.; Isaac J. Sperry, Treas.; L. B. Perkins, Secy.; B. F. Herrick, S. D.; Thomas Gilpin, Tyler. The present officers are Rev. W. W. M. Barber, W. M.; I. H. Gilpin, S. W.; T. Cavin, J. W.; R. M. Bourne, Treas.; C. D. Warden, Secy.; T. C. Wallace, S. D.; James Turner, J. D.; E. D. Tull, Tyler. Present membership seventy five.

Fidelity Lodge No. 576 I. O. O. F. was chartered October 13, 1875, with the following charter members: Sylvester Storm, G. R. Cochran, T. Riggs, J. M. Kuhl, Wm. Templeton, L. S. Baldwin, A. H. Messer, W. C. Smyser, A. Mahan, J. L. Storm, G. W. Hilligoss, James S. Nautz. The present officers are: W. A. Hilsabeck, N. G.; H. Bartles, V. G.; H. H. Aldridge, Sec.; A. M. Reckord, Per. Sec.; G. W. Hilligoss, Treas.; Thos. L. Leggett, R. S. N. G.; J. T. Edwards, L. S. N. G.; A. J. Reed, W.; W. H. Dubler, C.; Jasper Horn, R. S. S.; Geo. Garrett, L. S. S.; Wm. Fisher, O. G.; Geo. R. Cochran, I. G. They have forty-one members.

The Shelby Encampment at Windsor No. 65, was chartered October 9, 1866, with the following charter members: Geo. C. Leathers, H. H. Aldridge, F. B. Thompson, W. S. Moore, H. F. Hardy, W. W. Wilkins, Wm. Templeton and Charles Voris. The present officers are: James Willis, C. P.; Sylvester Storm, H. P.; Wm. Fisher, S. W.; H. Bartles, J. W.; H. H. Aldridge, S. C.; W. Templeton, Treas.

Knights of Pythias, Waldemar Lodge No. 77, was chartered October 23, 1879, with the following charter members: Sylvester Storm, Amos H. Messer, William Fisher, Edgar M. Scott, Philip Keller, William Templeton, Truman Ames, O. Y. Robbins, Lyman A. Gould, Alvin M. Anderson, John Fox, W. W. M. Barber, John Crane, James L. Turner, Michael Montgomery, William Bowen, George Cochran, Henry Richman, David Richardson, J. Poe, W. H. Dubler, A. Martin, J. Willis, J. Price, O. Bandy, C. O. Davis, J. Storm, A. J. Reed, A. M. Record, J. A. Montgomery, C. F. Hughs, I. F. Sexon, H. J. Franklin and H. Dille. The present officers are: L. A. Gould, C. C.; P. J. Keller, V. C.; J. T. Poe, M. F.; O. Y. Robbins, M. Ex.; James Price, M. A. S. Storm, P.; J. Montgomery, K. R. and S.

Knights of Honor "Home Lodge," No. 990, was organized March 27, 1878, with the following charter members: J. W. Brady, C. H. Brunk; Thomas Cavins, G. F. Gould, W. S. Glover, Thomas N. Henry, L. C. Jackson, J. N. Jones, A. A. Ricketts, Jacob Smyser, J. S. Wilkinson, J. P. Westbay. Present officers are: L. C. Jackson, D.; A. A. Ricketts, P. D.; A. W. Philhower, V. D.; J. M. Jones, A. D.; Jacob Smyser, R.; T. N. Henry, F. R.; J. S. Shafer, Treas.; F. A. Warden, Chap.; G. F. Gould, Guide; Geo. Garvin, G.; J. P. Westbay, S.

Independent Order of Good Templars was organized by J. T. Long, March 19, 1880, with the following charter members: F. A. Warden, W. F. Hilsabeck, Jr., J. M. Ricketts, Eugenia Hilsabeck, John Spooner, William Waters, C. A. Brady, F. A. Brown, O. B. Warden, H. R. Moberly, S. R. Warden, I. K. Brady, H. C. Westbay, T. B. Wiggins, Sarah Tice and K. P. Ricketts; S. R. Warden, W. A. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



HON. CHARLES VORIS.

THE ancestry of the Voris family on the paternal side is German, and on the maternal English and Scotch. Peter Voris, the grandfather of Charles, was born and raised in Lancaster county, Pa. He removed to Ohio in 1815 and settled in Stark county, afterward lived and died in Summit county in 1849. He married a Miss Spiker of Lancaster county, Pa. Peter Voris, Jr., was one of the offspring of that marriage. He was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1799.

He remained in Ohio until 1858, when he came to Mattoon in Coles county, Illinois, and died there in January, 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was by profession, a civil engineer, and in his life was a prominent man in Ohio. He was Judge of the District Court, and Associate Judge under Hon. Ben. Wade for five years. He also represented his district in the Legislature of Ohio, and held other minor though important offices in his county. He married Julia Coe, a native of Hartford, Conn., but a resident of Summit county, Ohio at the time of her marriage. She died in Mattoon in 1859. By this union there were thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. Nine of the children have survived the parents. The subject of this sketch is the seventh in the family. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, March 22d, 1839. His youth was passed upon the farm and in attending the district schools, until his fifteenth year, when he came to Knox county, Illinois, and worked on a farm. The same year he went to Minnesota, and then to Iowa, and remained there until the fall of 1859, when he came home to his parents at Mattoon, Illinois, and remained there until the winter of 1860, when he engaged with a party in Mattoon to take charge of the grain and lumber business in Windsor, Shelby county. He came to Windsor, and in 1862 engaged in general merchandizing and grain business, which he continued until 1866. In 1868 he went into banking business. In 1875 he went on a farm. The next year he returned to Windsor and engaged in milling and grain business, in which he still continues. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Legislature for the then 17th Representative District, now the 31st, and in 1868 was re-elected to the same office. In 1870 he was nominated and elected State Senator for the 7th Senatorial District for the short term. In 1872 under the redistricting it became the 31st Senatorial District. He was again elected to represent that district in the State Senate for the short term. He retired from office in 1874. While a member of the House he was on the committees of Railroads, Counties, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills. While in the Senate he was a member of the committee on Railways, Penitentiary and Manufac-

tories, and chairman of the Special Committee to investigate the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. In 1869 he was elected Vice President of the Bloomington and Ohio River Railroad, now one of the branches of the Wabash and Pacific.

Politically he was originally a democrat, and was elected by that party to the honorable positions he held. In 1873 he joined hands with the National party, or the party who were opposed to monopolies and in favor of legislating in the interest of the masses, and not in favor of the few. Since that time he has acted with the National Greenback party, and is active in its councils and connections. In 1876 he was chairman of the committee on Permanent Organization in the National Convention that met at Indianapolis that nominated Peter Cooper for President. He was an elector on the National ticket for his District in 1876.

He is not a member of any church organization, but he is what might be termed a "Restitutionist." He is a radical temperance advocate. While a member of the State Senate, he was one of three members of his party who voted for the passage of what then became the Temperance Law of the State. He advocated the cause of temperance both in private and from the rostrum. In the winter of 1878 he went to Effingham, and organized the temperance movement, and such was the force and power of his speeches that in one week he got fourteen hundred names enrolled as workers in the cause, and completely revolutionized public sentiment in that hitherto license town.

On the 6th of November, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Templeton, a native of Shelby county. Two children have been born to them, one living named Annette Eliza Voris. Julia died in her ninth year.

J. L. WARDEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Claremont county, Ohio, March 28th, 1861. His father, S. L. Warden, is a native of the same county and state. He left Ohio in 1866, and came west to Illinois, and settled in Ash Grove township, Shelby county, and there engaged in farming. One year later he removed to Moultrie county, where he at present resides. J. L. is the youngest of four children, two sons and two daughters, of S. L. and Francis Warden. His education was obtained in the common schools of Moultrie county, and by home instruction. He, at an early age, had a special fondness, and developed a talent for printing. In June, 1876, while at home on the farm, he purchased an amateur office, and thus learned to set type, compose and write editorials, and carry on printing in a miniature form. In 1874 he increased the capacity of the office, and commenced the publication, in Windsor, of a monthly, known as the *Advertiser*, which was chiefly devoted to the

interests of the business men of that village. Meeting with good success he again increased the capacity of the office in March, 1878, and commenced the publication of the *Windsor Gazette*, a weekly paper, devoted to the general interests of the town of Windsor and vicinity, and giving the local and current news of the day. It was a small paper, printed upon a job press, but notwithstanding the lack of a good press it was a neat publication typographically, showing that Mr. Warden had, from the outset, ideas of neatness in the press and "make up" of his paper. In 1879 his business had increased and demanded an enlargement of the *Gazette*, and additional material and presses. He then fitted up the office with a cylinder power press, enlarged the paper to its present size, increased his energy and industry, made a lively, spicy, readable paper, and increased the circulation, until now at the present writing, he is issuing 1,000 copies of the *Gazette*, which goes into and gladdens the homes of many in Shelby and Moultrie counties. Mr. Warden is yet young, and, comparatively, entering upon the threshold of journalistic experience, but if he perseveres, and falters not, nor loiters by the wayside of life gathering pleasure in its many evanescent shapes, nor turns aside to seek riches in other avenues, we predict for him a bright and honorable career in journalism. Adaptability and talent for a chosen profession, united with energy and industry, cannot fail to win. It is with pleasure that we here append these few words in a brief biographical sketch of one of Windsor's young and energetic citizens, and trust that our estimate of him may not fall short; we believe that it will not.

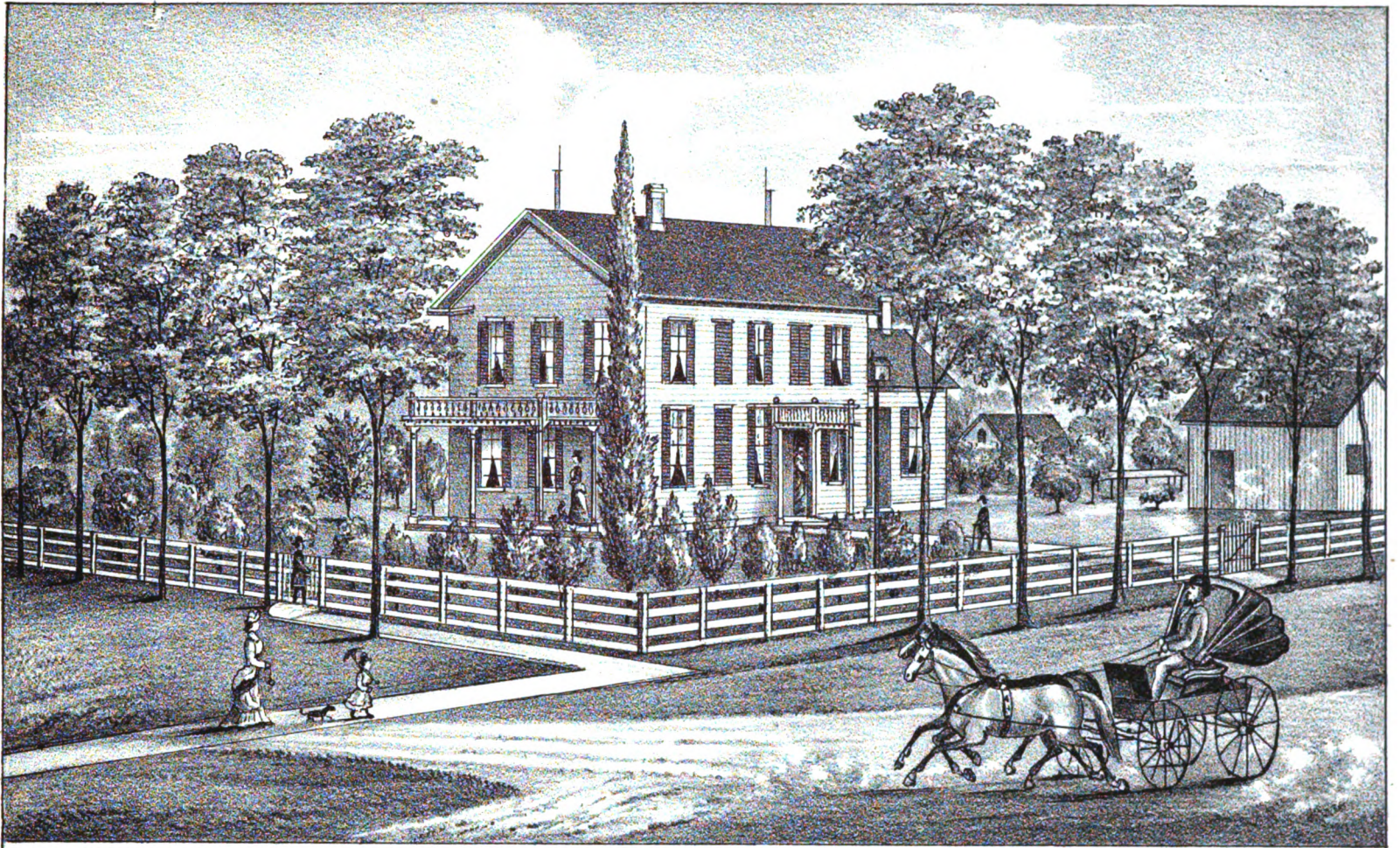
CAPT. JOHN PRICE BRISBEN.

THE Brisben family were originally from the north of Ireland, and are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They were edge-tool manufacturers. Andrew and John Brisben, the latter the grandfather of the present family, emigrated to America, and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about the close of the revolutionary war. He afterwards removed to Ohio and settled in Tuscarawas county, in what was known as the "Dormer Tract," and there set up a blacksmith shop on the old stage road between Wheeling and Cleveland. There he remained for many years. He died at the home of his son in Christian county, Illinois, at the great age of ninety years. He married Jane McNeil. She died also at the home of her son in the above named county. Andrew Brisben, the father of John P., is the sole surviving son. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He accompanied his father to Ohio and remained there until 1865, when he came to Illinois and settled in Christian county, where he still resides. He married Rebecca Price, a native of Easton, Ohio. By this marriage there are three children living. The subject of this sketch is the only son. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 25th, 1842. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native county, and in them he attained to great proficiency in mathematics. In 1860 he taught schools. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the first call for three months volunteers, and was elected ensign. After the expiration of his term of service he returned home, and in the summer of 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. "K," 98th Regt., Ohio Vols., and was promoted to the position of orderly sergeant before the regiment left the Rendezvous camp at Steubenville. He received his commission as Second Lieutenant, October 8th, 1862, dated from the battle of Perryville. He was promoted to First Lieutenant at Franklin, Tennessee, his commission dating March 15th, 1863. He was then detached and identified with the construction of Fort Granger. He remained there

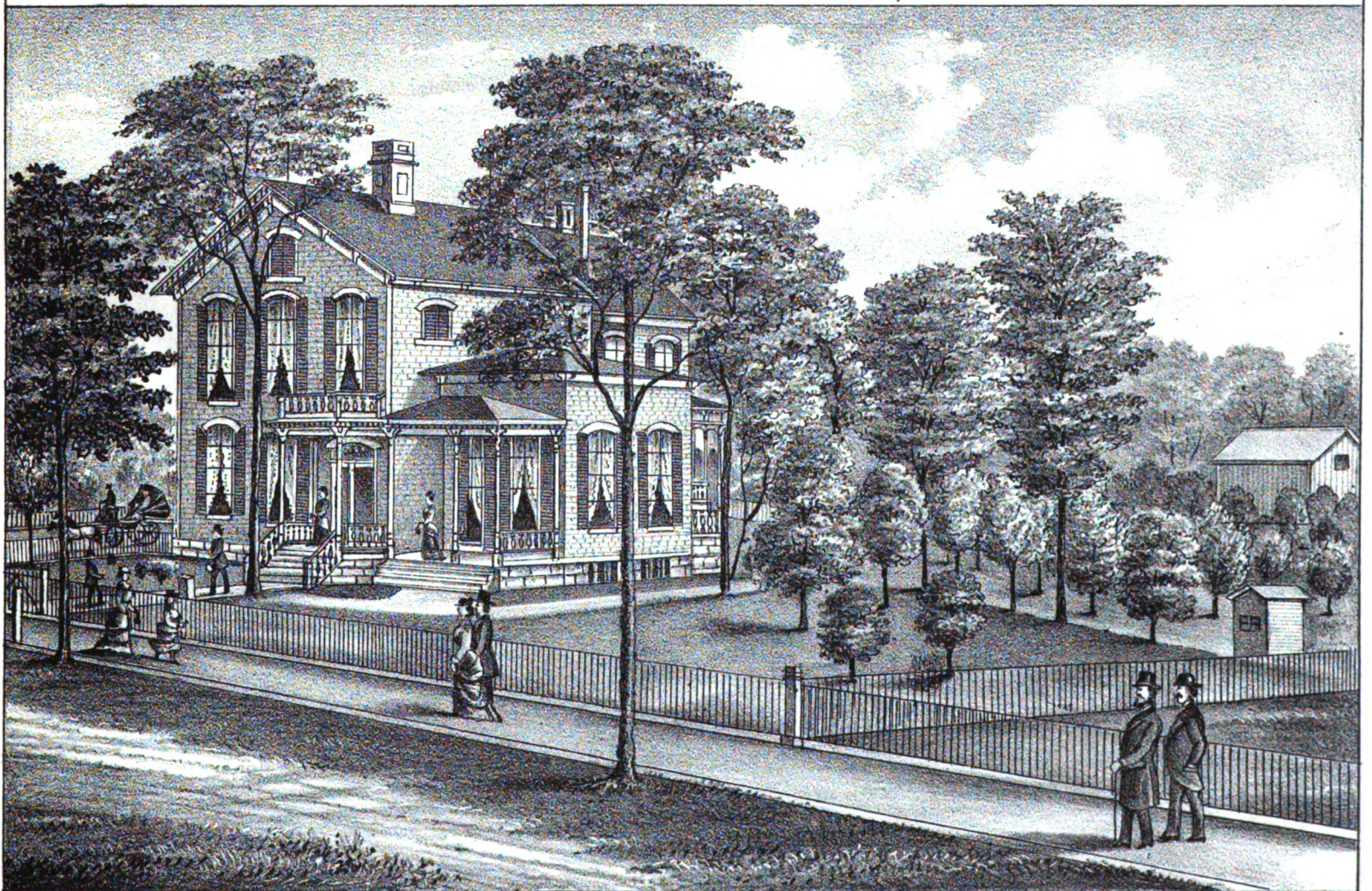
until the 1st of May, 1863, when, with Gen. Granger's forces he joined Rosecrans' army which was on the advance movement. During this time he was identified with the engineering department of Rosecrans' army, and was a member of the First U. S. Veteran Engineer Corps. While in this service he was promoted to the captaincy of his company in the 98th regt., and received his commission dated March 25th, 1864. He resigned his commission as Captain in the volunteer service, May 1st, 1864, in order to accept the First Lieutenancy in the First U. S. Veteran Engineer Corps, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant in that arm of the service, July 2d, 1864, after having successfully passed the examination before a board of engineers at Chattanooga, and remained in that position until after the close of the war. He was assigned to duty in Sherman's Corps, and was one of the officers in charge who threw the pontoon bridges across the streams and river from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Afterwards he became attached and identified with the engineering department of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. In 1865 he was ordered to Columbia county, Tennessee, and there took charge of the vouchers for the block-houses and railroads for the U. S. engineering service until they were turned over to the civil authorities. After his retirement from the service, he returned home and engaged in general business for several years. In 1867 he came west to Illinois. On the 28th of May, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Messer, a native of Laconia, New Hampshire, but a resident of Shelby county at the time of her marriage. Her father, Harrison Messer, was one of the original contractors of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad. He was also one of the first expressmen between Boston and Concord. There has been born to John P. and Belle Brisben one child, a son, named John Messer Brisben. Politically, Captain Brisben is a democrat;—his democracy is never doubted. In 1877 he was nominated and elected County Surveyor, a position that he is eminently qualified for by long education and experience. He is of a social disposition, a most excellent and jovial companion, and a true friend to all whom he honors with his friendship.

J. HENRY PRICE.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of Shelby county. He was born in Cochran's Grove, Shelby county, April 22, 1833. His father, John Price, was one of three brothers who came to Shelby county in 1824 or 1825, and settled in what was then known as Cochran's Grove. He was a native of North Carolina, and moved from there to Kentucky, where he married Jane G. Cochran, daughter of John and Martha (McCaslin) Cochran. He was born January 1, 1792. He remained in Shelby county till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1866. His wife, and the mother of J. Henry Price, was born November 3, 1799, and died in this county in the spring of 1856. There was born to John and Jane G. Price ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Seven of the children have survived their parents. The subject of this biography is the only remaining son of the family. In his youth he assisted his father in cultivating his farm, and occasionally getting a little schooling in the rude log school-houses of the pioneer era of Illinois. The knowledge therein obtained did not go beyond the three "R's, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." The ambitious and industrious pupil who got beyond the rule of three was looked upon as a mathematical wonder, and a brilliant future was predicted for him. Yet within the rude log school houses of fifty years ago, sat youths poring over their books who have since that time startled the world



RESIDENCE OF DR. W.H. DUBLER, WINDSOR, SHELBY CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE OF S.H. WEBSTER, ESQ. 25 BROADWAY, SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY CO. ILL.

with their genius, oratory and profound statesmanship. Mr. Price remained at home until after he was of age, and on the farm until 1868, when he came to Windsor and commenced the milling business. In 1860, however, he was engaged in operating a saw and grist mill in Cochran's Grove. In 1866, he and William Woolard commenced the erection of the city mills, and as soon as finished commenced operating them, and has remained in the business up to the present. He has had several partners. The firm is now Price & Blithe. On the 3d of November, 1853, he married Miss Nancy C. Renshaw. She was born January 10, 1831. Her father, John Renshaw, was a native of Kentucky, and came to this county about 1824 or 1825. He married Mary Carr, a native of Tennessee. There have been born to J. Henry and Nancy C. Price, eight children, four of whom are living. Those that are dead, died in infancy. The names of those living are James J., John M., William H. and Charles T. Price. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he was a democrat until 1880, when he voted for Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate. Mr. Price belongs to the pioneer family of the county. He has resided here since his birth. He is much respected by all who know him.

W. F. HILSABECK, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch is the fifth in a family of ten children of W. F. and Elenor (Walden) Hilsabeck. His father was a native of Georgia. He left that state at the age of fifteen, and came with his father's family to Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois. Subsequently he removed to Shelby county, where he at present resides. Dr. Hilsabeck was born in Windsor township, Shelby county, October 8th, 1846. He received his education in

the public schools of Shelby county, at the seminary in Shelbyville, and at the Mt. Zion Academy in Macon county, where he spent one year, also attending the Normal School in Potsdam, New York, one year.

In 1868 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Harnett, of Shelbyville, and continued with him until he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained one college year. In the winter of 1871-72 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in the following year. He returned to Windsor and commenced practice. In 1876 he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and also graduated from that institution, and resumed his practice; and has continued with great success to the present. On the 24th of October, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Sargent, a native of Claremont county, Ohio, but a resident of Moultrie county at the time of her marriage. He is in political faith a stalwart republican. He is a member of the ancient and honorable Order of Freemasonry, and belongs to Windsor Lodge, No. 322. He is an advocate of temperance, and strictly a total abstainer. The doctor has a large and growing practice, and he gives it his undivided attention.

J. G. ALLEN.

ONE of the enterprising business men of Windsor is J. G. Allen. He is the proprietor of the Windsor livery, feed and sale stables, and takes great pains in fitting out the public in single or double rigs with or without drivers. His terms are very reasonable, and as low as any livery in the county. The public will find him a very accommodating and obliging gentleman.

MARROWBONE TOWNSHIP.

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



HIS township is situated in the western part of Moultrie county, bounded north by Dora, east by Lovington and Sullivan townships, south by Shelby county, and west by Shelby and Macon counties. It contains 24,948 acres, 23,224 acres of which are improved; valued at \$243,769. There was originally about one-third of territory covered with timber, much of which has been cleared off and made into farms.

The rich lands are drained by the West Okaw river, Marrowbone creek and their tributaries, which flow south and south-easterly

through the township. The name Marrowbone, originated from the following peculiar circumstances:—Jacob McCune and Jones Daniels, while hunting in this region, encamped for the night on section 8, town. 14-4, and after lighting their camp-fire, made preparations for supper, which consisted of venison roasted before the fire. After eating the meat they broke the bones and feasted on the marrow. The next morning when they had prepared to leave, Daniels asked, "What shall we call this camp?" McCune looking around at the scattered bones with a keen remembrance of the feast, replied, "We will call it Marrowbone." Hence the name.

When the first settlers arrived in this region, there was still remaining here a fragment of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians. They were very friendly to the whites, and often invited them to sit at their camp-fires. When the early settlements began to appear along the edge of the Marrowbone timber, the poor Kickapoos again took up their march westward. At one time there was probably an Indian conflict on the place now owned by J. A. Strain, as all over the slight elevation, upon which his residence stands, there have been large numbers of flint and iron arrow heads, stone and iron hatchets, old gun locks, musket barrels, and trinkets of various kinds, plowed up and collected by Mr. Strain. When his father settled here there were numerous slight depressions over the surface, and upon investigation they were found to contain the remains of Indians. Several strings of beads, charms, etc., were taken from their graves. Mr. S. has a number of these curiosities in his possession, and many have been carried away by relic hunters.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Andrew Bone and Elias Kennedy, who came here together from Tennessee, were the first settlers in what is now Marrowbone township. They both brought their families with them, each in a wagon drawn by horses, and landed here in November, 1828. Mr. Bone was a native of North Carolina. He settled in the edge of the timber on section 24, town. 14-4, on the place now owned by W. F. Vaughan, and broke the first prairie in this part of the county. He died a few years after settling here, and left quite a large family, many of whose descendants are still living here. Elias Kennedy was born in Tennessee in the year 1800. Upon his arrival he settled in section 35, 14-4, where he built a cabin of rough, unhewn logs near the creek. He lived on this place about two years, and sold it to William Thomason, and moved farther north to section 27, and settled the place on which Robert Roney now lives. In about four years he sold this to a man by the name of Frederick, and moved across the West Okaw, about five miles, where he made some improvements, and again sold out to Reuben B. Ewing. He then re-crossed the West Okaw and settled near where the Marrowbone empties into it, where he constructed a small horse mill. He afterwards purchased of David Cochran, the place where M. M. Crowder now resides. He lived here for a time, and finally moved to Kansas, where he died in 1871. He had a family of eleven children, only four of whom are living, Finis E., in Kansas, and James C., Alexander and David F. are residing in this township. His daughter, Elizabeth W., born in February, 1829, was the first birth in the township.

After the two families there were no settlements made for nearly two years, or not until 1830, when there were several arrivals, but we are unable to give them in the order they came. James Fruit, a Kentuckian, who had first settled farther south in the Wakefield settlement, came into this country in the spring of 1830, and located on section 26, on the place where J. B. Hudson now resides. He afterwards settled the Peter Forsythe place. He died in 1845, and was at that time residing about a half mile west of Bethany. His widow was subsequently married to Major Poor, spoken of in East Nelson. She died in February, 1880. Several of the descendants of Mr. Fruit are perpetuating the name in the county. In the same year Thomas D. Lansden and George Baxter came together with their families.

Baxter remained here but a short time and moved into Shelby county. Mr. Lansden was a native of North Carolina, and brought with him a large family from Tennessee, where he was married and lived prior to his coming to this state. They reached this country

November 19th, 1830, and settled the Emanuel Sickafus place on section 24. From here he moved to the Evans place, just west of Bethany, where he died October 1st, 1838, at the age of 71 years. His wife died three years earlier. Mr. Lansden built the first blacksmith shop in the township. He was a good and useful man among the early settlers, and several of his descendants are among the best citizens of to-day. John Warren, a native of Tennessee, and Daniel Pound, his brother-in-law, came here together in October, 1830. He had a large family of boys and one daughter, Lucinda. Of this family, Daniel P. Warren is the only survivor living in this county. Jesse A. Walker, a North Carolinian, emigrated from Kentucky here in the fall of 1830, and settled the Frank Ward farm on Brush Creek. He had eight children, some of whom are yet living here. William Thomason settled in section 35, in the same year. Jerry Provolt also stopped here for a short time, in the Welborn settlement. William Salsman arrived in the same year, first stopping in Welborn settlement, and afterwards opened the farm, at present owned by Frank Hagerman. John Cook, sr., was a native of R. I., and moved here as early as 1830. He settled on section 3, 13-4, or near the Welborns. He became quite prominent in the organization of this county. At an early date he constructed an undershot water wheel grist mill on the West Okaw, and was a useful and enterprising man. He died some years ago, and his widow still survives. Larkin Beck from Kentucky, settled on section 28, 14-4, on the E. A. Walker place. Wm. C. Ward, and his son James O. Ward, with their families, came in June of the same year. Mr. Ward brought a large family, and several are now living here and in Shelby county. Allen Perryman, John and Edward Woolen, and Samuel and Simeon Robertson were also here in 1830. These families above mentioned were about all that settled here up to 1831. As taken from the county records, the first lands were entered as follows: April 21st, 1830, U. Kutch entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, T. 14, R. 4 east, 80 acres. June 11th, 1839, Joshua Johnson entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 9, T. 13, R. 4 E. 80 acres. Same date Andrew M. Bone entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 24, T. 14, R. 4 E. 80 acres. Oct. 14th, 1830, Wm. Thomason entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, T. 14, R. 4 E. 80 acres. Nov. 18th, 1830, John S. Woolen entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22, T. 14, R. 4 E. 80 acres. Dec. 8th, 1830, James Roney entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, T. 13, R. 4 E. 80 acres. Same date John Roney entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, same section, town and range containing 80 acres.

David Strain, another North Carolinian, landed here with his family October 12th, 1831, and settled on section 21, on the place where his son, John A., now resides. He had been here the year before and raised a crop in the Welborn settlement, and purchased of Allen Perryman the place on section 21, where he moved with his family, and where he resided until his death, September 9th, 1854. Mr. Strain was an early Justice of the Peace in this county, and one among the most intelligent and enterprising old settlers. He was twice married, and raised a large family, only two of whom are now living, viz: John A. Strain, who resides on the old homestead, and Lydia, the wife of Robert Livesay, residing in Oregon. Daniel Pea came here in 1831, and purchased Thomas D. Lansden's claim on section 24, and remained here about two years, then moved into what is now Lovington township. In 1832, James Roney, a native of Kentucky, located in the Melbourne settlement. He had a large family. Joshua and Robert, farmers in this township, Mary, widow of Joseph Sedgwick, and Louisa, the wife of W. Underwood, living in Kansas, are all of this family now living, that came to the county. George Mitchell, born in North Carolina,

brought his family here in 1832, and settled on section 24. He had a family of ten children, seven still living, viz: David, Samuel, Martha, Jane, widow of Thos. A. Bone, John B., Rachel A., widow of G. T. West, Wm. B. and Susan E., the wife of David Crowder, who are among the oldest living settlers in the county. The old gentleman was one of the first county commissioners. He was a wagon-maker by trade, but followed farming principally. He died on the place where he first settled in 1854, upward of 74 years of age. U. Kutch settled on the south side of section 23, in the fall of 1832, where he still lives, a hale and hearty old man. He was a great hunter, and killed eighteen deer the first three weeks after his arrival in this region. He says that there were plenty of Bee trees here when he came. On his first trip he found as many as four a day in the Marrowbone and West Okaw timber. Susan Bone, the widow of Thomas Bone, a brother of Andrew Bone, came here in 1833, with a family of three sons and one daughter. Beverly Taylor and James and Samuel Howell were also early settlers. In 1834, W. P. Foster and Ezekiel Sharp settled in the Bone settlement. Sharp died soon afterwards. Three of his sons, Robert, Joseph and James, are residents in this neighborhood.

Robert Morrison, from Tennessee, settled in 1834, and died the following year, when his family returned to Tennessee.

In 1833 or 1834 John Haberson came and settled the Crowder place. He was also from Tennessee, and after a short time returned there. Elisha Brison, a son-in-law of William Ward, was also here for a short time. The Freeland came in 1836; Enoch Walker and family and the Crowders in 1837; the Banksons in 1838. There are others, perhaps, that might be mentioned, but we feel that we have named most of the prominent early settlers, and for further information we will refer the reader to the Pioneer and other chapters in the front part of this work. The first death that we have any account of was that of a child of Edward Woolen, in 1830. The first burial-ground in the settlement was on Andrew Bone's place, now the property of W. F. Vaughan. The first marriage was James O. Ward to Elizabeth Stark, in the summer of 1831. Esquire Thomason performed the ceremony. William Crouch to Miriam Strain; Thomas Bone to Jane Mitchell; and Robert Law to Amanda Lansden, were also early marriages.

Addison Smith taught the first school in a log cabin, on section 27, in the summer of 1833. The early preachers were of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and the meetings were held at the cabins of the settlers. (*See Church History.*)

George Thomason, a very early settler, kept the first store in this part of the county. It was on section 35, and consisted of a small stock of general goods. This was in the year 1835. In 1832, Andrew Bone built a rude horse-mill, the first in this locality. In 1836, Robert Law built another of the same kind on the spot where the village of Bethany now stands. Beverly Taylor constructed a water-mill on the West Okaw in 1837. John Cook also built another of the same character farther down the stream.

The first steam saw and grist mill was built by John A. Strain in 1851. The engine and machinery were purchased at the Pineshops at Alton, and carted on wagons to this point. Thomas D. Lansden also built a water mill for William Foster in 1837.

The following are the supervisors who have represented Marrowbone:—John A. Freeland, Junior, elected in 1867; William P. McGuire, elected in 1868, and served until 1873; A. R. Scott, elected in 1873, served until 1875; was Chairman of Board in 1874. T. H. Crowder, elected in 1875, served until 1877; A. R. Scott, re-elected in 1877, served until 1880; W. P. McGuire, re-elected in 1880.

The township has at present 1595 population.

VILLAGE OF BETHANY.

This is a growing little place, situated on the line of the P. D. and E. R. R., in section 22. The land upon which it is located was entered by Robert Law, who built the first house. This was a small log cabin erected in 1834. Mr. Law was a farmer, and, as above-mentioned, built an early mill at this point. In 1837, Law sold out to A. N. Ashmore; and he soon afterwards sold out to Rev. A. M. Wilson. Mr. Wilson built a large two-story log house, which was considered quite a fine structure in those days. This was all the building done here until 1854, when Dr. J. D. Livesay, who was the first physician, erected a frame dwelling and storehouse, and in partnership with Thomas Sowell, opened a general stock of goods for sale. This was the first frame building, and is now used as a wagon shop by Lantz and Mitchell. The next house was a frame dwelling put up by William P. McGuire in April, 1857, and now owned by H. A. Smith. Mr. McGuire also erected the next building, a frame storehouse, in 1863, and opened a stock of goods. He built another store in 1864. This was brick, two stories high, and is now the property of Thomas Noble. A. N. Ashmore built the next house in 1865. It was a residence, and is now occupied by W. P. McGuire. McGuire built still another storehouse, and when completed sold it to A. R. Scott, who is the present owner. The present A. H. Antrim's store was erected by J. T. Smutz. A. K. Bone, E. Ransford, Peter Forsyth, Widow Robinson, Samuel Mitchell, and James Moore also built early residences. There was no school taught in the village proper until about 1871, when a Miss Snyder taught in the private residence of Stephen McReynolds. Christopher Beck taught the next school, in the second story of Mr. Smutz's storehouse. The present school-house was built in 1874. It is frame, one story, with two rooms, and employs two teachers.

The old Bethany church that stood on the village site, and from which it received its name, was built of hewed logs in 1838. It was replaced by the present frame structure in 1855, at a cost of \$2,200. This is the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The Methodist church was erected in the fall of 1872, and cost about \$2,500. It is built of brick, 40 x 50 feet, with spire.

There was a post-office established at this point in 1856, at Marrowbone, and J. L. Livesay was made the first post-master. W. P. McGuire, was next appointed, and through his efforts the name was changed to Bethany. O. P. Walker, A. R. Scott and J. G. Smutz have also had the office.

Bethany was incorporated as a village in the spring of 1877, and the following were the first trustees. J. F. Knight, President, B. F. McMennamy, D. F. Kennedy, Andrew Bankson, S. H. Sanner, G. T. Hill, clerk, J. G. Smutz, Treasurer. The present board are: J. H. McGuire, President, H. A. Smith, R. B. Wheeler, C. C. Creech, W. P. McGuire, T. Ray; G. W. Logan, clerk, and G. T. Hill, Treasurer.

In 1875 Hyland and son built a steam saw and grist-mill. It was a frame building about 18x24 feet, and is two stories high. It contained two sets of stones, one for wheat and one for corn, and a circular saw. It is now owned by A. R. Scott, and operated as a saw-mill by T. J. Clark.

The Bethany Steam Flouring-Mill and Elevator, was erected in the summer of 1880 by A. R. Scott. It is frame, three stories high and 26x34 feet square, with engine-rooms 16x34 feet, and a belt crib 14x48. It cost about \$12,000. There are four run of burrs. The elevator is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 5000 bushels storage, and can shell and load 3000 bushels of corn a day.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF 1880.

General Stores.—A. R. Scott, A. H. Antrim.*Groceries.*—E. Hampton.*Groceries and Restaurant.*—R. Hampton.*Drugs.*—B. F. McMennamy.*Hardware, etc.*—A. B. Frazier.*Harness.*—Edward Stables & Son.*Millinery.*—Miss Emma Hogg, Misses Dora and Ida Hampton.*Furniture.*—J. G. Smutz.*Undertaker.*—C. C. Crecch.*Wagon Shop.*—Lentz & Mitchell, T. Ray.*Lumber and Coal.*—G. W. Logan.*Blacksmith Shops.*—J. P. McCord, C. Strain, and J. Matherson.*Shoe Shop.*—R. B. Utterback.*Barber Shop.*—E. Norton.*Butcher.*—R. Hampton.*Grain Dealer.*—T. P. Logan.*Physicians.*—E. A. Pyatt, B. F. McMennamy.*Stock Dealers.*—Scott & Little, J. McGuire.*Livery Stable.*—Robert Lanum.*Carpenter Shop.*—Smith & Lansden.*Brick Yard.*—Wm. Mitchell.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



JAMES C. KENNEDY

R. KENNEDY was born in Wilson county, Tenn., on the 8th of January, 1825. The Kennedy family was of Irish descent, and early residents of North Carolina. His father, Elias Kennedy, was born in Kentucky, in 1800, moved from there to Tennessee, and in 1822 married Isabella Dobbins, daughter of Alexander Dobbins and Mary Carson. She was born in Sumner county, Tennessee; her parents moved to that State from North Carolina; two of her brothers took part as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The Dobbins family came to America from county Down, in Ireland. In the fall of 1823, Elias Kennedy left Tennessee with his family and came to Illinois; he first settled in Todd's Point township, Shelby county, but in a few months came to the present Marrowbone township, in Moultrie county, and settled on the west fork of the Okaw, in section 35 of township 14, range 4. He afterwards moved to the vicinity of Sullivan, but after two years moved back to section 36 of Marrowbone township.

One of the first in Marrowbone township, he put up a horse mill, which he ran about three years, and then moved half a mile west of Bethany. In 1865 he moved to Kansas, and died there in 1877; his wife, who had been born in the same year, died a couple of months previously. He had but little means when he came to the State, but accumulated considerable property. He joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church, when a young man in Tennessee, and on coming to Moultrie county assisted in organizing the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which for a number of years he was elder. About 1847, with the view of securing greater liberty to preach the gospel, he severed his connection with the Cumberland Presbyterians and joined the Protestant Methodists. He was a local preacher in that denomination till his death. He never occupied any public office; he was a whig in politics, and afterwards became a republican. Five of his sons served in the army during the Rebellion; three were in the 21st Illinois Regiment, and one in the 41st Regiment.

James C. Kennedy was the second child; he was between three and four years old on coming to this State; he obtained his education in the ordinary district schools. He was married in July, 1849, to Rebecca J. Livesay, who was born in Maury county, Tennessee, October, 1828; her father, Evan Livesay, was of English descent, and came to Tennessee from Virginia; her mother, Elizabeth Mitchell, was from Orange county, North Carolina. Mrs. Kennedy came to Washington county, Illinois, in 1830, and to this county in 1835. Her father, mother, and younger sister died of fever in 1835, and she was raised by her grandfather, George Mitchell. In December, 1849, Mr. Kennedy moved to his present location on the prairie, in section 11; he was one of the first to move so far away from the timber. He has had nine children, Amanda J., wife of James A. Butt; Emily E., who married John A. Crowder; David L., who died at the age of two years; Estalioia Isabell, who died in January, 1879, at the age of nineteen; Elias G., James B., Mary Alice, William C., and John C. Mr. Kennedy was first a whig in politics, voted for Taylor for president, in 1848, and subsequently became a republican. For many years he and his wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

J. A. STRAIN.

THIS gentleman, now one of the oldest settlers of Marrowbone township, has been living in that part of the county since October, 1831. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, April 30th, 1824. His grandfather, Alexander Strain, moved to North Carolina from Pennsylvania. His father, David Strain, was born in Orange county, North Carolina; was raised there, and in the year 1811 married Margaret Mitchell, who was a native of the same county. Her father, John Mitchell, was captured by the British during the Revolutionary war, and for some time held a prisoner. About six months after their marriage, Mr. Strain's parents moved to Maury county, Tennessee, where the family lived till the fall of 1831, and then moved to Illinois, and settled in what is now Moultrie county. The location which they chose was section twenty-one, of township

fourteen, range four. Here Mr. Strain's father lived till his death in September, 1854. His wife had died several years previously. He came to this state without much means, and died in good circumstances. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and for about twenty years the Methodist ministers were accustomed to hold their services at his house. The religious society there organized, gave birth to the present Bethany Methodist Church. David Strain also filled the office of justice of the peace.

J. A. Strain was the seventh of a family of ten children, and the only son who grew to maturity. He was seven years of age when the family came to Moultrie county, then included in Shelby and Macon counties. His education was obtained in the neighborhood of where he lived in Marrowbone township. The schools were the old-fashioned subscription schools, held in log school-houses, on which the children of the early pioneers were obliged to rely for their educational facilities. On the 25th of January, 1844, he married Peninah Walker, daughter of Jesse D. Walker. She was born in Christian county, Kentucky. For three years Mr. Strain carried on a saw-mill on Marrowbone creek, and with that exception, has always been engaged in farming. This mill was run by steam, and was the first mill of that kind ever constructed in Moultrie county. After his father's death he took charge of the old farm, on which he has been living ever since. He has five children living: Sarah M., now the wife of John P. McCord; Mary L., who married John Pesch; William De Witt C., and Susan Lydia. In his politics, Mr. Strain was first a whig, and cast his first vote for President for Gen. Taylor in 1848. After the whig party dissolved he became a republican, and has been a member of that party ever since. He joined the Methodist Church when only eight years of age, and has been connected with that religious body ever since. He has been connected with the Bethany Methodist Church from its organization. A view of his residence in Marrowbone township appears on another page.

JAMES FREELAND, (DECEASED.)

AMONG the early settlers of Marrowbone township was the Freeland family, which settled on section seventeen of township fourteen, range four, in the fall of 1836. James Freeland was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in the year 1794. He was raised in the same county, and married Jane Strain. Though he had but limited opportunities, he obtained a good English education. He learned surveying, and followed it for a number of years. For several years he held the position of surveyor for Orange county. In the spring of 1836 the family moved to Tennessee, and, after remaining six months in that state, in the fall of the same year came to Illinois, and settled in Moultrie county, then a part of Macon. At that time the settlements, which were few in number, were confined to the timber; most of the old settlers thought the prairie would never be brought under cultivation. James Freeland died at the house of his son, David Freeland, in Macon county, in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven; he was a good and useful citizen. In North Carolina, he had belonged to the old-school Presbyterian Church, and had served as clerk of the church with which he was connected. On coming to this state he united with the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and afterward assisted in forming the New Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Marrowbone township. He was liberal in support of the church, and consistent and devoted in his religious principles. He was first a whig in politics, and afterward united with the free-soil democracy, and supported Lincoln for the presidency. He came to this state with

little capital, but acquired considerable means, and at one time owned about fifteen hundred acres of land in Moultrie county. He had eleven children altogether; a daughter died in North Carolina, and ten came to this state; only three are now living—John A. Freeland, of Sullivan; David J. Freeland, of Macon county; and S. D. Freeland, of Marrowbone township. Miriam married Joel Cloud, and died in Marrowbone township; James Freeland entered the Cumberland Presbyterian Ministry and died in Sullivan: he founded the seminary at Sullivan, and at the time of his death was its principal. Elizabeth married Joseph Knight, and died in Marrowbone township. William T. Freeland served during the war of the rebellion as second lieutenant of Co. F, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry Regiment; he died in the hospital at St. Louis, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh, twenty-two days after the battle. Nancy married Turner Johnson, and died near Wenona, Illinois. Salina died in girlhood. S. D. Freeland, the only one residing in Marrowbone township, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, December 1st, 1835; he was about eight months old when the family came to Illinois; he married Susannah, daughter of William Mincey.—she was born on Sand creek, in the eastern part of Moultrie county. He was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion and served nine months, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. He has six children: Jane, James, William, David, George, and Albert. He is a man of liberal and independent views and has generally acted with the republican party. He is an elder in the New Hope Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS NOBLE.

THIS gentleman, who has lived in Marrowbone township since October, 1866, was born in Stark county, Ohio, four miles from Massillon, on the 24th of August, 1835. Both his father and grandfather were natives of England, and both were named Thomas Noble. His father was born and raised in Westmoreland, England, and married Isabella Cooper, also a native of Westmoreland. In the year 1834 they emigrated to America and settled in Stark county, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch was the first child born after the coming of the family to this country. On coming to America his father had considerable means, and went into the business of raising sheep and wheat. He was a good farmer, a man of enterprise and energy, and was among the first to take advantage of improved agricultural implements and machinery for farming, after their invention. In the year 1845, in company with his brother, John Noble, and a cousin named Robert Golding, he purchased about seven hundred acres of land at Todd's Point, on which to try the experiment of raising sheep, and John Atkinson was sent to Illinois to represent their interests. Mr. Noble's father died in December, 1848.

The subject of this biography was raised in Stark county, Ohio; he attended school in the neighborhood where he lived, and also the Union High School at Massillon, Ohio; he began farming for himself when about twenty years of age; he learned the telegraph business, and followed it for some time. He was married Nov. 21, 1857, to Subina Monroe, a native of Stark county, Ohio. For a number of years he was engaged in farming on his father's old homestead farm, and also, to a considerable extent, traded in stock. In the fall of 1866 he came to Illinois, to take charge, in behalf of the heirs, of large tracts of land which had been owned by his uncle, John Noble. These tracts comprised upwards of five thousand acres, and lay in Marrowbone and Dora townships of Moultrie county, and Pickaway and Todd's Point townships of Shelby county.

He built his present residence soon after coming to the state, and also engaged in farming. He has five children: Thomas, Jennie, John, Ann and Isabella. He has been a republican in politics; he is, however, a man of liberal and independent views, in no sense a partisan, and in local elections he always voted for the man whom he considered best fitted for the office, without regard to politics. He possesses considerable mental activity and originality of thought. Within the last few years he has given much attention to inventions, and among the articles which he has brought into being are a car-coupler, a railway car adapted to the humane transportation of cattle, in which feed and water can be provided on the journey, and other useful and important contrivances, for which he has secured patents. His farm consists of the south half of section six, township thirteen, range five.

JOHN ATKINSON.

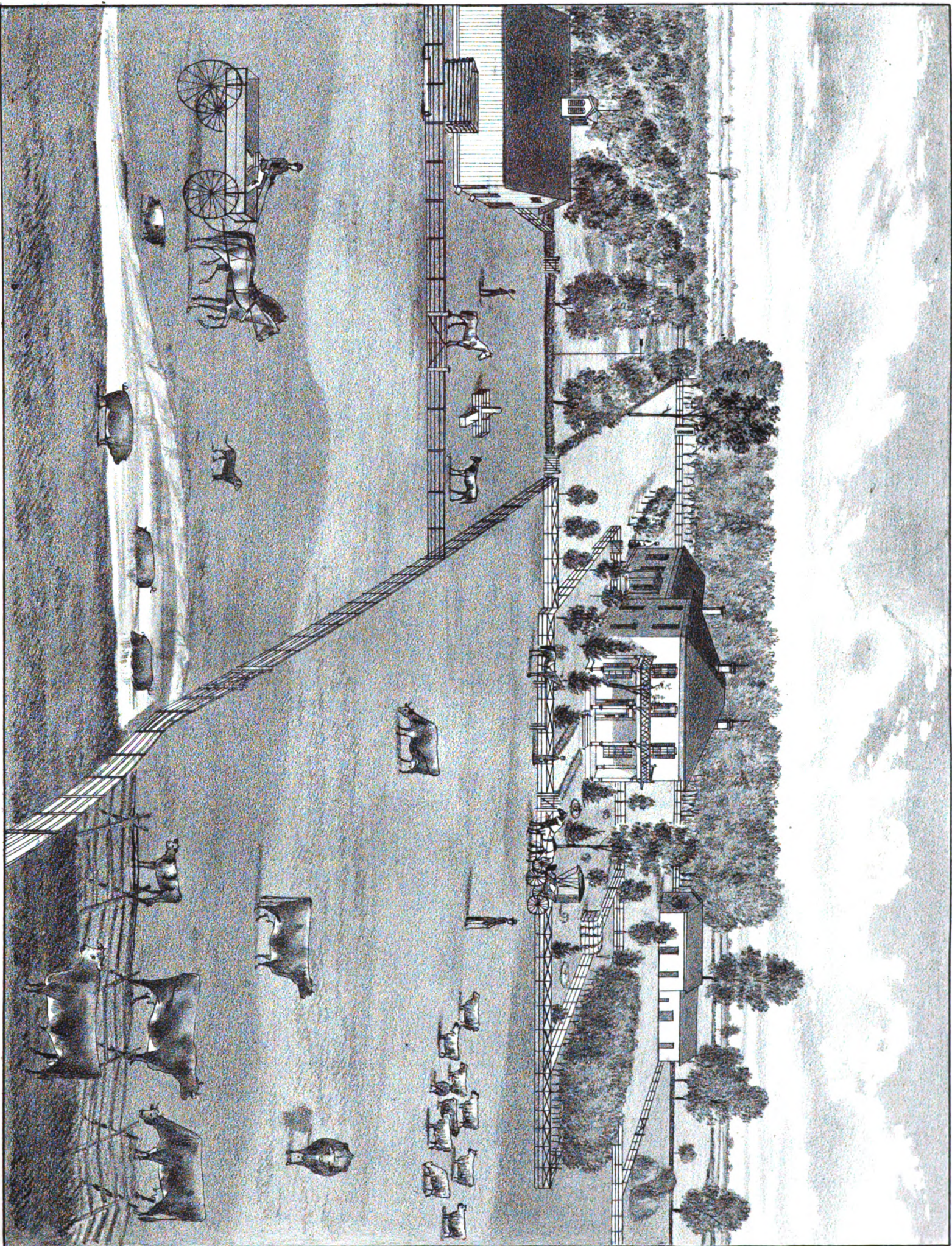
JOHN ATKINSON, one of the leading farmers of Moultrie county, is a native of England, and was born in Bland in the north part of Yorkshire near the boundaries of Westmoreland, on the fifth of December, 1799. He was the son of Thomas Atkinson and his wife, Mary, whose maiden name was Herd. His mother died when he was a child six years of age. His father was a man of strong and rugged constitution, was industrious and energetic, never sick, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The subject of this sketch was the next to the oldest child. He has an older sister still living in England. He was raised in the same neighborhood in which he was born. His home was two miles distant from the ancestral home of the Washington family, and among Mr. Atkinson's friends in his youth was Thomas Washington, a distant cousin of George Washington, who gave Mr. Atkinson when seventeen, a watch which he carried many years. For several years during childhood he was sickly and unable to attend school. He was proficient in arithmetic and thoroughly qualified himself for the transaction of ordinary business. After his mother's death his father married a woman whose conduct toward the children by her husband's first marriage was marked by great kindness, and Mr. Atkinson had his home at his father's house till after he was grown and married. His marriage took place in his twenty-third year to Alice Taylor, the oldest child of Thomas Taylor. She was born at Firbank in Westmoreland.

Mr. Atkinson began life for himself by renting the Croselbeck farm in Bland. This embraced sixty acres, and was considered a large farm in that part of England. The farms were small, sometimes containing only ten or fifteen acres. After giving up the Croselbeck place, he rented the New House farm on which he lived till he came to America. The rent was high, and finding it impossible to accumulate any means in England, he determined to make his home in a new country where he could find a better opportunity to provide for his family. He came to America in the year 1843 with his wife and family, then consisting of eight children. Landing at New York he at once set out for Ohio. At that time no railroads to the West were in existence. A steamboat carried them to Albany, and from that place they proceeded by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo; from Buffalo to Cleveland by steamer and thence by canal to Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. Near Massillon lived Thomas Noble, whom Mr. Atkinson had met in England. Mr. Noble was largely engaged in the sheep business, and Mr. Atkinson had been accustomed to sheep from boyhood. While in Ohio he was in the employment of Mr. Noble. The latter had purchased six hundred acres of land near Todd's Point, Illinois, (the present farm of Mr. Atkinson,) and wishing to try

the experiment of raising sheep on the Illinois prairies, he dispatched Mr. Atkinson with a flock of nine hundred sheep to this State. Mr. Atkinson brought with him his family. The sheep were driven all the way from Ohio. The journey occupied seven weeks and four days. Their outfit consisted of two wagons, and they camped out along the road. He reached Todd's Point in August, 1845, and with two exceptions Mr. Atkinson was the first Englishman to make his home in that part of Shelby and Moultrie counties. Soon afterward Englishmen began to arrive in considerable numbers, and all came to Mr. Atkinson's house as headquarters, so that their house for several years was always crowded. Among those to follow them from England, was Robert Wilson, their nearest neighbor in the old country, whose sons, Richard and William Wilson, are now among the representative farmers of Lowe township in Moultrie county, while another son, Thomas Wilson, resides in Chicago. While in Ohio Mr. Atkinson had visited Indiana and Michigan with the view of making a home for his family, but found no place he liked so well as Illinois.

When he came to this state he had but little means. The entire amount in his possession was a solitary English guinea which he had carried with him from the time he left England. He worked one year for Mr. Noble, receiving one hundred and fifty dollars wages, and then began raising sheep with Mr. Noble on shares. The corn for feeding was purchased at nine cents a bushel. The wolves were bad and troublesome, and were so bold that they would attack the sheep even in the day time. They killed one hundred of his flock in a single night. Mr. Atkinson continued in the sheep business for many years till the fencing up of the prairies and other reasons rendered it unprofitable on a large scale. His flock at one time consisted of between four and five thousand head, and he was one of the men most largely interested in the sheep business in Shelby and Moultrie counties. His sheep proved profitable and he acquired enough means to purchase of Mr. Noble four hundred acres of land. This was his first purchase of land, to which he made subsequent additions. He also tried the business of raising fine blooded stock, but after a short trial gave up the experiment. He has given considerable land to his children, has managed his business with shrewdness and success, and is now numbered among the wealthiest men in the Todd's Point settlement. The death of his wife took place on the 14th of February, 1875. He has had nine children, whose names are as follows:—Mary, now the wife of Thomas Hadwin of Todd's Point township, Shelby county; Jane Atkinson; Thomas Atkinson, who is carrying on the mercantile business at Todd's Point; John Atkinson, whose death resulted from an accident on the 20th of June, 1875; Eleanor, now the wife of John Turner of Todd's Point township, Shelby county; James Atkinson, who resides in Pickaway township, Shelby county; William Atkinson, a farmer of Pickaway Township, Shelby county; Alice, who married Thomas McGlashan, of Pickaway township, Shelby county; and Elizabeth, who died in England at the age of seven weeks.

In his political opinions Mr. Atkinson was a Whig in England. In this country he became associated with the Republican party on its formation, and has been a Republican ever since, and has voted the Republican ticket at every Presidential election since the organization of the party, except the last, when he was prevented from going to the polls on account of sickness. He has never taken any active part in politics nor has ever been an office-holder. His time has been devoted to his business and the management of his farm. He is recognized as a man of large experience and sound judgment on stock and agriculture, and at the state fairs at Springfield and other agricultural exhibitions he has frequently been selected as



"SHANTY FARM" THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN ATKINSON. SEC. 7, T. 13 R. 4, MARROWBONE T. P. MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

one of the judges of stock. He bears a good record as a business man. Though able and willing to maintain his own rights, he is quiet and peaceable in disposition, and in personal disputes or suits at law he has never taken any part. He may be said to have carved out his own fortune by his industry and superior business ability. He came to the state with but little means, and has reached a position as a prominent agriculturist and public-spirited citizen, while he commands the respect of the whole community. He is a man of liberal views. An illustration of his farm appears on another page. When he came to Todd's Point, there were few settlements in that section, and he is now one of the pioneer residents of that part of the county. Though his head is silvered over with the frost of many winters, his eye is still keen and his mind fresh, active and vigorous.

ROBERT CROWDER (DECEASED),

Who died September 22, 1877, was one of the old residents and leading citizens of Marrowbone township. He was a native of Bunkum county, North Carolina, and was born on the 14th of July, 1807. The Crowder family is of German origin. His father, Elisha Crowder, died when the subject of this sketch was a small child. His mother, Mary McCarty, was of Irish and English descent. After her first husband's death she married John Tow. The first nine years of Mr. Crowder's life were spent in North Carolina, and then the family moved to East Tennessee, and settled near Greenville, in Greene county, where he was raised. The country was rough and mountainous, and afforded few advantages for obtaining an education. The schools were subscription schools, the family had but little means and consequently he had but little opportunity to go to school. He attended school about six weeks or two months. All his acquirements in the way of obtaining an education were secured by his own efforts, and were largely acquired by a practical acquaintance with the business affairs of life. He was naturally gifted with a strong and vigorous mind, and on business subjects possessed sound judgment. He lived at home till nearly grown. After beginning life on his own account he worked on a farm. Wages were then low, and while he lived in East Tennessee he accumulated little property. He was married on the 17th of January, 1827, to Barbara Prater, who was born in Greene county, East Tennessee, April 15, 1807, the daughter of Isaac Prater and Sarah Morgan. Her grandfather was a Virginian, and her parents came to Tennessee from North Carolina. Mrs. Crowder was raised by John McCord. One child, David M. Crowder, was born in Tennessee, and then in the fall of 1828, Robert Crowder moved to Indiana. He first settled in Ripley county, eighteen miles from Madison, and lived for a time near New Marion, in Jennings county. In the fall of 1836, he moved to Missouri, and settled seven miles from Booneville, near the Missouri river, where a number of the relatives of the family lived. He only lived there one year, and never purchased any land in that state. He then came to Illinois, and arrived in what was then Shelby, now Moultrie county, on the 15th of January, 1838. He settled on Section 22 of township 14, range 4 east. Several settlements had been made along the timber. The prairie was wild and uncultivated, and at that time the old settlers generally thought would never be settled up. Mr. Crowder's means then consisted of three horses, a wagon, some household furniture and some two or three hundred dollars in money. He had great energy, untiring industry, and was ambitious to get along well in the world and se-

cure a good start for his children. He bought eighty acres of land partly on time. There were then no means of making money, and he was burdened with the interest on this debt for several years. In 1845, he cleared it of all incumbrance. He never made money rapidly, but after he had secured a good start accumulated steadily and became one of the wealthiest citizens of that part of the county. At one time he was the heaviest tax-payer in Marrowbone township. He never followed any other occupation than farming. He had ten children: David M., William A., Sarah Jane, whose death was occasioned by being burnt when a child; Thomas H., Mary Susan, who died in childhood; Robert Smith, who enlisted in Company E. twenty-first regiment Illinois infantry, as orderly sergeant, and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863; James H., Andrew W., who enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Illinois regiment, and was killed during the siege of Vicksburg, in June, 1863, when only about sixteen years of age; John A., and Marshall M. Crowder.

In his politics he began life as a democrat, and cast his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. Jackson's opposition to a National Bank made him a whig, and he remained a member of that party till the formation of the republican party, when his views on the slavery question made him a republican. He was a supporter of the republican party till his death. He had decided views on political questions, but took no active part in politics as far as holding office was concerned, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs. He was a member of the church from an early period of his life. On coming to this county he united with the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member till his death. For a long number of years he filled the position of elder in that church till unable to discharge its duties on account of advancing age. He was a man of sincere religious convictions, and his influence through life was cast on the side of morality and virtue. He had strict temperance principles, and disliked nothing so much as the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He was never known to enter a place where liquor was sold in all his life, and by example and precept endeavored to instill into the minds of his children his own convictions on this subject. He was charitable and benevolent, and was particularly kind toward children so unfortunate as to be left orphans. His house was the home for several. He also acted as guardian for several, and in settling their affairs never made any charge against them for food or clothing or his own time or trouble, but only for money actually expended. A poor and ambitious young man anxious to succeed in the world always found in him a ready helper. He was always willing to help a man who would help himself, but had little sympathy for those who asked aid without being willing to use their own exertions. Many men now in the county owe their success in life to his assistance and indulgence in financial matters. He had strong convictions on all subjects. He made up his mind cautiously, and never expressed an opinion till he had fully reached his conclusions. Having once made up his mind he occupied no compromise position, but always took an advanced stand on any question. His death was regretted as that of an honorable and useful man and a good citizen. He was a self-made man. He began life under disadvantageous circumstances, and had fewer opportunities than fall to most men. His accumulations were not the result of any large transaction or any fortunate business enterprise, but were secured by constant effort and assiduous industry. His life should be an example to young men as to what can be accomplished by industry and energy under the most disadvantageous circumstances. He was a man of medium height and dark complexion. His health through life had generally been good,

and his constitution was originally rugged. He died after a short illness, and his remains now repose in the Bethany grave-yard, near the church of which so many years he was a member.

JOHN B. MITCHELL.

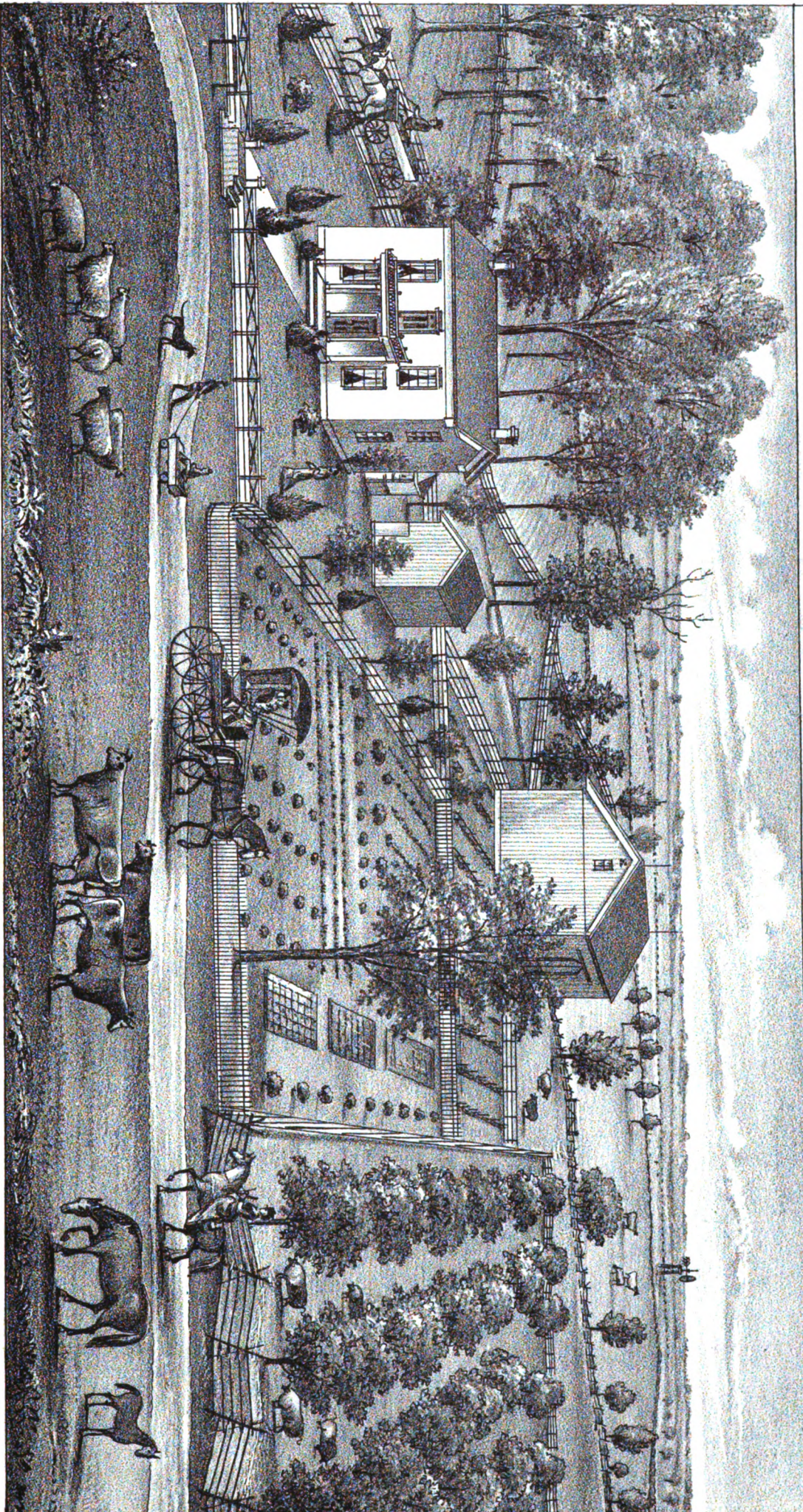
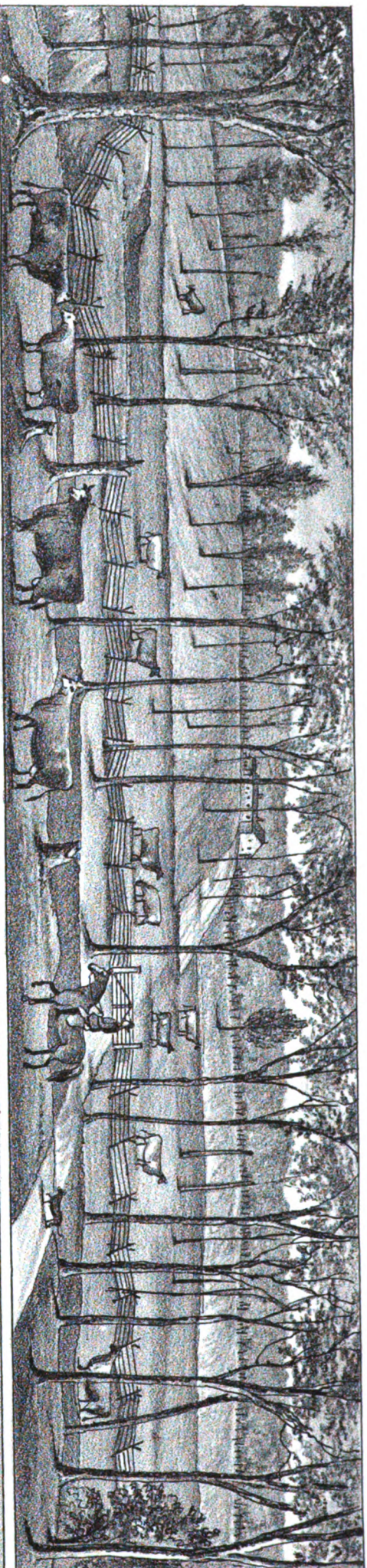
JOHN B. MITCHELL was born in Maury county, Tennessee, December fifth, 1820. His great-grandfather was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who emigrated to America, accompanied by two brothers. They settled in Virginia and North Carolina. His grandfather, John Mitchell, was born in Ireland, and was a small boy when he came to America, a short time before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. When the Revolution began John Mitchell was not old enough to enter the army, but toward the close of the struggle entered the Continental army, and did what he could to secure the liberties of the American people. He moved from North Carolina to Maury county, Tennessee, and lived to be about one hundred years old. George Mitchell, father of John B. Mitchell, was born in Orange county, North Carolina. His second wife (Mr. Mitchell's mother), was Jane Cathey. He moved to Moultrie county in 1832. He served fourteen years as justice of the peace in Tennessee, and was one of the first court of county commissioners after the organization of Moultrie county. This court convened April tenth, 1843. He died in 1854, upwards of eighty years of age. His wife died about a year previous. John B. Mitchell was about twelve years old when the family moved to Illinois. He obtained the foundation of his education in Maury county, Tennessee. The country was new, and the schools poor when he came to this state. He was married September twenty-eighth, 1848, to Mary W. Walker, who was born in Christian county, Kentucky, September twenty-fourth, 1828. Her father, Enoch Walker, moved to Illinois, and settled on Welborn's creek in 1838. After his marriage, Mr. Mitchell moved to his present farm, where he has since been living. He owns two hundred and fifty-six acres of land. He was first a whig, voted for Henry Clay in 1844, and has been a republican since the dissolution of the whig party. He joined the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member ever since, when sixteen years of age. He has nine children: Rebecca Jane, now Mrs. Logan Beck; Amanda Elizabeth, wife of Francis Waggoner; Margaret Luticia, who married Samuel McGee, and died when twenty-three years old; Mary Susan, wife of Jonathan C. Daizey; Martha Ann, now Mrs. James Wheeler; George Enoch Mitchell; Elisha A. Mitchell; Nancy Ellen, who died at the age of eight years, and Sarah Pamela Rosaline, who died when over three

years old. Mr. Mitchell has been a resident of Marrowbone township since November, 1832, and may be considered one of the pioneer citizens of that part of the county.

E. S. ADAMS.

E. S. ADAMS, a view of whose farm in Marrowbone township appears on another page, is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 17th of February, 1834. His ancestors came from North Carolina, and were among the early settlers of Kentucky. His grandfather, Ephraim Adams, was born in North Carolina, was married in that state, and came to Kentucky soon after Boone made his first settlement. His wife was a Bryant, a sister to the wife of Daniel Boone. Joel Adams, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky in the year 1797, and was raised in that state near the frontier post which Boone and his companions had established. He married Susannah Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor, who was a Virginian, and had been a soldier of the Revolutionary war. She was born in Kentucky. Mr. Adams' mother died in Kentucky in 1840, and his father in 1848. Edward S. Adams was the seventh of a family of nine children. His birthplace was seventeen miles east of Louisville. He was raised in that neighborhood. The schools were all of the subscription order, and afforded inferior advantages, in contrast with those of the present time. Each family had to pay for the education of its own children. Mr. Adams went to school quite regularly, and secured a good education in the common branches. His father died when he was nearly fourteen, and after that event he was obliged to earn his own living. He found employment on a farm. He first came to Illinois in the year 1852, when nineteen years old, and remained for a time in Sullivan township, Moultrie county, but in the fall of 1853 returned to Kentucky. In the spring of 1855 he came back to this state. In 1856 he rented a farm three miles north-west of Sullivan, and was farming on rented land three years. He was married on the 23d of September, 1858, to Matilda Ann Roney, daughter of John Roney, one of the old settlers at Todd's Point. Mrs. Adams was born and raised at Todd's Point, in Marrowbone township. Since 1859 Mr. Adams has been living on his present farm, which consists of 267 acres. He has five children, John, Alice, Jenettie, William and Edward. He has always been a democrat in politics, and has been an active and consistent member of that party since 1856, when he cast his first vote for president for James Buchanan. He is known as a man of liberal views and enterprising disposition, and his name deserves a place in this work as one of the representative farmers of Marrowbone township.





FARM RESIDENCE OF E. S. ADAMS, Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 4, (MARROWBONE T_P) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

TODD'S POINT TOWNSHIP

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



TODD'S POINT TOWNSHIP. (Shelby county) derived its name from William Todd, who settled at the point of timber on the Okaw in 1835. It is bounded on the north and east, by Moultrie county, on the south by Okaw township, on the west by Pickaway. It has an area of 20 square miles, or 12,800 acres, situated in Town. 13, Range 4. This is a fine agricultural township, and possesses many superior advantages for farming purposes. Its soil is everywhere excellent, and, with but few exceptions, there is no waste land. It originally had its share of timber of fine quality. The fact that this was one of the first townships in the county to attract the attention of settlers, and the results after fifty-two years of sturdy toil expended on its general improvements speak volumes for it. You will find over its surface neat farm-houses, with neatly cultivated farms, prominent among which is that of John Turner's, situated on section 18. Mr. Turner is one of the enterprising farmers not only of this township, but also of the county; and as a grower and breeder of fine stock few excel him.

Among the early settlers was William L. Ward, a native of Kentucky who emigrated to this state in the year 1828; he settled on the north-west quarter of section 32. He afterward moved out into the Robinson Creek settlement, where he lived until his death.

Benjamin Cutler came to this township in the year 1828, and settled on section 26, and opened a grocery, the first in the neighborhood, and for a time it was quite a resort for the early settlers and backwoods hunters who congregated there upon Saturdays, spinning yarns and talking over the hairbreadth escapes from the Indians. He continued to dispose of his wares and merchandize for a number of years, and then sold out and moved to Texas. The house and fixtures he sold to W. S. Bland, a native of Ohio, who resided here for several years, then built on section 23, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1867, leaving the old place to his son, E. Bland, where he now lives.

Eli Waller settled on section 35 in August, 1828. He bought out two "squatters" who had become frightened at the demonstrations of the Indians who were making sugar on the Okaw at the mouth of the big branch. The men with their wives left in a hurry, one of the men riding on horseback, while the other with the women followed in an ox-wagon bound for Kantuck. He first moved into the cabin that stood on the edge of the timber not far from where William Ward afterwards built. The following winter he moved into a cabin that stood on the opposite side of what is now the main road near where Gollohu now lives. He resided here until his death November 13, 1856. He had accumulated quite a property, having about seven or eight hundred acres of land.

John Welborn, Sr., settled here in the year 1830 near the point.

Payton Moore, a native of Kentucky, came here and settled upon section 35, as early as 1832, where he lived about seven years, then moved to Moultrie county near Todd's Point, where he now resides.

John Henderson, a native of Maryland, came to this county in 1831, and settled on section 15, where Martin Roney now lives.

Skelton Birkett, a native of Cumberland county, England, settled on section 17 west of Todd's Point in the prairie, in the year 1848, and has become one of the large farmers and stock-raisers. He was one of the first to venture away from the timber to open up a farm.

John and Joseph Foster, natives of Yorkshire, England, came the same year, 1848, and settled south-east of Birkett's.

John Atkinson, also a native of England, settled near the Point in the early days of its infancy. After residing here a few years he moved to the south-west corner of Moultrie county.

William Wright, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, settled in the south-west part of the township, in the edge of the timber. He was one among the first permanent settlers, and a successful farmer, having accumulated a large property; at his death, in 1871, he was the owner of about three thousand acres of land. He left a wife and family of eight children; they all reside in and near the old homestead.

Kit Johnson was another of the early settlers, one much liked by all who knew him. In early times the Methodist circuit rider held meetings at his house, and for a number of years after the regular preaching was held at Kit Johnson's cabin. In the year 1851 came J. W. Scott from Licking county, Ohio, who settled upon section 31, and by thrift, patience, and industry, has accumulated quite a property, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, has a well-improved farm, of which a view may be seen on another page of this work.

First land-entries were made by the following named persons:— On the 9th day of September, 1829, Samuel Walker entered the E. half of the N. W. quarter, section 23, 80 acres. On the 10th day of September, 1829, Benj. Cutler entered the E. half of the S. E. quarter, section 23, 80 acres. October 15th, 1829, Samuel Walker entered the W. half, N. W. quarter, section 23, 80 acres. October 19th, 1829, L. Wright and A. H. Martin entered the W. half of the S. E. quarter, section 26, 80 acres.

First School was taught in a log cabin abandoned by squatters.

The Church, on section 18, erected in 1877, on Skelton Birkett's farm, is of the Christian denomination.

VILLAGE OF TODD'S POINT.

It is located on section 16, and was named in honor of William Todd, who first settled here in 1835. In 1856, an Englishman, John Turner, who was a shoemaker, built the first cabin in what is now the town, and began working at his trade. In a few years after the citizens in the neighborhood succeeded in getting a post-office established here, and Mr. Turner was the first post-master, and held the position for a number of years. In 1866 John Noble, Wm. Roney, and Thomas Atkinson, built a brick building, and began merchandizing; the store is now kept by R. C. Noble, who is the present post-master. Thomas Atkinson built another building, and is also engaged in the mercantile business at the point.

Wagon-maker, Joseph Pierce, sr.

Blacksmiths, John Nicholson and Joseph Pierce, jr.

Doctor D. L. Davidson is the physician of the village.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, known as the Crystal

Fountain Lodge No. 120, was organized in 1871 with 22 charter members. They built a nice hall in 1875,—regular meetings are held every Saturday evening. (Present membership 40.)

Mail received every Wednesday and Saturday from Bethany, a station situate on the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad.

Drainage.—The principal stream is the West Okaw, entering in section 14, running south and east. Big Branch enters on section 15, flowing east to the Okaw and drains the north-eastern part of the township.

The following-named gentlemen have held the office of supervisor:—

Skelton Birkett, elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. D. R. Wright, elected in 1876, and by re-election served until 1879. Skelton Birkett was elected in the spring of 1879, re-elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SKELTON BIRKETT.

AMONG the substantial leading agriculturists and prominent men of Shelby county, stands the name which heads this sketch. He is a native of Cumberland county, England, and was born near Kiswick, August 13th, 1820. The family is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, and pure English on the maternal. His father, John Birkett, was a substantial farmer and stock raiser, and was in good financial circumstances. He lived and died on the place he was born. His death occurred in November, 1873. He married Mary Skelton, who died June 3d, 1840, in her forty-seventh year. By this union there were ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Five of the children are yet living. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in the family. He spent his boyhood days at work upon the farm and in attending school, and received in the latter a good English education. On Christmas day 1839, he left home, and started out in the world to seek his fortune. He went to Santa Cruz Island, in the West Indies, where he was employed as a planter on a sugar plantation. He remained there for eight years and five months, when his health failing him, he came north to America, and landed in New York, where he stopped for two weeks. He then went to Stark county, Ohio; then to Cleveland, and from there by steamboat to Covington, Indiana; then came to Illinois, and stopped one week in Vermilion county, then went back to Covington, and from there to Terre Haute, and took the stage for Shelbyville, Ills., arriving there August 31st, 1848. He went out to Todd's Point, where he found work on a farm for one year. The next year he entered a section of land in sec. 17, of Todd's Point township. It was raw open prairie, unimproved. The following winter he commenced breaking his land, and fenced one hundred and sixty acres. He purchased one hundred head of cattle, and seven hundred sheep, and began his prosperity by engaging in stock, sheep raising, and wool business. He also at the same time commenced permanent improvements, building a house,

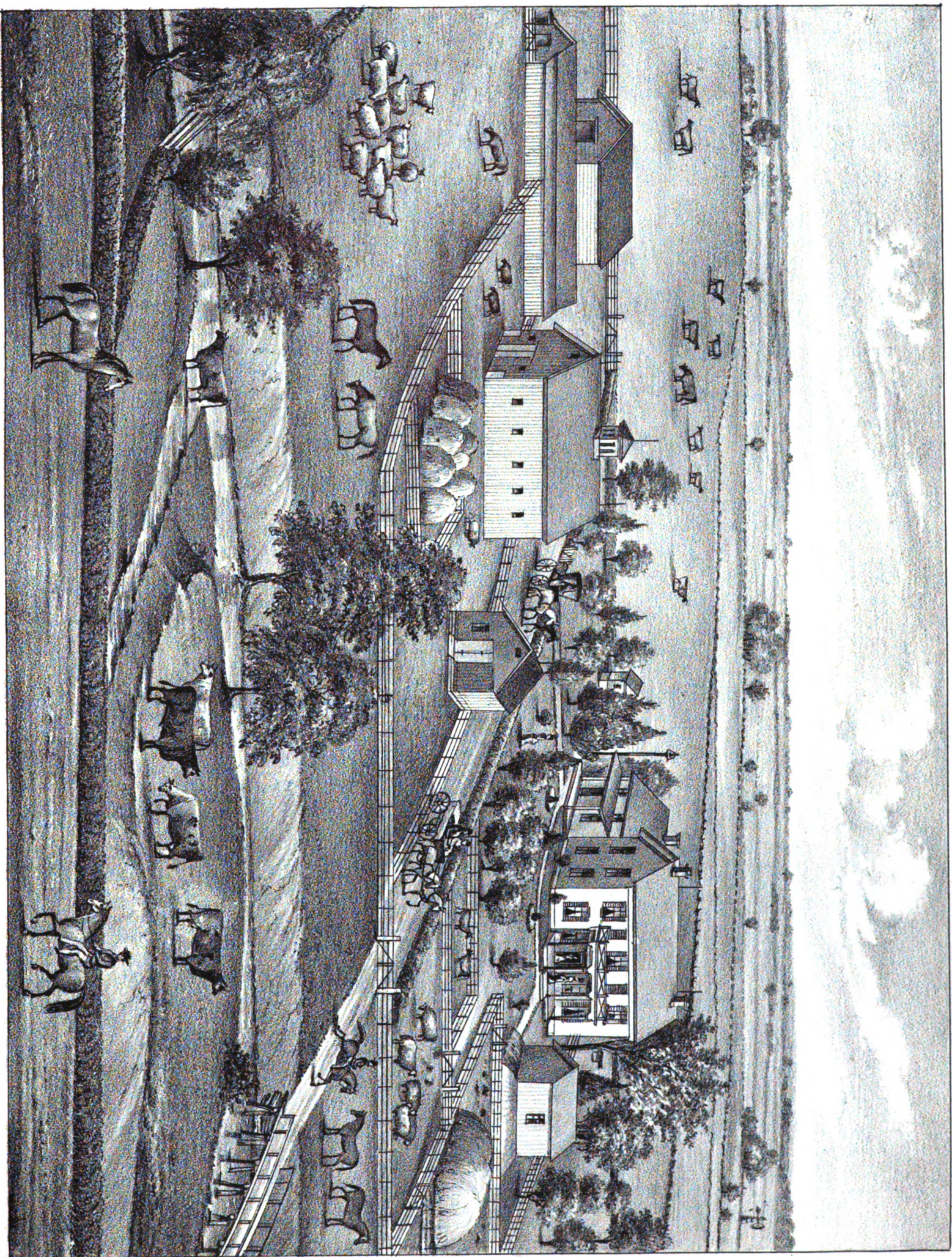
and outhouses for shelter for his stock. There upon that section of land he has made his home from that time to the present. He has added to his original entry of land, until he now has eleven hundred acres in one body, and all of the best quality, and as productive as the best in the county. Mr. Birkett has been one of the large land-owners of the state. He had at one time thirty-two hundred acres in this state and in Kansas, and what is somewhat remarkable, in Illinois there never was a cent of mortgage on a foot of it. On the 13th of February, 1850, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Bland. She was a native of Ohio, but was a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. She died February 9th, 1865, much regretted by her friends, and mourned by a large circle of relatives. By this marriage there were seven children. Their names are: Henry, who at present is a resident of Springfield, Ills.; John, who was a resident of Kansas, and was drowned while bathing in the river. He was at the time of his death in his twenty-second year. Skelton, a farmer and resident of Greenwood county, Kansas: Harriet died in her second year; George, a farmer, also a resident of Greenwood county, Kas.; Mary and Elizabeth are yet at home. On the 17th of January, 1867, he married his present wife. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Lenover, daughter of John Lenover, an old citizen of Shelby county. By this latter marriage there were two children; one living, named Arthur Birkett, aged eight years. Mr. Birkett is a member of the Episcopal Church of England. His wife is a member of the M. E. church, as was also his deceased wife. Politically Mr. Birkett was originally an Old Line Whig; then joined the Republican party, and in 1876 became a member of the Democratic party. When he joined the latter organization he was convinced that a party long in power became corrupt, and that a change occasionally became necessary if the Republic and the perpetuity of free government was to be maintained. He has frequently been honored with offices of local trusts, and has represented his town-



Skelton Birkett Sr.

MRS. MARY BIRKETT (DEC'D)

MRS. ELIZABETH BIRKETT.



"PROSPERITY FARM" THE PROPERTY OF SKELTON BIRKETT, SR. SEC. 17, T. 13, R. 4, TODD'S PT. TP. SHELBY CO. ILL.

ship for four terms in the Board of Supervisors. He at present is a member of that body, and also a member of the Building Committee that have in charge the erection of the magnificent court-house at the county seat. As one of the committee, he has watched with jealous care, every detail of the work, and when the building is completed, the public may be assured that they will have a house suitable to their wants, and built in a most substantial and enduring manner, and that, too, at a cost far less than public buildings are usually built for.

Mr. Birkett has been the architect of his own fortune. When he left his home in England his father gave him twenty-five pounds English money. That amount he returned to him the next year. He early learned habits of self-reliance, a trait characteristic of the English people. Being endowed with a strong, healthy constitution and an abundance of energy, backed by a large share of good common sense, he soon made a foundation upon which he has made for himself a comfortable competency. In all of his transactions he has been guided by strict integrity. When his word is pledged, it is as good as his bond. What is true of him in his private life is equally true of him in a public capacity. In the latter he looks carefully after the interests of his constituents, and applies the same rule as in his private transactions or business.

In his home he is a pleasant, hospitable English gentleman, making those who come beneath his roof feel that they are at home and welcome to the best his house affords. The writer of this article can testify to the genuine hospitality and kindness shown him by both Mr. Birkett and his amiable wife on an occasion when he was made the recipient of their generous bounty and kind-hearted welcome.

Mr. Birkett may be regarded as one of the old settlers of Shelby county. Thirty-two years have fled since first he made his home within her borders. When he came here the country was sparsely settled, and the great State of Illinois had not yet commenced her giant strides that has since placed her third in the union of states. To this prosperity he has contributed his mite and added to her material wealth. Few men in the county have done more in that direction than he has.

DAVID L. DAVIDSON, M.D.

THE ancestry of the Davidson family, on the paternal side, is of Irish descent; and, on the maternal, a mixture of English and German. Samuel Davidson, the paternal grandfather, was a native of South Carolina; he emigrated to Illinois about the year 1800, eighteen years before the state was admitted into the Union, and settled in what is now known as Wayne county, where he remained until about the year 1833, when he removed to Macon county, and died there in 1840. He married a Miss Maze, who was born and raised in South Carolina. There were nine children born to them: Baxter W., the father of the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family; he was born in Wayne county, Illinois, in 1817. He was in his sixteenth year when his father removed to Macon county. The family settled in Mt. Zion township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is still a resident of the above named township. He married Elizabeth Harbaugh, a native of Kentucky. She died March 1st, 1867. By this union there are seven children, all of whom have reached maturity. Mr. B. W. Davidson, after the death of his first wife, married Lovina Lash. Dr. D. L. Davidson is the eldest in the family; he was born in Mt. Zion township, Macon county, Illinois, January 6th, 1843. Like all boys raised upon the farm, his time in his youth was employed during the summer months in work, and in the winter attending the

district schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the Mt. Zion Academy, and remained there until the breaking out of the late war, when he put aside his books, and with patriotic ardor responded to the call for more troops. He enlisted as a private in Co. "C," One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; he was then in his twentieth year. He participated with his regiment in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged, until the 22d of July, 1863, when he and forty others were captured and made prisoners of war, while guarding a foraging-train that was in quest of provender for horses in Battery "A." They were sent to Libby Prison and Belle Island, where they were kept in custody until the 22d of September following, when they were exchanged. He then returned home, where he remained some time. He rejoined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountains, Georgia, June 20th, 1864. At the battle before Atlanta on the 22d of July, 1864, he was again captured, together with nineteen hundred others. In the charge upon the works, the command was repulsed, and fell back; but private Davidson was up to the breastworks, and was seized by three rebels and pulled over the works. He was taken to Andersonville prison-pen; while there he was known as Sergeant Lowry; he had charge of one hundred men—afterwards of five hundred—and, before he was exchanged, had charge of three thousand. On the 21st of September he was taken to Jonesboro for exchange, but, owing to the armistice being broken up the day before his arrival, he was detained and taken to Millen, then to Savannah, from there to Blackshire, then to Thomasville, Albany, and from there back to Andersonville, where he arrived for the second time. He entered there on the 25th of December, 1864, and was kept there until the 5th of April, 1865, when he was taken to Tallahassee, Florida, and there liberated, and marched through to Jacksonville, Fla., to the Union lines. He was then sent by ocean steamer to Annapolis, Md., and from there ordered to St. Louis and Springfield, where he was paid off, and he returned home.

His sufferings while in prison, particularly at Andersonville, were severe. In that prison he became blind, and remained so for three months; the cause was a lack of proper nourishing food. In 1865, after his return home, he commenced the study of medicine, under the tuition and in the office of Dr. Blalock, of Mt. Zion. In the winter of 1866-7, he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, remained there two terms, and graduated from that institution in February, 1868, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of his profession in Blue Mound, Macon county; he continued there for six months, and then removed to Todd's Point, in Shelby county, where he has continued the practice with great success until the present. On the 28th of March, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia McDowell, a native of Scotland county, Missouri, but a resident of Macon county at the time of her marriage. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are living—their names are: Thomas Willburn, and Elizabeth Grace Davidson. Georgia May died in her third year.

Dr. Davidson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and has been particularly active in the organization of Good Templars' Lodge at Todd's Point, and has filled all the offices in that order. Politically, he has been a life-long democrat. In the practice of medicine, Dr. Davidson belongs to the regular school. He is progressive, and keeps pace and is well posted in the new remedies and discoveries that are constantly being made in the healing art.

In his manners he is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and his character as a man and a citizen is above reproach.



Joseph Foster

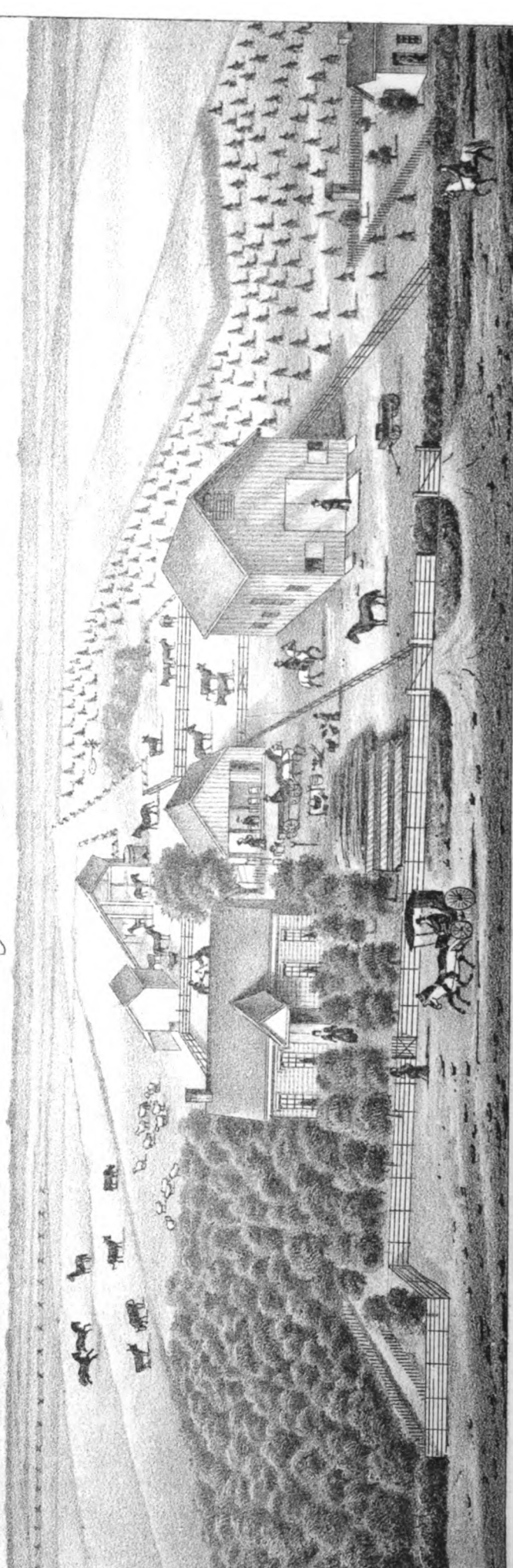
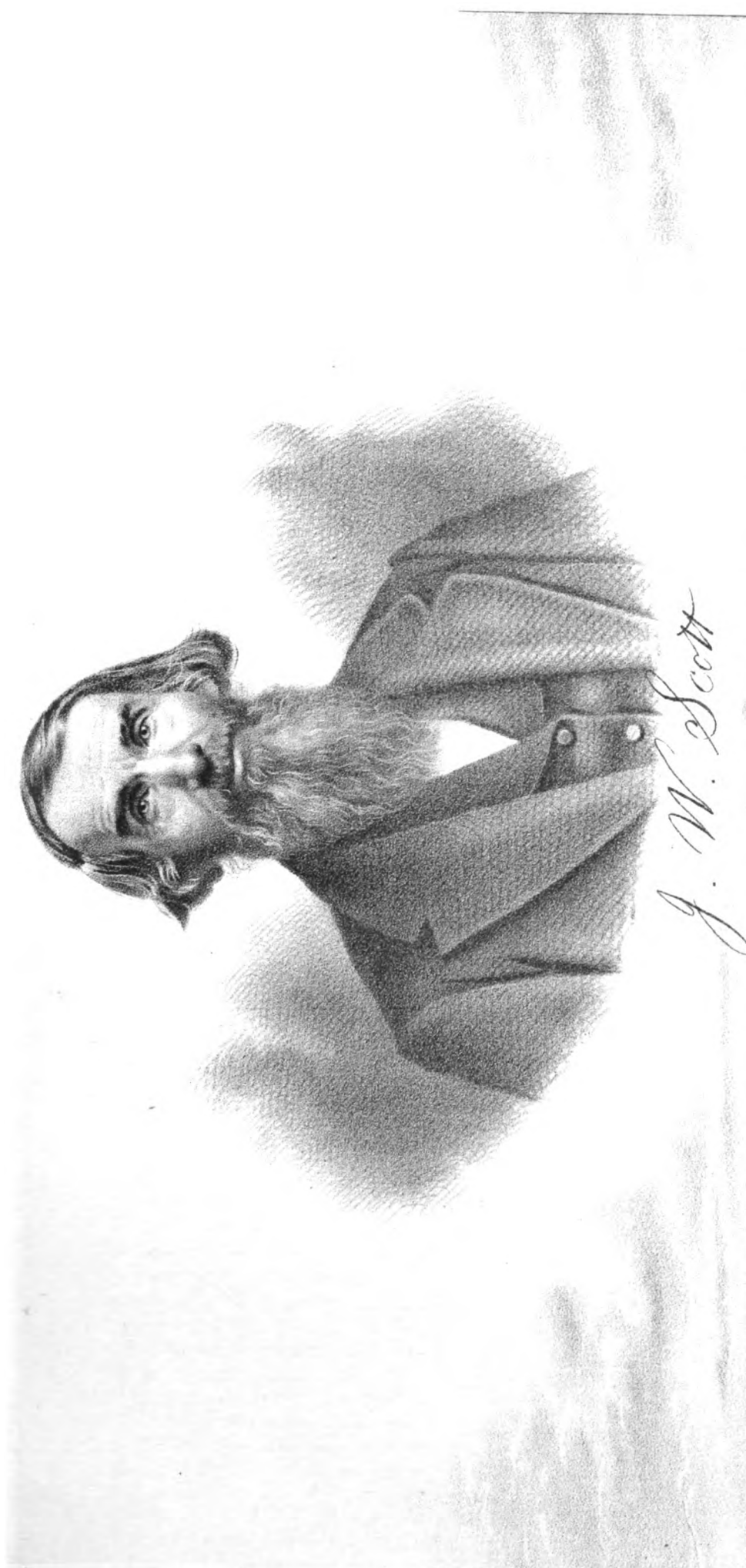
THE subject of this sketch was born in Yorkshire, England, September 24th, 1823. John Foster, his father, was born in the same place in 1790. He married Ellen Atkinson. By this marriage there were six children, four sons and two daughters. In 1844, the family came to America, and settled in Stark county, Ohio. He remained there until 1849, when he came to Illinois and settled on sec. 20, in Todd's Point township, where he, in connection with his son Joseph, had entered a quarter section of land. There he remained until February 19th, 1868, when he died. His wife died September 12th, 1866.

When they entered the land, it was new and unimproved. All of the improvements have been made since they settled there. Before leaving Ohio, and on the 11th of November, 1847, Joseph Foster married Mary Dobson, a native of Westmore-



Mary Foster.

land county, England. She was born June 24th, 1829. Her parents emigrated to America, and settled in Stark county, Ohio, in 1835. By this marriage there have been thirteen children, nine of whom are living. Their names are Mary Jane, wife of Sherman Dodge, John, died in his ninth year, Ellen, wife of Sylvester Carmer. She died in 1874. Alice, wife of Edward Boon, Sarah Frances, Joseph W., Maggie, wife of Joseph Deadman, Ida B., Amelia A., Edwin G., Clara, died in infancy, Effie M., Emma R., who died in her second year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican in politics, and an advocate of temperance. He is among the successful farmers of Shelby county. He started in life, poor, but by hard work and economy has succeeded in gaining a competency. He is much respected in his neighborhood.



TENANT

STOCK FARM & RES. OF J. W. SCOTT ESQ. SEC. 31, TODDS POINT TR. (13) R. 4, SHELBY CO. ILL.

JAMES W. SCOTT.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 11, 1825. Peter B. Scott, his father, was a native of New Jersey. Joseph Scott, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland. On the maternal side, the family is of Dutch ancestry, and old settlers of this country. Peter B. Scott emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio about 1820, and settled in Licking county, where he followed the trade of blacksmith, and remained there until October, 1828, when he removed to Illinois, and settled near Washington, in Tazewell county, where he lived until his death in 1873. After a few years' residence in Illinois, he abandoned blacksmithing, and engaged in farming. He married Catharine Murphy, a native of New York city. She is still living—a resident of Galesburg, Ill. By this marriage there were eleven children, six boys and five girls. Seven of the children are still living. Peter P., one of the sons, was a soldier of the Mexican war, and was a member of Col. Baker's regiment. The father, Peter P., Sr., was a soldier of the Black Hawk war. James W. is the third in the family; he was about three years of age when the family came to Illinois; he remained at home until October, 1845, when he went to the cooper's trade, and worked at it for three years. In the spring of 1850, in company with others, he started for California by the overland route. He left Pekin April 14th, and landed in California July 28th of the same year. He went to work in the mines, and continued until the spring of 1851, when he returned home with the intention of removing his family, but afterwards abandoned that project. He remained in Tazewell county until the spring of 1852, when he came to Shelby county on a prospecting tour, looking up government land. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and eighty acres of timber land in this county the same year, and here he has made his residence until the present. The land he purchased was raw and unimproved, and all the improvements have been made by him. At the breaking out of the war he was a strong, uncompromising Union man, and gave evidence of the faith that was in him by enlisting as a private for three years in company G of the 115th Regt. Ill. Vol infy. He enlisted August 13, 1862, and was sworn into the service in September following. In November of the same year he was injured by being run over by a wagon in Lexington, Ky. He continued with his regiment until the 1st of June, when he was sent to the convalescent camp at Nashville, Tenn., and afterwards transferred to the 2d Battalion of the Invalid Corps. He was afterwards transferred into the Veteran Invalid Reserve Corps and sent to Indianapolis, to Camp Morton, to guard prisoners. On the night before the election, 1864, five hundred of the Veteran Reserve Corps were ordered to Chicago and put on duty, and kept on, without relief, for forty-eight hours. The object was to prevent the escape of the rebel prisoners confined there, who had made every arrangement to break prison and escape. Their plans were, however, frustrated by the extra vigilance of the guards. Ten days later the command removed to Indianapolis, where Mr. Scott was taken sick and went into hospital, and remained there until discharged, February 4, 1865. He returned home and re-engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which business he has continued to the present. On the 17th of June, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza daughter of Truman Tucker. She was born in Mead county, Ky. Her parents removed to Tazewell county in 1835.

Mrs. Scott died April 28th, 1878, aged fifty-one years. By this union there have been seven children, two sons and five daughters. Their names are James W., Esther Catharine, wife of Geo. W. Leach, Lizzie Ann, Ada Eliza, Emma Delila, Peter P., and Mary Agnes Scott. Politically Mr. Scott was originally a member of the

Old Line Whig party, and cast his first presidential vote for General Taylor in 1848. He continued a member of that party until its abandonment, when he joined the Republican organization, and from 1860 to the present has been a staunch and ardent supporter of its principles. He has held various local offices in his township, such as assessor and collector. Mr. Scott may be regarded as one of the pioneers of Illinois, and one of the old settlers of Shelby county. His youth, manhood, and maturer years, have all been passed in this state. In his home he is a pleasant, hospitable gentleman, and in his neighborhood where best known, he bears the reputation of an honorable and respected citizen.

ROBERT COOPER NOBLE.

THE Noble family trace back their history and genealogy for over two hundred years. Thomas Noble was the founder of the family. He lived in Brampton, near Penreth, Westmoreland county, England. The oldest son of each succeeding generation took the name of Thomas. They were known in England as gentlemen farmers. Thomas, the father of the subject of the present sketch, emigrated to America about the year 1833, and settled in Stark county, Ohio, where he remained until his death, which occurred in December, 1848. A few years after coming to Ohio Mr. Noble came west and purchased a large tract of land in Marrowbone township, Shelby county, now a part of Moultrie county, and stocked it with sheep, and commenced sheep grazing. He was very successful in all of his business undertakings, and would have amassed great wealth had he lived to any reasonable age. He was upon the high road to prosperity when he died. He was liberally educated, possessed of a broad and comprehensive mind, and endowed with great energy and business tact. He was instrumental in having a large number of his countrymen settle in Ohio, and in the northern part of Shelby county. His brother, John Noble, came to America about the year 1830, then returned to England, and again came here and settled in Petersburg, Virginia. He soon after came to Illinois and settled in Todd's Point township, where he acquired a large amount of land, and died in that township January 2d, 1864, leaving a large and valuable estate. Thomas Noble married Isabella Cooper, a native of Westmoreland county, England. She is still living on the old homestead in Stark county, Ohio, where Thomas Noble settled when he first came to the country. By this marriage there were five children, four sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are yet living. Robert Cooper Noble, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 21st, 1848. His youth was passed upon the farm and in the district schools, until his fourteenth year, when he entered the high school at Canal Dover, in Tuscarawas county, where he remained until his eighteenth year; then entered the Western Reserve College, in Summit county, where he took a full classical course and remained for two years. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, then came to Illinois and settled in Todd's Point, where he purchased a stock of general merchandize, and there he has been engaged in trade to the present. On the 6th of December, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane E. Harmount. She was born and reared in New Haven, Connecticut. Her mother is still a resident of that place. By this union there have been four children, two sons and two daughters, named: Isabella Jane, Mary Elizabeth, Robert William, and Thomas Noble. The Noble family are members of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Noble is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Noble subscribes to none of the formulated creeds or religions, but believes in the teachings of the New

Testament, and thinks it superior to any other code of morals. His theory of religion is based upon the divine precept of doing unto others as you would have others do unto you, and believes that by so doing you have filled all the requirements that constitute a good Christian.

Politically Mr. Noble is a member of the republican party. He takes no further part in politics than to exercise his right of suffrage. He is a man of liberal education, of considerable culture, and has a mind well stored with general and literary information. His library is well stocked with works from the best authors. In his home he is a kind, hospitable gentleman, making all who come within his doors at home, and at ease.

JOHN TURNER.

ONE of the prominent English-born citizens of Shelby county is Mr. Turner, of Todd's Point township. The ancestry of the family on both sides is strictly English. They belong to the agricultural class, and have been tillers of the soil, and chiefly engaged in husbandry for many generations past. John Turner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Lancashire, England. He lived and died there. His death occurred in the year 1870. He married Francis Muncaster, a native of the same place. She survived her husband, and came to America after his death, and lived with her son John, and there remained until her death in 1877. By this union there are seven children living. John, the subject of this sketch, is the third in the family. He was born in Lancashire county, England, June 10th, 1833. He was raised upon the farm. He received in his youth a good English education in the common schools, and became sufficiently advanced to enter the Chester Diocesan College at Chester. He remained in college for two years; at the close of which time he determined to come to America. Putting his resolve into action, he left his native country and landed in America in April, 1856, and on the 27th of the same month arrived in Todd's Point, Shelby county, Illinois. The first year after his arrival here he worked on a farm, receiving for his pay eight dollars per month and board. In the winter he taught school. He continued to labor by the month on a farm for two years. After that time he rented one hundred and twenty acres of land in the township and began its cultivation, but before the expiration of the year he purchased the land, and there upon that tract he has made his home until the present. When he purchased it there were about fifty acres partially improved; the balance was raw land. He went to work improving, beautifying and adorning it until he has now as fine a farm and as well improved, as can be seen in the county. A fine lithographic view of Mr. Turner's farm and residence is shown on another page of this work. To his original purchase of one hundred and twenty he has added, until he has now four hundred and eighty acres of land.

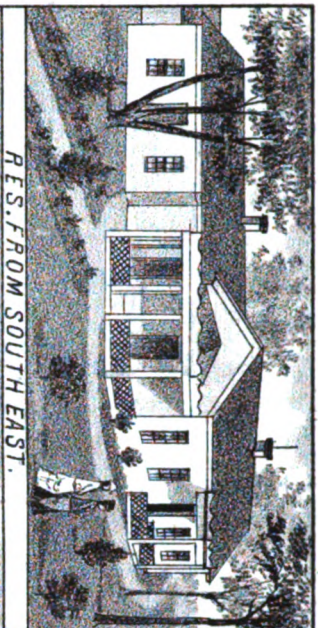
In 1859, he, in connection with farming, commenced sheep-raising; he purchased 200 fine wool Merino sheep, and increased his flock to 1200, which has since been reduced by public and private sales. He afterwards introduced the breed of Shropshire-down sheep, and in the raising and grazing of both breeds he was quite successful. He did not confine himself to the raising of sheep, but had graded cattle also, that he bred and raised, but did not give much attention to the latter until 1874, when he commenced the introduction and breeding of Thoroughbred Short Horn Cattle from the most noted stock of English and American blood. He has now a herd of thirty, that in quality and fine breeds are unsurpassed in the state. Two years ago he put into market twenty head of his own raising and breeding, the heaviest lot of cattle probably ever raised or shipped from the county. Fourteen of them averaged nineteen hundred pounds. The whole lot averaged seventeen hundred and sixty pounds. They were shipped to New York, and from there to England. We mention this to show to what degree of excellence Mr. Turner has brought his stock.

Mr. Turner ranks among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Shelby county. He is a man who has been liberally educated, and his mind has been further improved by varied and extensive reading. He is methodical and systematic, as everything around him shows. Added to these traits of character are industry and prudence. As an indication of the latter, when he came to Shelby county, he had seventeen dollars in gold, his entire fortune, which he loaned out the next day after his arrival at ten per cent. interest. These careful habits and good management have been productive of much good, and by their exercise he has secured a comfortable competency.

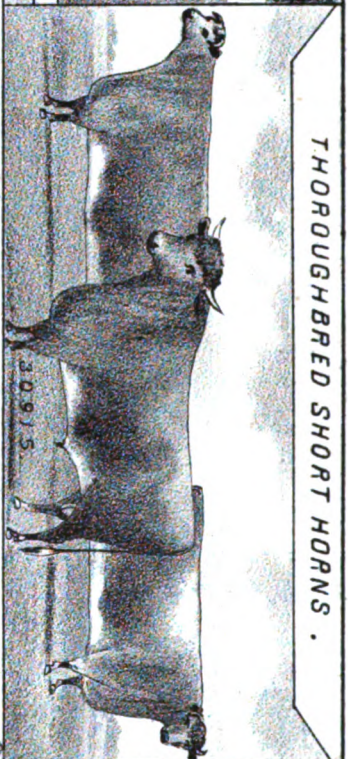
Some time after his arrival in Shelby county he was fortunate in being selected and appointed executor of a large estate left by a prominent and wealthy citizen of this county. His management of the estate, and the admirable and business-like manner in which he conducted it to a successful closing up, established him in the confidence and respect of the community. It also brought him the management and agency of other lands in Illinois, owned by English and Eastern capitalists, all of which has redounded to his material interest and profit.

He is a member of the Episcopal church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he is and has been an ardent republican since casting his first vote in 1860. He is not an office-seeker; office has been tendered him, but he has steadily refused to accept. He was elected supervisor for his township, but refused to qualify. On the 7th of March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Atkinson, a native of Yorkshire, England. Her father, John Atkinson, is a resident of Moultrie county, and one of the earliest settlers of that part of the country. By the marriage of John and Ellen Turner there are two children—a son and daughter—named Frances Alice and Alphonso John Turner; both of them at home.



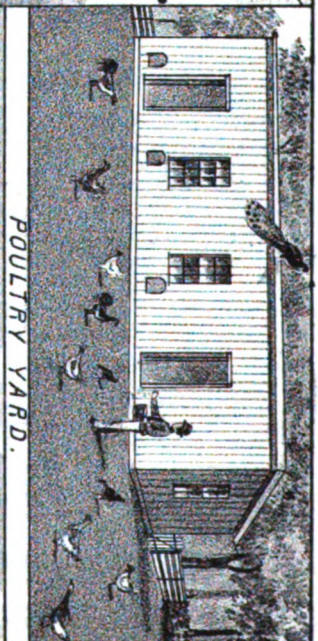


RES. FROM SOUTH EAST.

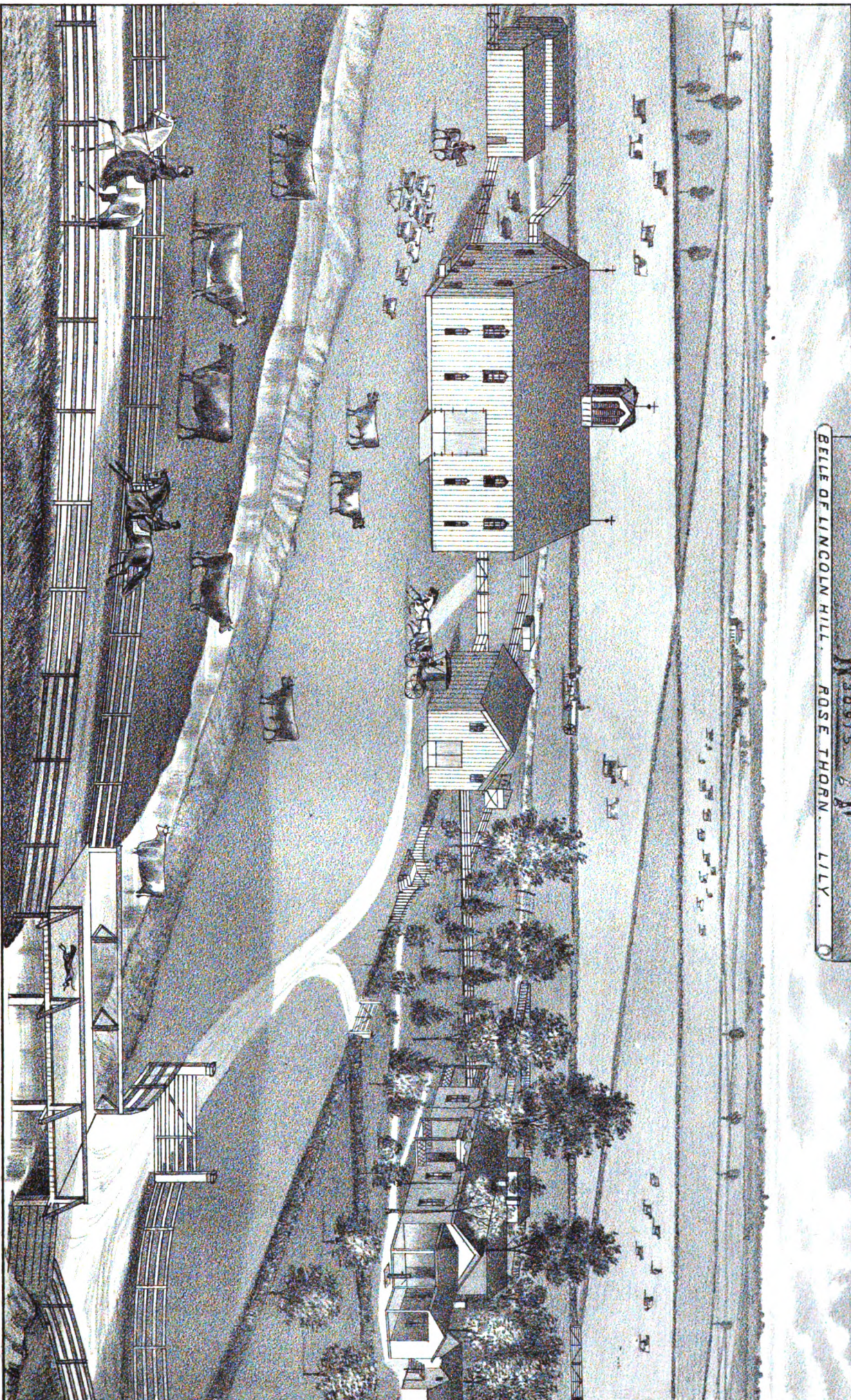


THOROUGH BRED SHORT HORNS .

BELLE OF LINCOLN HILL. ROSE THORN. LILY.



POULTRY YARD.



"LINCOLN HILL FARM," THE PROPERTY OF JOHN TURNER, SEC. 18, T. 13, R. 4, T. 000S P. T. P. SHELBY CO. ILL.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HERE is perhaps no body of land in this part of Illinois, of its size, that surpasses Penn Township in fertility of soil, finely improved farms, and beauty of landscape. The soil is a deep black loam, particularly adapted to the growing of corn, though the smaller grains flourish well in moderately dry seasons. The meadows produce abundant crops of hay. The general surface is slightly undulating, and in some parts low or flat. In the last few years, since tile has been introduced, the citizens have taken a decided interest in that popular system of drainage, and at this writing there are but a few acres that are not under cultivation.

The township is situated in the extreme northern part of the county, and contains an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres; bounded north by Macon county, east by Moultrie county, south by Pickaway, and west by Flat Branch and Moawequa townships.

Daniel Roach and Aaron Armstrong, while scouting during the war of 1812, passed through what is now the county of Shelby, and being pleased with this part of it, so stated it to all their friends. John Armstrong, in company with Daniel Roach as guide, Robert Tolly, Elias Armstrong, and David Roach as companions, set out to investigate, and in October, 1825, John selected a site on section 6, town 13, range 3. The place is now occupied by Jacob Barr. They brought with them stretchers and log chains, set to work, cut logs, and hauled them to the place selected, and John began the erection of the first log cabin in the north part of what is now Shelby county and Penn township. During this trip the rain was so frequent they only laid the foundation for the cabin. Running short of provisions, they all returned. John (who had previously married Miss Jane Roach) returned in November with wife and child in an ox wagon, and the honor falls upon John Armstrong as being the first permanent settler of what is now known as Penn Township. He was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in 1803, emigrated with his father to Madison county, Illinois, in 1809, who settled five miles south of Edwardsville, where he improved a farm and resided until his death in 1833. His family consisted of self, wife, and thirteen children. John, with the help of his brother Elias and Robert Tolly, finished the cabin begun in October, moved in, and began to keep house and improve his farm. Mr. Armstrong had several encounters with the wild beasts that roamed abroad in those days. He killed three panthers near his cabin, and one was the largest of its kind killed in this part of the country. The pelt measured eleven feet four inches in length.

Believing in utilizing all things, he tanned the hides and pelts taken, and made them up into moccasins, pants and hunting shirts. His market was St. Louis, and he also did his milling there. Salt, coffee and whisky were the principal articles of merchandize needed; the bee trees furnished the sweetening. When Mr. Armstrong settled here his nearest neighbor was Levi Casey, who lived ten miles south-east, on Robinson Creek. His next nearest were — Walker, who lived twelve miles east, in what is now part of Moultrie country; Field Jarvis, who resided in what is now Christian county, fifteen miles west; Robert Tolly, settled on section 12, now known as Flat Branch Township.

Henry Johnson settled here in 1830, on section 31, Town 14, Range 3, now the Middlesworth place. He built a log cabin, cleared about four acres of land, became dissatisfied, sold his improvements to Armstrong for a hunting shirt, and moved away. His father, who was an Indian Doctor, remained part of the time living with the Indians.

William Drake located here in 1832, Armstrong selling him the Johnson improvements. He lived here but a few years, and another party entering the land, Armstrong hauled away the rails, etc., to his farm upon the head of Flat Branch.

G. M. and H. B. Thompson, brothers, came from Pennsylvania, and settled upon section 3. In 1827, a Mr. Hoggert settled in the north part of the township, (at that time a vast wild prairie) and known as the lonely cabin; there was also an improvement on section 1, called the Stoolfire place. In 1874, there was a stock company formed to build a store house and hall on the north-east corner of H. B. Thompson's farm; it was composed of some 30 or 40 stock-holders. Dr. Roe was the prime mover in the undertaking. They erected quite a substantial building with store room and hall above; Roe & Co. put in the first stock of general merchandize, and succeeded in having the post-office removed to the same, and Dr. Roe was appointed post-master. The first post-office in the township was at the residence of S. G. Travis, who was the first post-master. The first white child born in what is now Penn, was Mary, daughter of John and Jane Armstrong, now Mrs. Mary Campbell.

Land Entries.—James T. B. Stapp on the 1st day of March, 1837, entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 31, and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 31, containing 131.15 acres; Robert H. Ives entered section 23, on the 23d day of August, 1852, containing 640 acres; and John S. Hayward entered section 35, on the 24th day of August, 1852, containing 640 acres.

PRAIRIE HOME.

General Store—By Ira T. Baird.

Physician.—C. K. Roe.

Churches.—The Presbyterian on section 34, was built in 1868; the M. E. Church on section 20, was erected in 1874.

Blacksmith.—Solomon Wise.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who have served as Supervisors:

William Baird, elected in 1866, re-elected in 1867; H. Johnson, elected in 1868, re-elected in 1869; F. Orris, elected in 1870, re-

elected in 1871, 1872 and 1873; H. Johnson, (Chairman), in 1874, re-elected in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878; E. B. Cutler, elected in 1879; H. B. Thompson, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Among the more prominent farmers are H. B. Thompson, John W. Sanner, David G. Sanner, George Goodwin, S. H. Sanner, E. B. Sanner and G. M. Thompson. Views of their respective places can be found in the work. The citizens are an intelligent and industrious people, who are working in unison to make this the first township in Shelby county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



SAMUEL SANNER, (DECEASED.)

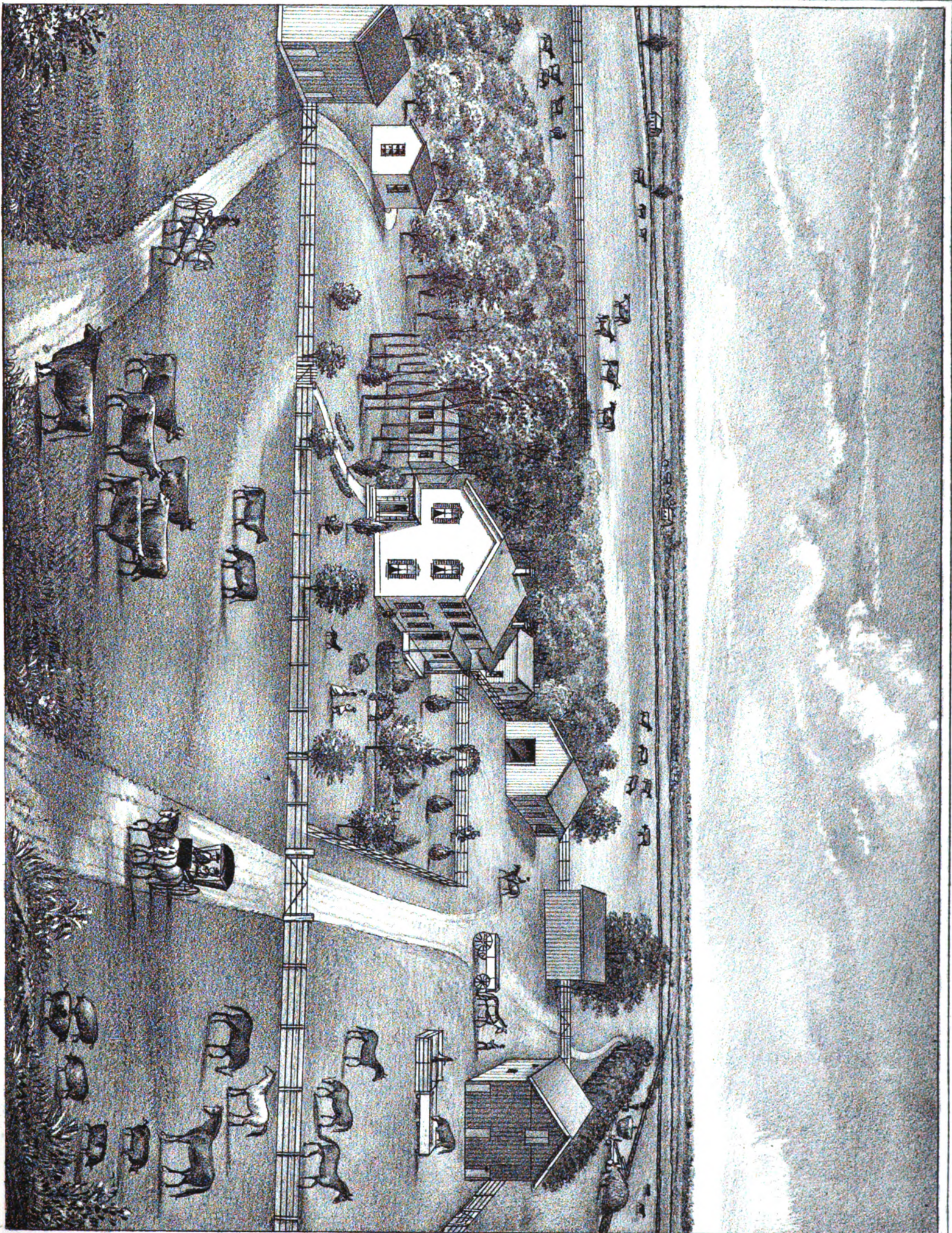
AMONG the men who have made successful farmers on the prairies of the West, and have died leaving behind them the record of a good name and an honorable business career, was Samuel Sanner, from 1866 to 1880, a resident of Penn township; he was descended on his father's side from a family of German origin; his grandfather was a physician, who emigrated from Germany to America many years previous to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Pennsylvania,—the home of the great majority of the early German emigrants to this country. Jacob Sanner, the father of Samuel Sanner, was born in Pennsylvania: his mother, Sarah Hanna, was the daughter of Samuel Hanna, who died in October, 1825; the Hanna family was of Irish descent, and now has numerous representatives in some of the Western States. Sarah (Hanna) Sanner died on the 23d day of March, 1838.

Samuel Sanner was the next to the oldest of a family of seven children; he was born on the 12th of September, 1803; his birth-place was about four miles from the town of Northumberland, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna from Sunbury, the county seat of that county; he was raised in the same neighborhood. He had only ordinary advantages of acquiring an education; he attended the district schools as he had opportunity, but most of his attainments in the way of learning were obtained by his own efforts; he had a quick and active mind and a good memory, and by general reading and observation succeeded in becoming well informed on a great variety of subjects. He was an excellent penman, a good mathematician, and was familiar not only with the history of America but with that of European countries. He lived on a farm till nearly twenty years of age, and then began to learn the trade of a harness and saddle maker at Pennsboro, on the west branch of the Susquehanna. After serving a regular apprenticeship, he went into business for himself at Northumberland. On the 26th of April, 1827, he was united in marriage, by the Rev. William R. Smith, to Barbara Paul, who was born on the 28th of February, 1810, the daughter

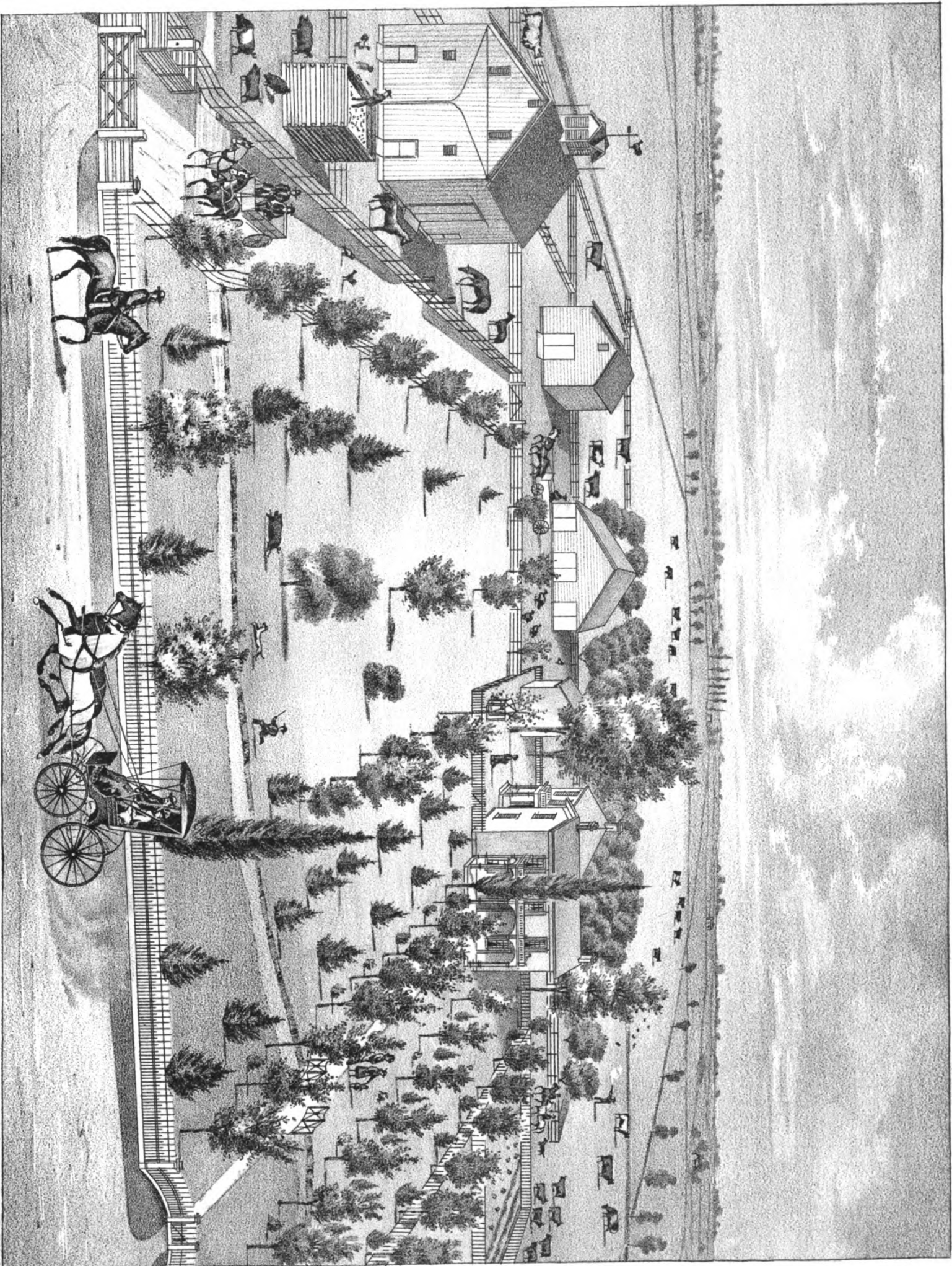
of Jacob and Elizabeth (Miller) Paul; she was the only daughter and the third child of a family of seven children. Preston county, Virginia, her birth-place, is now included in the new State of West Virginia. When she was eight years old, in the year 1818, her father moved with the family from Virginia to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Sanner grew up to womanhood. Her parents were born in Virginia, and moved back to that State again from Pennsylvania, and died there.

After carrying on a harness and saddle shop in the town of Northumberland about six years, Mr. Sanner made up his mind to emigrate to the West. In May, 1833, he left Pennsylvania, crossed the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg, and taking a boat at that place came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. St. Louis was then but a small town, and contained few inhabitants. Its stores could not have been very well stocked, for Mr. Sanner was accustomed to relate that he once went there to purchase a stock of meat and could only find a single ham for sale in the whole town. It was his intention to settle in Peoria county, but the spring of 1833 was unusually wet, the roads, in consequence, were extremely heavy, and the family was obliged to stop in Madison county of this State. Travel was so difficult that it took three days to make the twenty-nine miles between St. Louis and the place where they settled. At that time Mr. Sanner had but little means; he had worked faithfully at his trade in Pennsylvania, but had managed to accumulate only a little money. A family by the name of Lathey had accompanied them from Pennsylvania, and in partnership with them he bought a farm of 160 acres, in the northern part of Madison county, nine miles north of Edwardsville. After living there seven years he sold his interest in this farm and bought another about a mile distant, on which the family lived till their removal to Shelby county. Although he began with a small capital he was a man of great industry and energy, and succeeded in accumulating a competence and becoming owner of a fine and valuable farm. This farm consisted of 400 acres, situated in sections 26 and 27, of township 6, range 8.

Land in Madison county increasing in value, and in order to obtain an abundance for his children, he finally concluded to sell his farm in that part of the state and purchase cheaper land else-



"LONE CABIN FARM" RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAM. SANNER (NOW THE PROPERTY OF) JOHN W. SANNER, Sec. 21, T. 14, R. 3 (Penn Tp.) Shelby Co. Ill.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF GEORGE GOODWIN, SEC. 30, T. 14, R. 3, (PENN TP) SHELBY CO. ILL.

where. He thought at first of removing to Kansas, but after visiting that state concluded that he preferred Illinois. He finally purchased between two and three thousand acres of land, the most of it lying in Penn township, Shelby county; part in Macon county, and a small quantity in Moultrie. The greater part was bought from the Illinois Central Railroad company. With the exception of about twenty-five acres it was entirely unimproved. At that time the prairie in that locality was wild and uncultivated, and contained few improvements. In the spring of 1866, the family moved to Shelby county and settled on section twenty-one of Penn township, then included in Pickaway township. The nearest neighbor was three-quarters of a mile distant, and the next three miles away. He sold part of this land, gave part to his children, and at the time of his death was the owner of about a thousand acres. He had never, from boyhood, possessed a strong constitution, but in the course of his life managed to do a great deal of hard work. When about fifteen he sustained an injury by falling from a house, the effects of which lasted through life. At different times he was afflicted with the lung fever. During the winter of 1879-80 he was seized with severe illness, and his death occurred on the 19th of April, 1880. His widow still resides on the farm on which they settled on coming to Shelby county. At the time of his death he was seventy-six years, seven months and seven days of age. He lacked seven days of having been married fifty three years. Three years before he had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage.

He was about six feet in height. His complexion was fair. His hair was dark, though many years before his death it became silvered with the frosts of age. His energy and perseverance were the main secrets of his success. His life had been one of hard, though cheerful toil. He was a natural mechanical genius, and could do the work of a carpenter or gun-smith as readily as though he had learned the trade. He was ambitious to succeed in the world, and whatever plan he undertook, his energy enabled him to accomplish. It may be said, however, with truth, that much of his success in life was due to the cheerful co-operation of his faithful wife, who shared with him his fortunes for more than half a century. He was a man of good business capacity, and upright and honorable in all his dealings. In all his transactions, in the course of a long life, he sustained the reputation of a man of strict personal integrity. No imputation of dishonesty was ever breathed on his character. He was cheerful in disposition, always looked on the bright side of things, and never gave way to discouragement. In his younger years, while living in Pennsylvania, he belonged to the Presbyterian denomination, but after coming to Illinois united with the Methodist church. In his politics, he was in early life a member of the democratic party, with which he voted till the agitation of the slavery question caused the formation of parties on a new basis. That he was in early sympathy with the anti-slavery movement is shown by the fact that he named one of his children, since deceased, Lovejoy, after that early martyr to the cause of human liberty who was killed at Alton. When the Republican party was formed he became one of its earliest members, and ever afterward was firmly attached to its principles. He filled the office of Township Treasurer eighteen years while living in Madison county, and at one time was a candidate for probate judge, and in a remarkably close contest failed of election by only two or three votes. He was School Treasurer of congressional township fourteen, range three, part of which extends in Macon county. At the time of his death he was filling the office of Justice of the Peace. His children were as follows:—Sarah, who died at the age of twenty-eight days; Elizabeth, who married H. J. Huestis, of Madi-

son county, and is now deceased; Jacob H. Sanner, residing in Penn township; William H. Sanner, who died in Madison county in his eighteenth year; S. P. Sanner, one of the leading farmers of Bunker Hill township, Macoupin county; Elijah Parish Lovejoy Sanner who died in infancy; Edward B. Sanner, now farming in Penn township; David G. Sanner, a resident of Penn township; Tillie W., now the wife of Hiram Johnson, of Penn township; Shields H. Sanner, a farmer of Penn township; Francis H. Sanner, who died in Madison county at the age of seven; and John W. Sanner, who resides on the old homestead farm in Penn township.

JOHN W. SANNER,

THE youngest child of Samuel and Barbary Sanner, and who is now living on the homestead farm in Penn township, was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the fifth day of June, 1856. He was about ten years of age when the family removed from Madison to Shelby county. He first attended the common schools, and in the fall of 1872 entered McKendree college, in which he was a student for three years. He left college to begin the study of law in the office of Gillispie & Happy at Edwardsville, Illinois, in the fall of 1875. On account of failing health he quit his legal studies in 1876 and came to Penn township to engage in farming. On the 14th of November, 1878, he married Carrie A. Newsham, of Edwardsville, Illinois, daughter of Major Thomas J. Newsham of that place. He is an active and uncompromising republican in politics. He is engaged in farming, and owns five hundred and twenty acres of land in Penn township. On another page is shown an illustration of his farm in section twenty-one, formerly the residence of his father. He has one child, Bessie. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

HIRAM JOHNSON.

THE history of the Johnson family in America dates back to four brothers of that name who emigrated from England early in the history of the New England colonies. Mr. Johnson's grandfather, Abraham Johnson, was born, lived, and died at Cornish, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. On the same farm in the year 1808 was born John Johnson, father of the subject of this sketch. In December, 1832, he married Miss Orrel Fletcher, daughter of Ebenezer Fletcher. She was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, in June, 1813. Her grandfather, whose name was also Ebenezer Fletcher, served in the war of the Revolution. He enlisted as a fifer at the beginning of the war. He was wounded at Ticonderoga, and taken prisoner by the British. John and Orrel Johnson were the parents of two children. The older resides on the old homestead farm at Cornish, New Hampshire, which has now been in the possession of the family for three generations. The younger, Hiram Johnson, was born at Cornish, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the twenty-second of February, 1835. He grew up to manhood in his native town, obtaining his education in the common schools of Cornish, and in the Kimberly Union academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. Soon after reaching his majority he came west. In the fall of 1856 he began teaching in Madison county near Alton. He had charge of the school at Fosterburg, Madison county, for a number

of years. In April, 1861, a few days after the beginning of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F. of the Seventh Illinois regiment. The company was commanded by Capt. Cummings. This was the first regiment mustered into the service at Springfield. During his three months term of service the regiment was stationed at Alton, Cairo, and Mound City. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to Madison county, and resumed teaching. In 1864 he again went into the army. About the first of September of that year he enlisted in Co. A. of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois regiment. This regiment was employed in garrison duty, and was mostly engaged in guarding rebel prisoners at Alton, though part of the regiment was sent to St. Louis. He was stationed at Alton, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865, the war having closed. He enlisted as a private, was made commissary clerk, then sergeant-major, and afterward promoted to be second, then first lieutenant. On the twenty-seventh of September, 1863, he was married to Matilda W. Sanner, who was born in the northern part of Madison county, daughter of the late Samuel Sanner, who became a resident of Penn township, Shelby county, in the spring of 1866, and died in April, 1880.

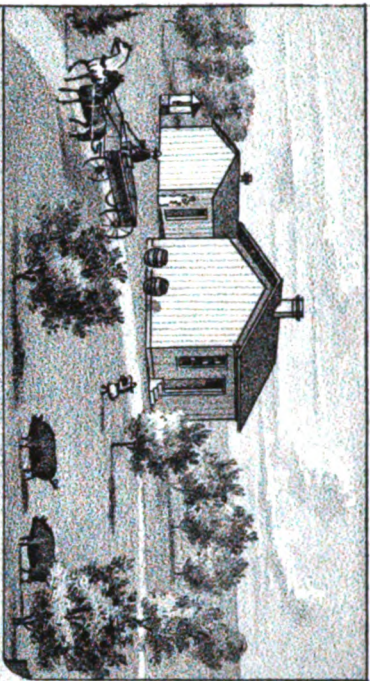
In March, 1866, Mr. Johnson came to Shelby county, and the following May settled on his present farm in section twenty, township fourteen, range three, east, where he has since been engaged in farming. He owns four hundred acres of land. He has had five children: Edward B.; John Samuel, who died on the ninth of October, 1880, at the age of nearly seven; Ada, James Dawson, and Nellie May.

He has always been a republican in politics, and one of the leaders that organization in the northern part of the county. He has taken an active interest in public affairs and the people of Penn township have elected him to several public positions. He has acted as assessor of the township and school treasurer. The second year after the organization of Penn township he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has since served a number of terms in the same office. He is a gentleman of excellent business ability, and has discharged the duties of these positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of his part of the county. In 1878, the republicans of the county made him their nominee for county judge, but it was not expected that he could be elected to the position in the face of the usual heavy democratic majority. He is a progressive and enterprising farmer, and his connection with the public business has made him well-known throughout the county.

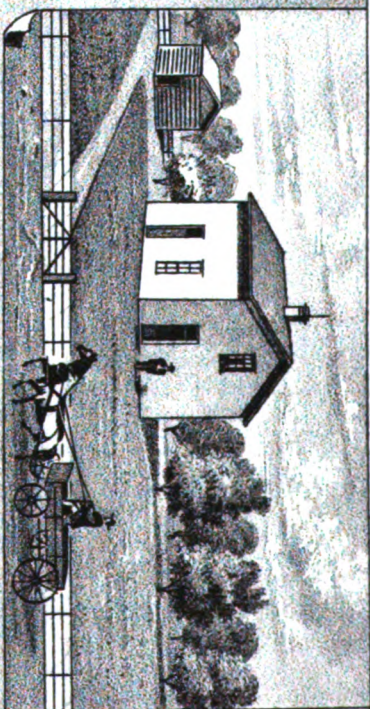
G. M. THOMPSON.

MR. THOMPSON is now one of the oldest residents of Penn township. His father, George Thompson, was a native of Ireland, and spent his early life in that country and in England. When he was about nineteen years of age, he emigrated to America, and first made his home in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. He was married in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Isabella Gardner, and settled on a farm in that county, where he lived till the time of his death. The subject of this sketch was the fifth of ten children, consisting of eight daughters and two sons. He was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-ninth of May, 1809. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to the common schools, which in that day offered scanty advantages for obtaining an education, in comparison with those of the present time. He, however, attended school as he had opportunity, and secured the

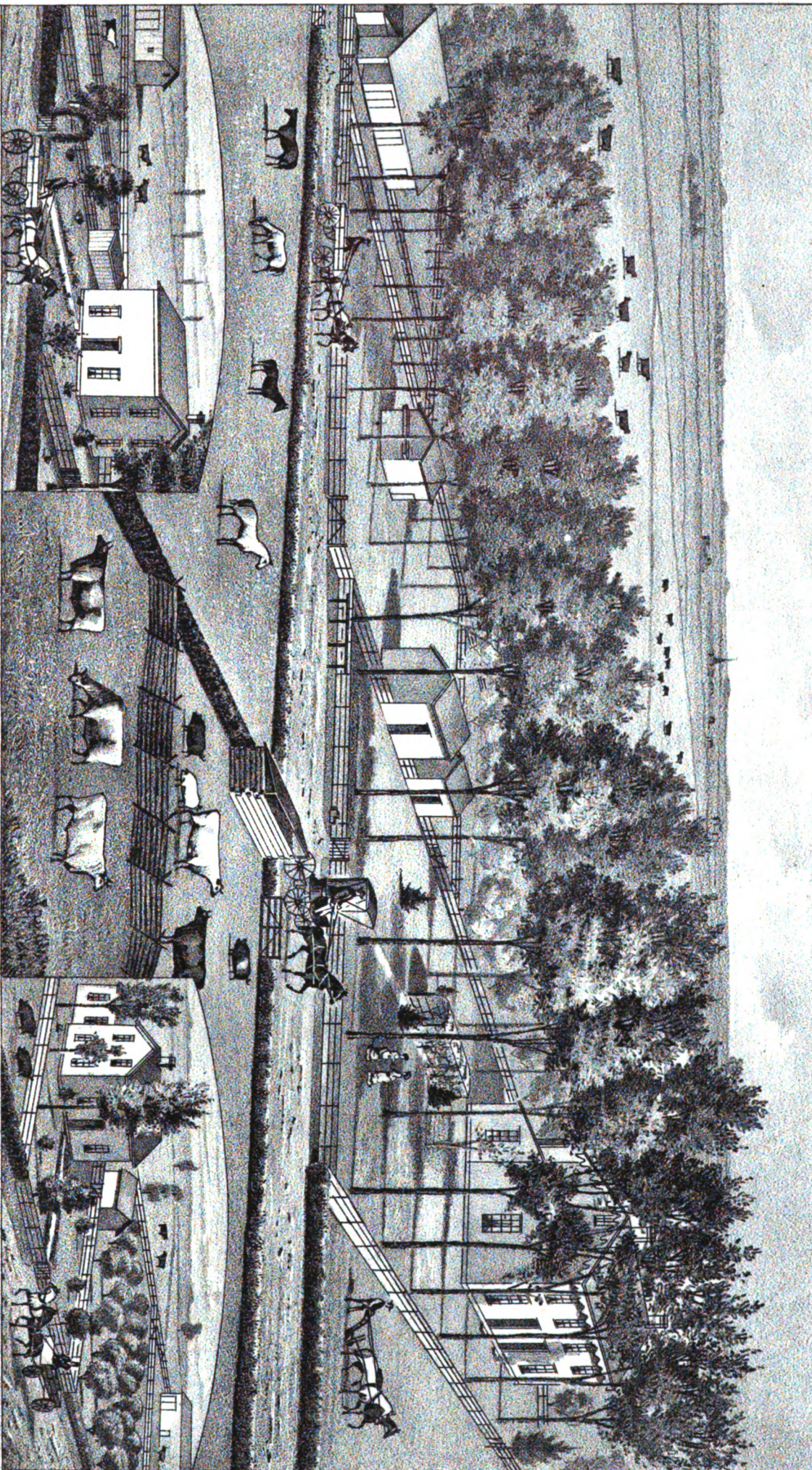
elements of a good business education. He was brought up on a farm, and his occupation has been that of a farmer all his life. On the twenty-sixth of November, 1832, he was married to Eliza Baird, who was born and raised in Center county, Pennsylvania. He came into possession of the old homestead farm in Pennsylvania, on which he lived till he came to Illinois. He came from the farm, on which he was born and raised, to his present home in Penn township. From his early manhood he has always desired to come West. He came to Illinois in 1858, and in the fall of that year bought a half section of land in section three of township thirteen, range three, east. To this place he moved with his family in the spring of 1859, arriving in the township (then Pickaway) on the seventh of April. At that time there were few improvements in that part of the county. There were no settlements in the north nearer than the Sanner farm four miles distant; on the east the nearest improvement was three miles away; he had a neighbor living within two miles and a half on the south, and three miles on the West. There was then little prospect of the prairie being entirely brought under cultivation for many years. Game was plentiful, and he could stand in his door yard and see frequent herds of twenty-five deer. In a short time, however, the deer disappeared from the country. He has bought and sold considerable land since coming to the county, and now owns four hundred acres in his home farm. His sons own land in the same neighborhood. He has been a successful farmer. At one time he was quite largely engaged in the sheep business. He has had nine children. The oldest daughter, Margaret Jane, is the wife of Joseph Travis, and now resides in Kansas. William Wallace, the oldest son, enlisted in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, during the war of the rebellion, and while in the service, died at Fort Riley, Kansas. George Washington died in boyhood, and the next son, Lemuel, of typhoid fever, at the age of about twenty-three. James, who is now farming in Penn township, was in the army during the late war, and took part in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. Edwin enlisted in 1862, in the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, was captured by the Confederates, while on picket at Savage Station, Tennessee, was confined in Andersonville prison about a year, and died after he was taken out, and about to be exchanged nearly at the close of the war. Samuel and Alton, the youngest sons, are farming in Penn township. The youngest daughter, Mary E., is the wife of John Stewart of Penn township. Mr. Thompson was originally an Old Line Whig. His first vote for President was cast in 1832, for Henry Clay. Andrew Jackson was the successful candidate at that election. He has never missed voting at a presidential election from that time to the present. He remained a whig till that party approached dissolution, and then joined the republicans, whose principles on the subject of slavery and other questions he believed, represented the cause of humanity. He voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln twice, and afterward for the successive republican candidates. He has been a strong republican, though in local elections, he has often supported the man, whom he considered best fitted for the office, without regard to politics. He has been assessor of the township three times, and for two years represented the township (then Pickaway,) on the board of supervisors. He has been a liberal and progressive citizen, and has done what he could to assist in the development and improvement of his part of the county. His land is rented out to his sons, who live in the neighborhood. Since the age of twenty, he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his wife. He was an elder in the church, with which he was connected in Pennsylvania, and in coming to this county, assisted in the organization of the West Okaw Presbyterian church in Penn township, of which for many years he acted as elder.



TENANT HOUSE



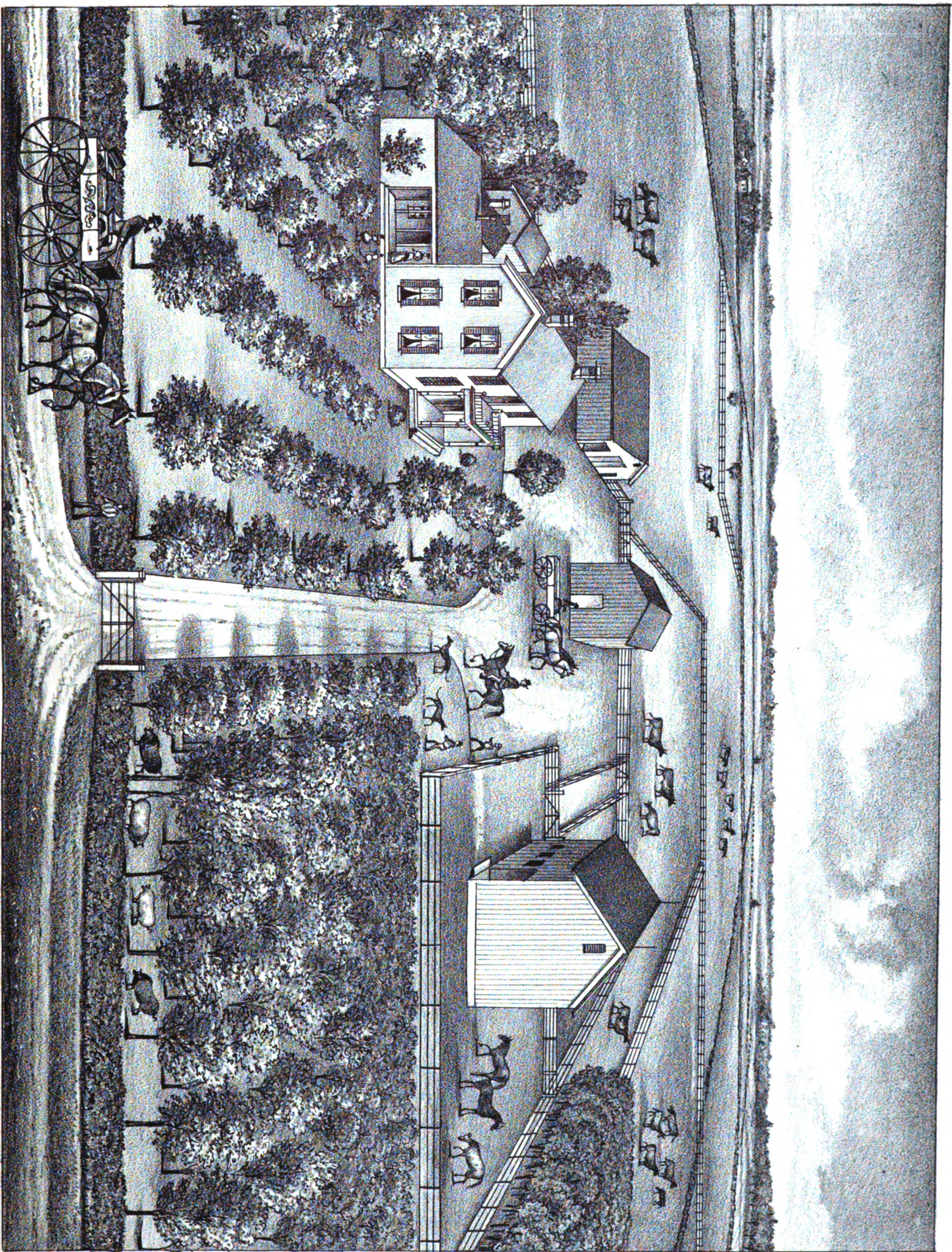
TENANT HOUSE.



RES. OF SAM'L THOMPSON SEC. 4, T. 13, R. 3.

RES. OF JAMES THOMPSON SEC. 4 T. 13, R. 3.

RESIDENCE AND SCENES UPON THE STOCK FARM OF G. M. THOMPSON, SEC'S 3 & 4, T. 13, R. 3. (PENNT^P) SHELBY CO. ILL.



Stock & Grain Farm of E. B. Sanner Sec. 20, T. 14, R. 3, E. (Penn Tr.) Shelby Co. Ill.



Edward B. Sanner

IN the work of developing the agricultural resources of Penn township, the Sanner family have borne an important part, and among the rest credit should be given to the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. When the members of this family came to the township in 1866, they found the prairie lying open and uncultivated, and in transforming it into a fine farming section they have done their full share. Edward B. Sanner was born in Madison county, Illinois, on the 29th of April, 1839. His father, Samuel Sanner, had emigrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois six years before. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in that county married Barbara Paul, a native of Virginia. After farming in Madison county, in this state, from 1833 to 1866, he moved to Shelby county, where his death in April, 1880, brought to a close a long and honorable career. A history of his life is elsewhere given.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Madison county. In the district school about a mile from his home, he laid the foundation of a good business education. He attended regularly in the winter from the time he was old enough to go to school till he became of age. In the summer season he helped with the work on the farm. While his father believed in hard work and that boys should be kept from idleness, he was at the same time a firm friend of learning, and gave his children a good chance to acquire an education which should fit them for all the necessary business transactions of life. At one time his father proposed to send him to college, at Lebanon, Illinois, but some pressing farm work intervened to make it necessary for him to stay at home. He was living in Madison county during the war of the Rebellion. He was anxious to go into the service, and at one time made up his mind to enlist



Naomi P. Sanner

in a regiment of Zouaves, but on account of some of his other brothers being already in the army, he was obliged to stay at home and assist with the work on the farm. On the 15th of November, 1865, he married Naomi Pierson, who was born in 1840, at Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. Her parents, Dr. Daniel C. Pierson, and Naomi C. Nixon, were natives of the State of New Jersey. They emigrated to Illinois in 1833, and settled at Jacksonville. Her father was a physician and practiced medicine several years previous to his removal to the West. Mrs. Sanner was living at Bunker Hill at the time of her marriage.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. Sanner accompanied the rest of the family from Madison to Shelby county, and in the fall of that year settled on a half section of land purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company—the west half of Section 20 of township 14, range 3, east. At that time there were few settlements on the prairie in the northern part of Penn township, then a part of Pickaway township. Part of the land was wet and gave little promise of developing into a rich agricultural district. He went to work with energy and soon succeeded in improving his farm and bringing it under good cultivation. He has a fine body of land. On another page a view of his farm and residence is shown, with the buildings recently erected and others which he proposes to build within a short time. Mr. and Mrs. Sanner have been the parents of seven children. Their names are: Willie, Albert, Hattie, Clifford, Ruth, Fannie and Samuel. Fannie, the next to the youngest child, died at the age of twelve weeks.

In his political affiliations Mr. Sanner has always been a member of the republican party. He was brought up to believe in the wrong and injustice of slavery. He became old enough to take an

interest in politics during those exciting times when the question of the extension of slavery agitated the nation. He was prompt to array himself on the side of what he believed to be the party of right and freedom. His first vote for President was given to Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and he has sustained the principles of the Republican party during the twenty years of its subsequent control of the administration of the country. He is a man who stands well in his part of the county. He is an energetic and industrious farmer, and one whose agricultural operations have been made profitable by his industry. He possesses a good head for business, and has accumulated considerable property since he has been engaged in farming on his own account. He is a man of thrifty habits, gives his personal attention to all the details of his farm work, and believes in carrying on agriculture according to the most modern and improved methods. In the fall of 1880, he erected a new barn which appears in a view of his farm on another page, and when he completes his new residence he will have one of the most convenient and valuable farms in Penn township. To such men any county is indebted. While their own immediate object may be the advancement of their own interests and the accumulation of property, yet every acre of land which they bring under cultivation is a contribution to the material resources of the county, adds to its taxable wealth, and is thus a benefit to the community at large. As far as physical appearance goes, Mr. Sanner is a splendid specimen of the western farmer. He stands six feet five inches in height, is of a muscular build, and weighs in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds. He is a fair type of that stalwart race of farmers who have made the wild prairies of Illinois to blossom like a rose, and who have brought the state to the foremost rank as the leading agricultural section of the Union.

SHIELDS H. SANNER.

THIS gentleman, who has been engaged in farming in Penn township for a number of years, is a native of Madison county, Illinois. His birth was on the 16th of October, 1847. His father, Samuel Sanner, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; followed the trade of a saddle and harness maker in that state for about six years; in 1833 emigrated to Madison county, Illinois; and in 1866 came to Penn township, Shelby county, where he died in 1880. Mr. Sanner's mother, whose name was Barbara Paul, was a native of Preston county, now a part of West Virginia. She is still living in Penn township. The subject of this biography was the tenth of a family of twelve children. His early education was obtained in the district school in the neighborhood of his home in Madison county. After he was old enough to be of much service he spent his summers in working on the farm, and in the winter went to school. He acquired the elements of a substantial English education. One winter he was a student in Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Illinois. He was in his nineteenth year at the time of the removal of the family from Madison to Shelby county. The greater part of Penn township was then uncultivated prairie, and the township itself, then a part of Pickaway, contained few inhabitants. Mr. Sanner lived at home till his marriage to Miss Lucretia R. Frazier, which took place on the 1st day of January, 1872. She was the daughter of A. B. Frazier, then a resident of Penn township.

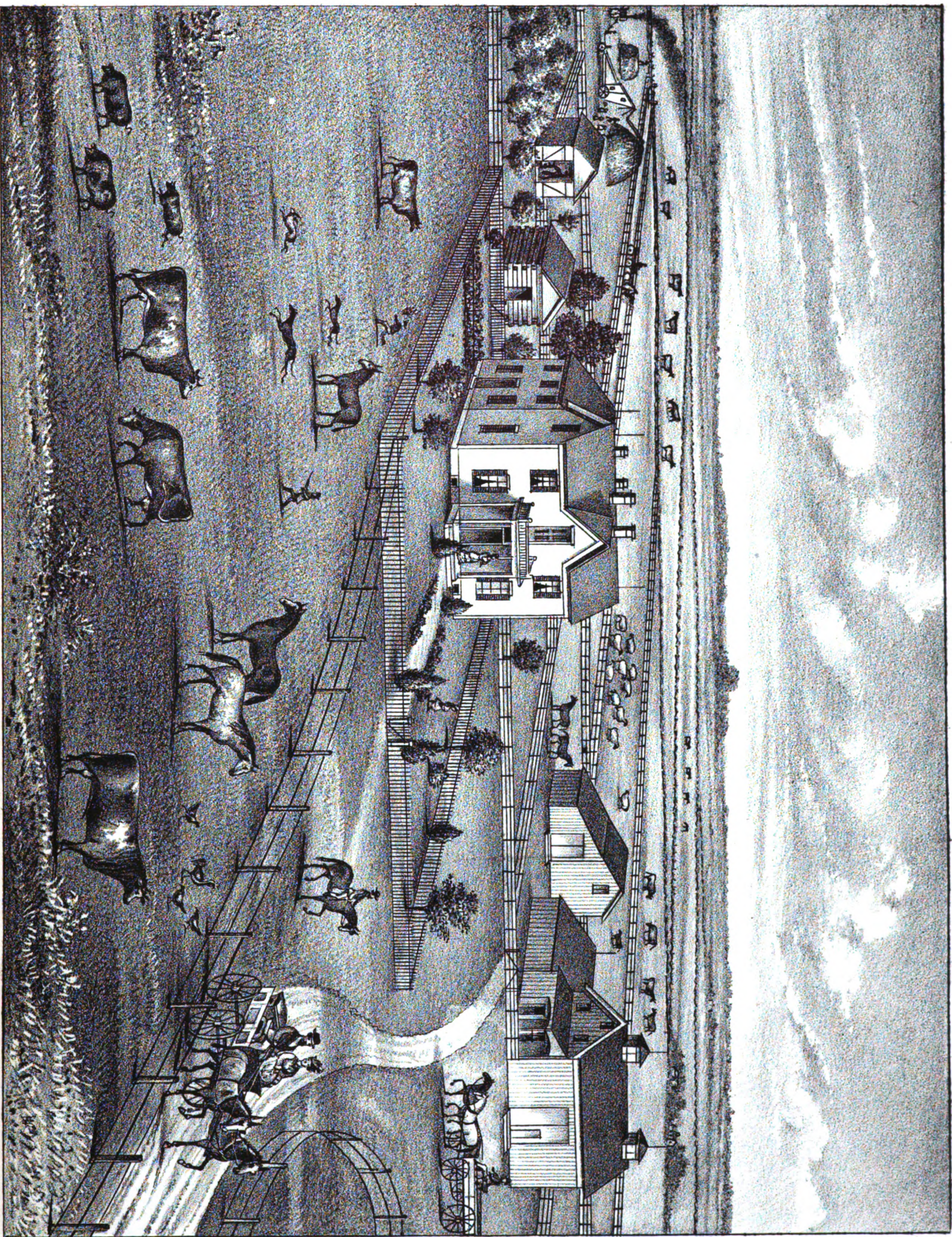
After this event Mr. Sanner went to farming on his own account, on section 24 of Penn township. After living there three years he moved to Bethany, Moultrie county, where in partnership with his brother-in-law, E. C. Frazier, he opened a hardware and agricultural implement store. He was in business at Bethany from the fall

of 1875, to January, 1878, when he returned to Penn township, and settled on his present farm in section 22. His first wife died May 29th, 1878. His present wife, to whom he was married on the 14th of February, 1879, was formerly Miss Cornelia J. Green, a native of Licking county, Ohio. Her father, Joseph Green, was a native of the state of New Jersey; came to Pennsylvania when a boy; and when about twenty-one to the state of Ohio, where he married as his second wife, Electy Clutter, Mrs. Sanner's mother, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her father moved to Pickaway township, Shelby county, in 1867, and died in December, 1876. Her mother died in Ohio. A view of Mr. Sanner's farm in Penn township, appears on another page. He was brought up to believe in the doctrines of the republican party, and is one of the strongest supporters to be found in Penn township—one of the few republican localities in Shelby county. He cast his first vote for president, for Gen. Grant, in 1868, and has voted the republican ticket from that time to the present. He has had five interesting children, whose names are as follows: Paul Simpson, Frances Estelle, Margaret Grace, Louis Ross, who died in infancy, and Lina H. The last is by his present marriage. Mr. Sanner is one of the younger farmers of Shelby county, and is known as a progressive citizen. He is a member of the Methodist church.

ORSON SWEET.

ORSON SWEET, who has been engaged in farming in Penn township since 1858, is a native of Geauga county, Ohio, and was born on the nineteenth of February, 1849. His grandfather, Lewis Sweet, lived in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He afterward removed to Ohio, and was one of the first settlers of Ashtabula county. He afterward moved to Geauga county, and was the second settler in the town of Russell. Daniel W. Sweet, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ashtabula county, and was a mail boy when the family moved to Geauga county, where he married Phylena Millard. Daniel W. and Phylena Sweet were the parents of eleven children, of whom only two are now living, Orson Sweet, and a brother who resides in Ohio. Orson Sweet was raised in Geauga county. His father was a carpenter and farmer, and still resides in Ohio. He obtained his education in the common schools. On the seventeenth of July, 1858, he married Ervilla Pelton, daughter of Gustavus S. and Lydia (Bailey) Pelton, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth of January, 1841. Her father was born in the town of Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, and afterward settled in Geauga county, where he is still living. After his marriage Mr. Sweet was employed on a farm and in a box factory at Russell, Ohio. He had from boyhood been employed in some kind of a mechanical occupation. Thinking that they could better their circumstances by coming west, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet settled in Penn township, Shelby county, arriving on the fifteenth of October, 1868. In 1872 he purchased the farm he now owns, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and situated in section thirty-three, township fourteen, range three, east. They have had one child, Sallie Iona, now the wife of Jacob L. Fryar, who is farming in Penn township.

In his political opinions he has always been a republican. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has been a strong supporter of the republican party from that time to the present. He is connected with the Methodist Church. He is one of the best class of citizens of Penn township, and has served six years as commissioner. He is well qualified as a mechanic, is apt at handling tools, and the buildings on his farm have been constructed in a great part by himself.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF DAVID G. SANNEER, SEC. 23, T. 14, R. 3, (PENN TP) SHELBY CO. ILL.



David G. Sanner

DAVID G. SANNER, one of the representative farmers and large land owners of Penn township, is a native of Illinois, and a worthy son of the state on whose soil he has always lived. He was born in Madison county, on the sixteenth of May, 1842. His father, Samuel Sanner, was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Barbara Paul, of Preston county, West Virginia. The family emigrated from Pennsylvania to Illinois in the year 1833, and settled in Madison county, nine miles north of Edwardsville. Elsewhere will be found a biographical sketch of Mr. Sanner's father, who came to this state possessed of but little means, and who by his industry, energy, and superior business management, accumulated a competence. He became a resident of Penn township in 1866, and died in the spring of 1880, leaving behind him a good name as an honest man and a useful citizen.

The subject of this sketch was the eighth of a family of twelve children. His early boyhood days were spent in the same neighborhood in Madison county, where his father settled on coming to this state. His educational advantages were confined to the common schools. Good schools had been established in Madison county, which afforded ample opportunities for instruction in the fundamental branches. As was the custom he worked on the farm in summer, and in the winter time when farm work was slack and the days short, was a student in the old country school-house, where he mastered the mysteries of reading, writing, and arithmetic—the three particular branches with which it was considered every man should be thoroughly familiar. Mr. Sanner gained a good business education. His father was a man who was a firm believer in the doctrine of raising children to habits of industry, and consequently in early

boyhood he learned what it was to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. It may be said, to Mr. Sanner's credit, that this was a lesson he has never forgotten, and that he bears to this day the reputation of an active and constant worker, and an energetic and industrious man.

He was living at home during the war of the rebellion. He started to enlist during the first part of the war, but from some circumstance remained at home till the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in Co. A, of the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Regiment, Illinois Infantry. His company was commanded by Capt. George W. Carr. He enlisted on the third day of September, 1864. He was mustered in at Alton. He had supposed that the regiment would be employed on active service in the field, but it was retained instead at Alton to perform garrison duty, though part of the regiment was sent meanwhile to Missouri. He enlisted as private, but was afterwards detailed for service in the regimental band. He was stationed at Alton during the winter of 1864-5. The succeeding spring brought the war to a close, and on the fourteenth of July, 1865, he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Springfield, and returned to the farm. The next year, the spring of 1866, the family moved from Madison to Shelby county, and settled in Penn township. Mr. Sanner was living with his father on section twenty-one till his marriage, which took place on the twenty-eighth of April, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Freeland, then a resident of Milam township, Macon county, daughter of David J. Freeland. Her father was born in North Carolina, left that state when a boy of fifteen, and came to Moultrie county, Illinois. He was engaged in farming in Coles and Moultrie counties, and then

moved to Milam township, Macon county, where he now owns a large body of land. Mrs. Sanner was the oldest child by her father's second marriage. Her mother was Martha Sawyer, a native of Coles county.

In the spring of 1870, Mr. Sanner began farming on his own account on a half section of land in Milam township, Macon county. After residing six years on that farm, he returned to Penn township, and for one year was engaged in the management of his father's place on section twenty-one. In 1877 he moved to his present farm. This farm, situated on section twenty-three of Penn township, consists of three hundred and twenty acres, and is one of the finest bodies of land in that part of the county. He is the owner beside of a half section in Milam township, Macon county, of fifteen acres of timber in Moultrie county, and considerable town property in Bethany, Moultrie county. He rents out the Macon county farm and part of his farm in Penn township. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has had five children, whose names are as follows:—Charles Wesley, Carrie Belle, Frankie Ellis, who died in infancy, Samuel Walter, Cyrus David, and Orville Arthur Sanner, youngest child of David G. Sanner. Like all the other members of the Sanner family he is a strong republican in his political convictions. He started out by casting his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln at his second election to the Presidency in 1864, and has always voted the republican ticket from that time to the present, and is a staunch believer in the principles of the organization, through whose instrumentality he believes slavery was abolished and the union preserved. His attention has been closely devoted to his own business affairs. His transactions with his fellow-men have been marked by fairness and honesty, and in all things he has borne the reputation of a good citizen. He is one of the progressive farmers of the county. He believes that agriculture is an occupation in which brains can be as successfully employed as in any other business. He belongs to that class of men who are most active in developing the material resources of the country, and who for that reason should be prized as among the best citizens. A full page illustration of his farm and residence in Penn township has been furnished through Mr. Sanner's liberality.

JACOB H. SANNER.

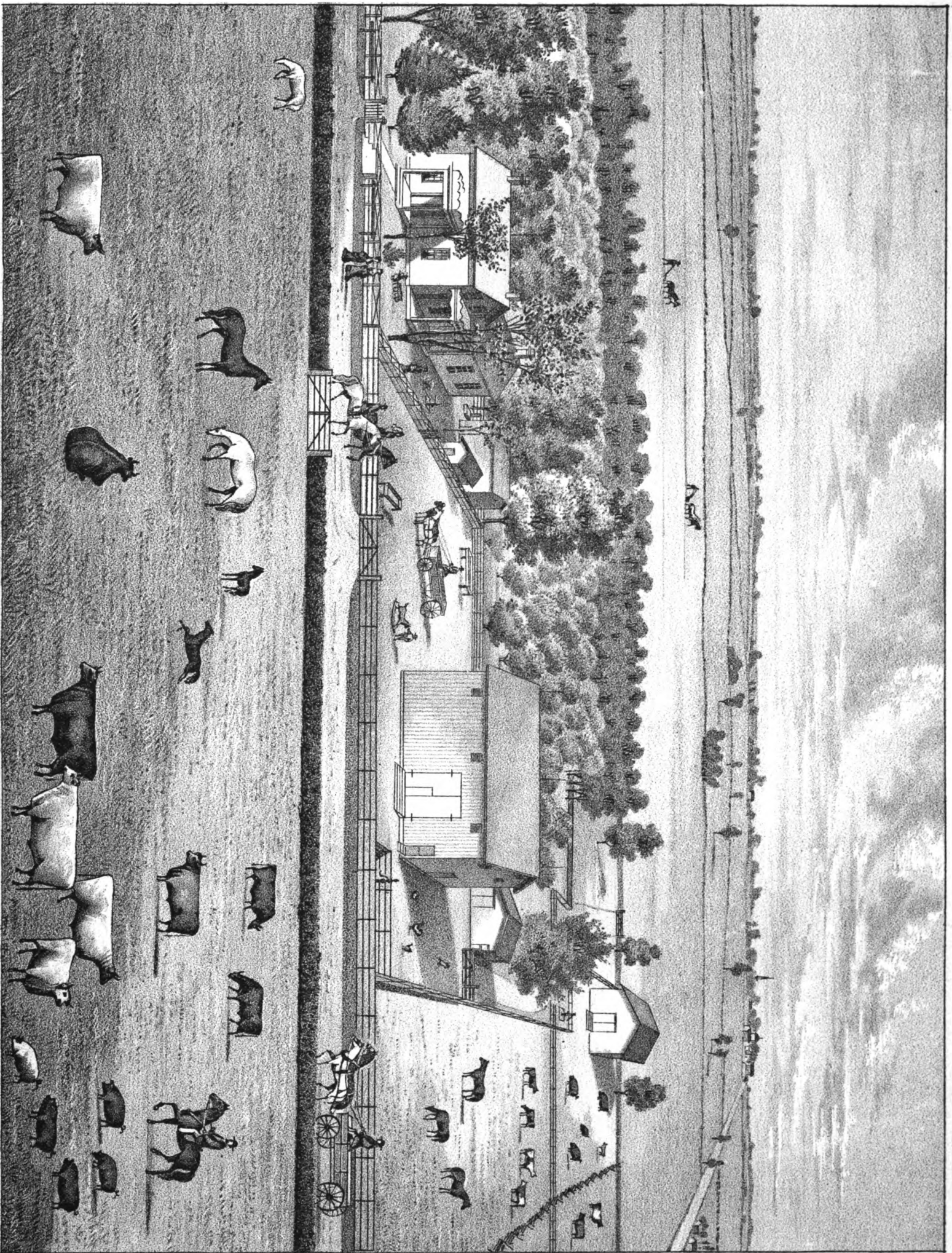
If any particular class of the citizens of this republic deserve credit more than another it is those who bore arms in her service and defended her honor on the field of battle. Jacob H. Sanner was a soldier in the recent war of the rebellion. He is now the oldest living child of the late Samuel Sanner, of Penn township, a history of whose life appears in these pages. He was born in the town of Northumberland, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the thirteenth of November of the year 1830. He was in his third year when the family removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1833. He grew up to maturity in Madison county. His schooling was confined to the winter season of each year, and mostly by his own efforts he secured a good business education. When he had grown up he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he has occasionally worked through life. In April, 1861, the same spring which inaugurated the war of the rebellion, he left home for Indiana. While on his way he heard for the first time the news of the firing on Fort Sumter. He worked at his trade in Indiana till the next fall.

On the tenth of October, 1861, he enlisted at Terre Haute, Indiana, in Co. A., Forty-third regiment, Indiana Infantry. From

Terre Haute the regiment proceeded to Evansville, and from there to the town of Calhoun, on Green river in Kentucky. The men next marched to Carrollton, Kentucky, and after lying there two weeks returned to Calhoun. While at that place the battle of Fort Donelson was fought and the regiment was ordered to reinforce Gen. Grant at that point, but owing to an accident to the boat on which they were to embark, it was found that they would be unable to reach Fort Donelson in time to be of any service, and so were ordered to the mouth of the Tennessee, then to Smithland, Kentucky; then to Evansville, Indiana; then back to Smithland; then to Paducah, and then to Cairo. From Cairo they were sent up the Mississippi forty miles and then marched inland to Benton, the county seat of Scott county, Missouri, from which place they proceeded to New Madrid, Missouri, and after lying there several days went down the river to Riddle's Point and took part in an engagement with the Confederates. The regiment then crossed the river to Tiptonville and proceeded to Fort Pillow, and assisted in the capture of that important post. Their next work was to help take the city of Memphis from the hands of the rebels, which was successfully accomplished in June, 1863.

While his regiment went up the White River in Arkansas, he was detained at Memphis by sickness, and rejoined his regiment at Helena, Arkansas, on the nineteenth of July, 1862. He was stationed at Helena till the eleventh of August, 1863, and while there took part in various scouting expeditions, among which was a trip to the Coldwater river to tear up the railroad from Jackson, Mississippi, to Memphis, and thus interrupt the enemy's communications, and a movement to Yazoo pass with the object of drawing off part of the Confederate forces from around Vicksburg which Grant at that time was besieging. He took part in the fight at Helena on the fourth of July, 1863, between the Union forces under Gen. Prentiss and the Confederate, Gen. Holmes. His regiment went to Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1863, and remained there till the twenty-third of March, 1864. During that time Mr. Sanner was principally on detached service, and assisted in fitting up the Little Rock hospital. While at Little Rock (on the first of February, 1864), he re-enlisted in the veteran service. From Little Rock the regiment went to Camden, Arkansas, and after staying there about a week, was sent as part of an escort to a supply train bound to Pine Bluffs for supplies. At Mark's mill, between Moro creek and Saline river, where the train was delayed in crossing a difficult bottom, they were attacked by a cavalry force nine or ten thousand strong, from Gen. Jo. Shelby's command. The escort to the wagon-train consisted of twelve hundred men—parts of the Forty-third Indiana, the Thirty-sixth Iowa, and the Seventy-seventh Ohio and five pieces of artillery. The train was composed of four hundred wagons. They had been placed in a very disadvantageous position, through the fault of the officer commanding the train; and, after fighting till their ammunition was exhausted, there was nothing to do but surrender. The fight lasted from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon.

He was taken back to Camden, which the Union general had evacuated on learning the loss of the supply-train, and from there to Camp Ford, near the town of Tyler, in Smith county, Texas. He was taken prisoner on the twenty-sixth of April, 1864, and till the twenty-sixth of February, 1865, when he was exchanged at the mouth of Red River, he had ample opportunity to experience confederate hospitality as displayed in southern prison-pens. His rations were short and scanty, but this was only one of the many inconveniences he suffered. At one time four thousand Union prisoners were confined at Camp Ford. Mr. Sanner is now a member of the Andersonville Association of the Survivors of the Pri-



RESIDENCE & FARM OF H. B. THOMPSON, SEC. 3, T. 13, R. 3, E. (PENN TP) SHELBY CO. ILL.

soners of the late war. After his exchange he reached New Orleans on the twenty-seventh of February, 1865. He left there March the seventh, and coming up the river to Cairo from that place, went to Indianapolis, where he was on duty till the fifteenth of June, 1865, when, the war having closed, he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. He lacked about four months of having served four years. He had enlisted as a private, was elected corporal on the organization of his company, was next promoted to sergeant, and was appointed first sergeant on the first of March, 1865. While he had no opportunity to take part in any of the great battles of the war, east of the Mississippi, he was in several severe engagements, and his regiment did its share of heavy

marching and played a prominent part in freeing important points on the Mississippi from the grasp of the confederates.

After the close of his service in the army, he returned to Madison county, and in the spring of 1863 accompanied the rest of the family to this county. He has since resided in Penn township, and has been employed on the farm, where also he has found occasional opportunity for his skill at his trade. Like all his brothers, he is a republican in politics, and has been connected with that political party from the time of its first organization. He is the only one of the Sanner brothers in this county who was not born in this state, but takes as much pride in Illinois as though it were his place of nativity, instead of the state of his adoption.

EAST NELSON TOWNSHIP.*

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



THE surface of this township was originally about one-half timber, known as the Okaw belt, much of which has been cut and sawed into lumber by local mills. The greater part lies on the western boundary, and a narrow strip along the river to the east line. The general surface is slightly undulating, excepting along the river and minor streams, where the bluffs rise several feet in height. The Okaw river enters the township on section 24, and meanders in a north-western direction until it reaches the line dividing sections 8 and 9, when it changes its course south-westerly, and passes out of the township near the north-west corner of section 19, and re-enters it in the south-west corner of the same section, and finally leaves the township at the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30. The principal tributaries are Jonathan's creek, which empties into the river on section 17; and Coon creek, which heads at the edge of the timber in section 27, and empties into it on section 16.

This township includes the whole of congressional T. 13, R. 6, and is bounded on the north by Jonathan creek township, east by Coles county, south by Whitley township, and west by Sullivan. It contains 22,995 acres, valued at \$173,822; 3018 acres of which is unimproved, and is valued at \$12,778. The soil, like adjoining townships, is rich and productive. The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad enters on section 7, and runs south-easterly through the township passing out in the south-east corner.

In this township we find the first land entries were made as follows: May 10th, 1830, Jesse Ellis entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, T. 13, R. 6 E. 80 acres; Nov. 12, 1830, James Purvis entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17, T. 13, R. 6 E. 80 acres; September 26th, 1834, Jonathan E. Graham entered the W.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, T. 13, R. 6 E. of the 3d P. M. containing 80 acres.

The first settlers were Joel and Peter Freeman, brothers, with their families, and James and George Purvis, who arrived early in the spring of 1830. The Freemans were natives of North Carolina, and several of their descendants are among the best citizens of the county. They settled on Coon creek, a little south of the present site of Nelson.

James and George Purvis came April 1st, 1830, and built a cabin of rough unhewn logs on section 7, where George Purvis still continues to live. They broke the first prairie and put in a crop, and in the following month their father, John Purvis, his wife, and daughter Malinda came from Sangamon county. They all lived in this cabin one year, after which the elder Purvis moved to the "Mill Seat" at the bend of the river, where he lived with his sons John and James G., who had also arrived and built a cabin. The bend in the river is nearly the shape of a horse-shoe, and is three and one-half miles around, and at the neck it is only seventy steps between the streams. At this point it is said there is about nine feet fall. The eighty acres, including the bend, was entered by James Purvis in 1829. He, in company with his brother, John G., built a water mill on this neck in 1833, and it has ever since been known as the old "Mill seat." It was a grist and saw mill, and was operated for several years by the Purvises and others, and finally washed away.

Maj. James Poor settled a half mile west of George Purvis in the fall of 1832. He had a family of five children, many of whose descendants are still living in the county. At one time Maj. Poor was owner of the Mill Seat. He died in 1850. Alfred Wood settled in 1833. Frederick Price, Thomas Purvis, a Mr. Sims, Absolon Brown, Mr. Fox, Boswell, Thomas, Isaac and William Purvis, John Spencer, John Bracken, Milton Cox, Isaac Munson, John Goldsby, Samuel Martin, Joseph Lilly, Samuel Hughes, William Snyder, Alfred G. De Bruder, the Elders and Landers, were all

*We are indebted to George Purvis for the facts related in this township history.

early settlers. Grandfather Purvis, who died in January, 1833, was probably the first death in the township. The first marriage was that of George Purvis, to Cassie Waller, in 1833. School was taught here as early as 1834, by Joseph Rodgers, in section 4, where the first school-house was erected of logs. Parnell Hamilton was also an early teacher. The Elders, Hostetler and Gridler, and Rev. Hughes were early preachers. The first house used as a church was a school building erected at Nelson. Doctors Slater, Dodson, B. B. Everett and Montague were the earliest physicians. The first post-office was established at Nelson.

Old Nelson, laid out by Philip Vandakin in 1835, was the first village in the county. Dr. Montague, Joseph Rodgers and Samuel Martin erected the first buildings, and the two latter kept the first stores. Hugh M. Elder built a store and stocked it with general goods and kept the first post-office; A. Richardson also kept a store, and a man by the name of Dolbs had a blacksmith shop. This village was located just south of the "Mill Seat" in section 17. Mr. Vandakin failed to get a deed to this tract before James Purvis, the owner, died, and the heirs being minors, could not convey; hence the place became extinct. Soon after the death of Mr. Purvis, his brother, John G. Purvis, Dr. Montague and Jonathan Dazey, laid out a tract a half mile east, into lots and blocks, and called it

EAST NELSON.

It contained 40 acres; 20 in section 17, and the same number in section 20. All the buildings were moved from old Nelson into the new village, and in addition to these J. S. Gordon, James Elder, Samuel Egbert, Whitney & Morton, Joseph Duncan, Ewing & Prentice and William Snyder erected storehouses and became merchants. Felix Landers had a tan-yard here for a number of years. When Moultrie county was organized in 1843, some of the early courts were held here—Judge Treat presided,—but when the county seat was located at Sullivan, many of the merchants and residents of East Nelson moved there or to other points, and it virtually died. When the railroad came through they made it a station, and a post-office named Farlow, was established. At present there is but one store and wagon shop kept by Newton Far-

low, and a blacksmith shop occupied by William Farlow, in the, once noted place of East Nelson.

JULIAN

was a small village laid out by Thomas Purvis, about 1836, in section 3. John Patterson and Samuel Martin, were its merchants, and Purvis run a horse mill. The land upon which it was located has long since been cultivated, and now forms part of a beautiful farm.

COLES STATION

was laid off into lots and streets, surveyed and platted, by Abraham Jones, county surveyor, for Robert Armentrout, the original proprietor, April 5, 1872, and filed in the office of county recorder, September 28, 1872. It is situated in the extreme south-east corner of the township, and contains about a half dozen residences, two stores, kept by James Powers and Joseph Fleshner, and a blacksmith shop by James Powers. There is also considerable grain shipped from this point.

STEAL

is a station about half the distance between East Nelson to Coles station.

There is a tile factory, owned and operated by the sons of John Martin (deceased), situated a little south of East Nelson, that is doing a large business both in the manufacturing of brick and tile. There are also saw-mills in operation. The schools are in a flourishing condition, and each of the districts have neatly constructed and well-furnished school-houses. The Methodist Episcopal church, located on section 23, is the only house of worship in the township. Many facts relating to the history of Nelson may be found in the civil and pioneer chapters.

James T. Taylor, elected in 1867. J. T. Taylor, elected in 1868, served until 1870. Thomas Wiley elected in 1870. A. McPheeters elected in 1871. Reuben Daugherty elected in 1872. Isaac Fleming elected in 1873, served until 1875. George Purvis elected in 1875. John Henton elected in 1876. Rodham Miller elected in 1877. Charles Shuman, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879 and 1880. The census of 1880 gives East Nelson township a population of 1,241.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

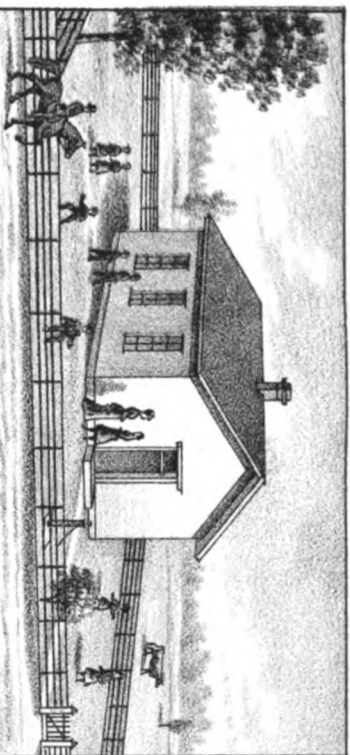
JOSEPH B. WILEY



JS a native of Moultrie county, Illinois, born November 26th, 1836; he is descended from a long line of Irish ancestry. His father, Thomas Wiley, was a native of the Emerald Isle, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on arriving at the age of maturity he married Miss Margaret Brein. A few years thereafter he emigrated with his family to America, landing here in 1833. The first winter he lived in Ohio, and the following year he settled in Vermillion county, Illinois, where

he remained about one year; he then removed to what is now Moultrie county, and settled on a tract of land on sec. 11, township 13, range 6, where he began the improvement of a farm. He lived in this county the remainder of his life, except a few years that he resided in McLean county, Ill. He was twice married. His last wife was Miss Margaret Crumbaugh; she was a native of Scott county, Kentucky. Mr. Wiley was the father of ten children, seven by his first wife, and three by his second. Joseph B. was the second child by his first marriage.

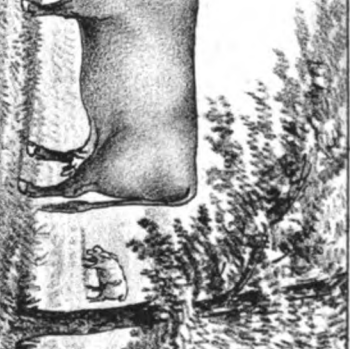
When Mr. Wiley landed in the United States he possessed a capital, all told, of about one hundred dollars. He was a man of liberal education for that period, and was endowed with an abun-



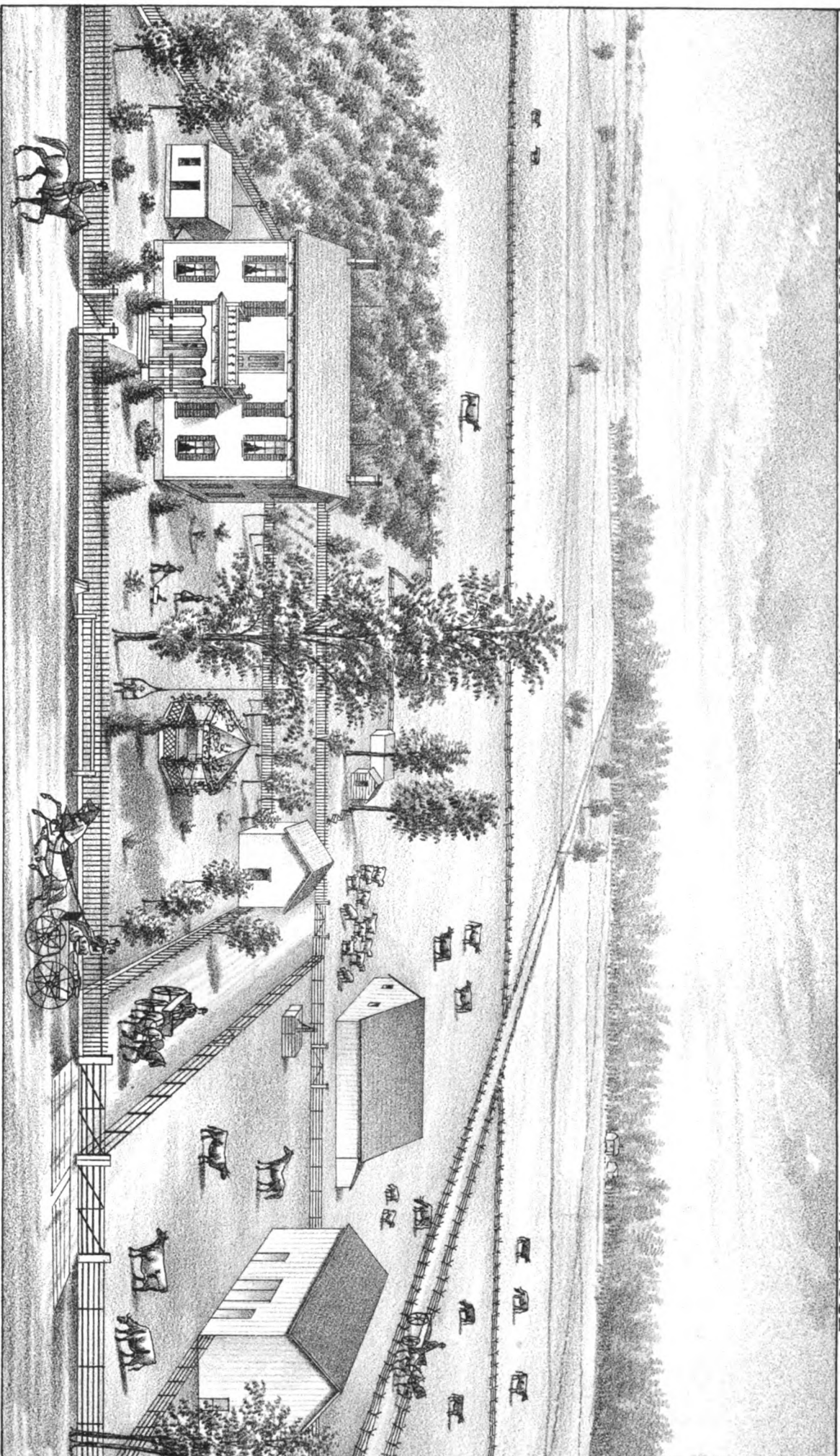
WILEY SCHOOL HOUSE



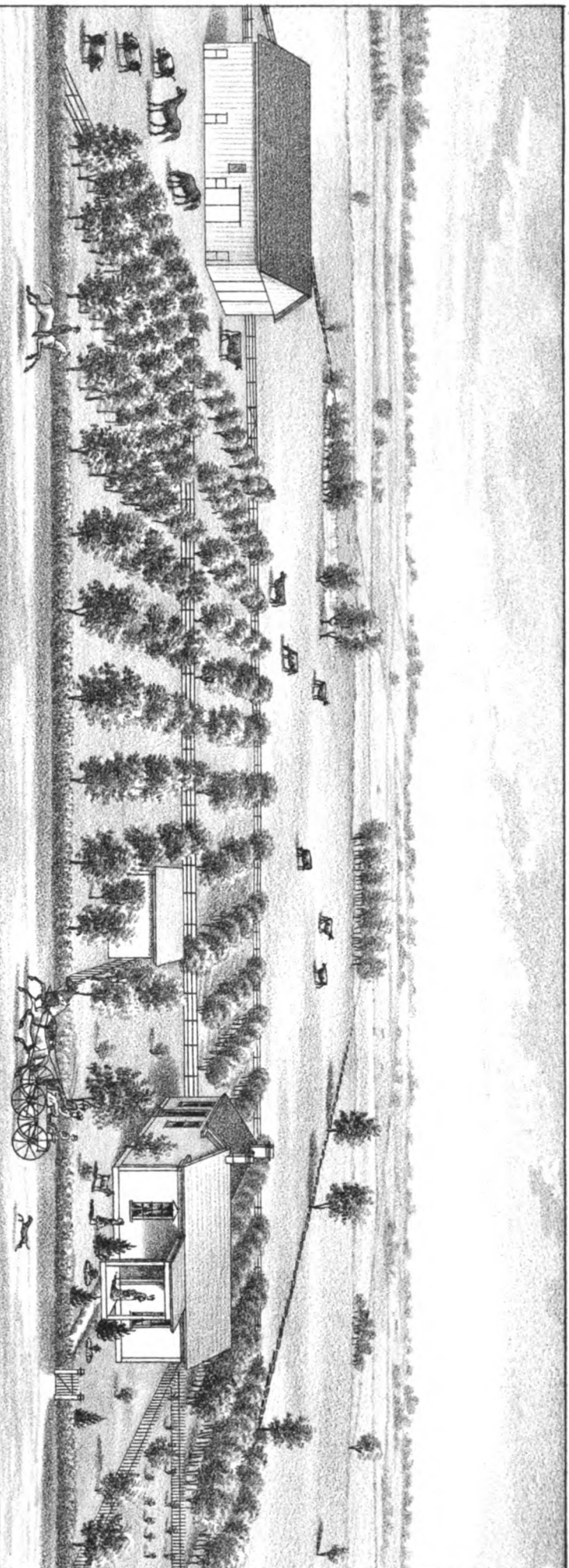
MAT EMERY



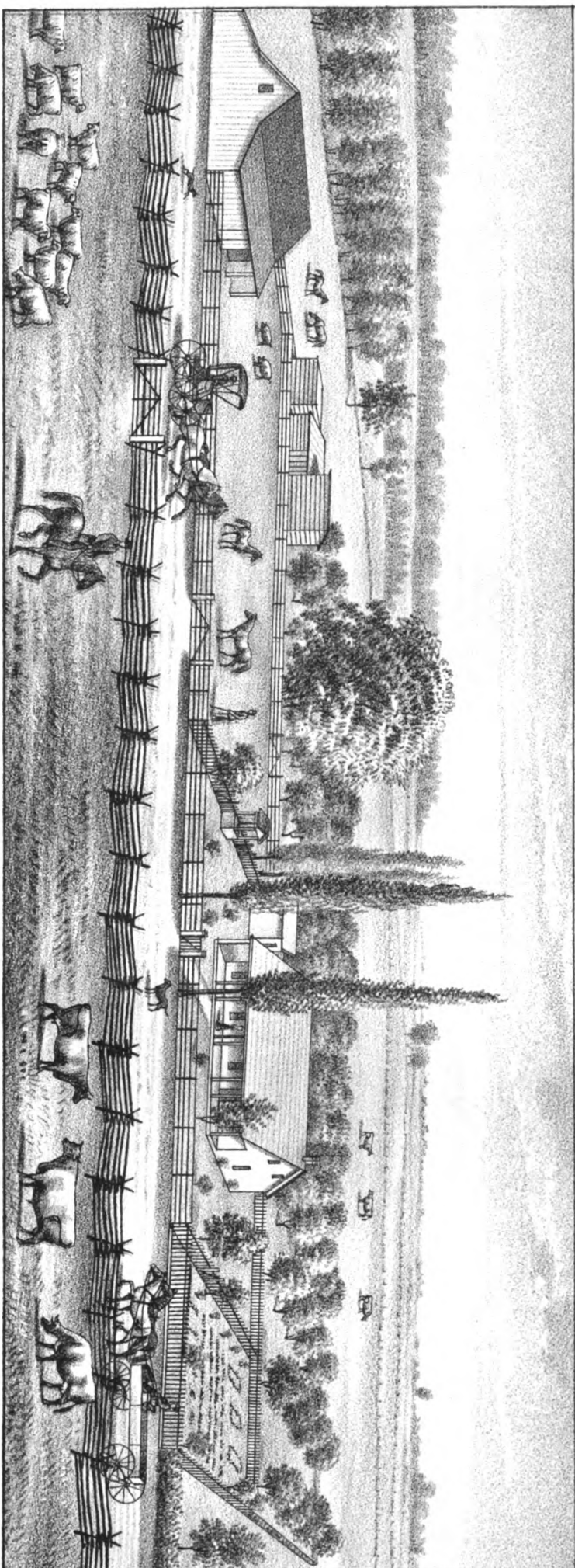
RED ROSE



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF JOSEPH B. WILEY Sec. 11, T. 13, R. 6, (EAST NELSON Twp.) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF E. T. BAIL, SEC. 1, T. 13, R. 6, (EAST NELSON TP.) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. KIRKWOOD, SEC. 17, T. 13, R. 6, (SULLIVAN TP.) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

dance of energy, and by industry and frugality, he succeeded in accumulating considerable property, and at one time he owned upwards of two thousand one hundred acres of land in this county; and at his death he left property sufficient to give each of his children a good start in life.

In his religious views, he was a believer in the Protestant faith, and in politics, a staunch democrat, and for a time held the office of justice of the peace, and frequently appeared as an attorney before the justices' courts. His death occurred August 28, 1877.

Joseph B., the subject of our sketch, received his rudimentary education in the common schools of the neighborhood during his minority. On the 28th of February, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Phillips, a native of Coles county, Ill., and daughter of Micajah Phillips. As the fruits of that union, they have had born to them four children; their names in the order of their ages are: Lora B., Victor, Francis and James Claude Wiley. Mr. Wiley, being raised on a farm, has made farming his life occupation; he now owns about four hundred acres of finely improved land, situated in East Nelson township, six miles east of Sullivan, the county-seat. A fine engraving of his home-place may be seen on another page of this work. In 1860 Mr. Wiley visited Europe, and the scenes of his father's birth-place; he also spent some time in England. In politics, he is identified with the principles of the democratic party; and as a farmer, he takes a prominent place among the leading agriculturists and stock-raisers of Moultrie county.

REUBEN DAUGHERTY.

REUBEN DAUGHERTY, who has been a resident of East Nelson township since 1854, was born in Warren county, Virginia, February 7th, 1831. The family is of Irish descent. His grandfather, Daniel Daugherty, was born in New Jersey of Irish parents, and emigrated from there to Virginia not many years after the Revolutionary war. He was married in Prince William county, where was born John W. Daugherty, father of the subject of this biography, on the 22nd of May, 1793. The latter was raised in Prince William county, Virginia, and when a young man went to the Valley of Virginia, and settled in Warren county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in a Virginia regiment, which was stationed most of the time during the war on an island near Norfolk, Virginia. In July, 1818, he married Anna Owens, who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 6th of February, 1798. He lived in Warren county, Virginia, till 1854, and then came to Illinois and settled on section 11 of township 13, range 6 (East Nelson township), where he carried on farming till his death on the 27th of October, 1866. He was a quiet and unpretending citizen, and a useful member of the community. He had always been a democrat in politics. He became connected with the Predestinarian Baptist church in Warren county, Virginia, in 1824, and was a member of that denomination till his death. On coming to East Nelson township he first united with the Linn Creek church, and afterwards helped to organize the Zoar Predestinarian Baptist church in Coles county. His widow is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three. John W. and Anna Daugherty were the parents of ten children, who are now living. Their names are as follows: Daniel Harvey, a resident of East Nelson township; Phillip D., who lives in Lowe township; John D., who is farming in East Nelson township; Dawson G., who lives in Gentry county, Missouri; Ephraim O., who lives in Frederick county,

Virginia; Reuben, who is farming on the old homestead; Margaret, who married William P. Craig, and whose husband is now deceased; Samuel L., of Coles county; Stephen T., who also lives in Coles county, and Lucina Daugherty.

Reuben Daugherty is the owner of the old homestead farm of 120 acres, and owns besides 80 acres in Lowe township. He has been engaged in farming and raising stock. In politics he is a democrat, and has voted for every democratic candidate for president since 1856, when he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He is one of the representative citizens of the township, and has filled several public positions. He was collector two years, and one year served as assessor. He was first appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1871, and was elected to the same position in 1872. His name finds a place in this work as one of the leading citizens of East Nelson township.

CHARLES SHUMAN,

MEMBER of the Board of Supervisors from East Nelson township since 1878, was born in the city of Philadelphia, February 21, 1843. His father, Charles Shuman, and also his mother, was a native of Germany. When he was a small child the family moved to Jefferson county, Kentucky, eight miles from Louisville. In the fall of 1857, they came to this state and settled at Dudley, Edgar county. Mr. Shuman was then about fourteen. He became a resident of this state in 1861. He attended the public schools at Dudley, and in Moultrie county. For two winters he was a student in the Seminary at Shelbyville, obtaining the money with which to prosecute his studies by farming during the summer. In the fall of 1868, he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois. He pursued his studies at this institution till the fall of 1871, when he took charge of a school on the Looking Glass prairie, in St. Clair county, near Lebanon, but returned to the College in the spring, and graduated in June, 1872. After his graduation he taught school two years in St. Clair county, and returned to Moultrie county in September, 1874, and on the 8th of that month was married to Miss Mary R. McPheeters, daughter of Major Addison McPheeters, now one of the oldest citizens of Moultrie county. Mrs. Shuman's father was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, October 27, 1798; passed through Illinois on his way to Missouri in 1819; lived in Missouri several years; moved to what is now Scott county, Illinois; and returned to Fayette county, Kentucky, where Mrs. Shuman was born, and settled in Moultrie county, in December, 1853. Mrs. Shuman was five years old when she came to this county. Her mother, whose maiden name was Susan Ann Richardson, is a native of Ohio. Major McPheeters was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, enlisting in a company raised in Boone county, Missouri, of which he was first lieutenant. He served as justice of the peace in Scott county, Illinois, and was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from East Nelson township in 1871.

After his marriage, Mr. Shuman went to farming on Section 7 of township 13, range 6, where he has since resided. He has two children, a son and a daughter. In his politics he has always been a democrat. He was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors in March, 1878, and was elected in April, 1878, and again in 1879 and 1880. Mr. Shuman is a gentleman who has commanded the confidence and respect of the community. He is now the teacher of the school in district No. 2, East Nelson township. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from McKendree College in 1872, and in 1875 that of Master of Arts.

RURAL TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



ERE is one of the western tier of townships of Shelby county. It is bounded on the north by Flat Branch, east by Ridge, south by Tower-Hill township, and west by Christian county. It comprises thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres of land. It is a very fertile and productive portion of the county.

Early Settlers.—Among the early residents of (Tp. 12-2), we find the name of Benjamin Hunter, who settled on the head of Mud creek, on section 14, as early as 1830. For several years this place was a stage-stand, on the Shelbyville and Springfield State road. Hunter subsequently moved to Texas, where he died. He was a somewhat noted character in the neighborhood. In the latter part of the year 1830, Mason Kelly squatted and built a cabin on the east side of Mud creek, on section 14, a short distance north of where the Craig school-house now stands. Another early settler was J. W. Vermillion, a native of Virginia, who afterwards became a resident of Kentucky, and from the latter state moved to Shelby county in 1840, and erected a cabin in the north-west part of section 26, where he lived a number of years, and afterwards settled on section 27, where he now resides. In 1842 came David and Nathaniel Beck, who were the first settlers on Lake Fork, in the west part of the township. They erected a large comfortable cabin, and both families used it as a residence. The Becks also kept the stage-stand for a short time. The cabin was located not far from where N. B. McClure now resides. Another early settler was John Killam, who located on section 33.

A short time prior to 1840, M. Smith settled on section 23, south of where the Craig school-house now is. In 1848, the Harper Brothers settled near Mud creek, on section 15; they were natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but had lived for a time in Virginia, prior to coming to this county. In 1858, J. N. and Robert Harper moved up on Lake Fork, where they still live. Soon after J. L. Steward located near where he now resides. These were the first settlements in that part of Rural.

James Armstrong, a native of North Carolina, became a resident of this township in 1840. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was a planter and slave owner in the state above mentioned. When James Armstrong came to this county he brought with him a colored woman and three children. He had owned the woman since she was twelve years of age. He purchased her from a trader who was passing through from Maryland, south, with a number of negroes for the southern market. Three of his sons are farmers in this township—Lafayette, Jasper and Charles. When James Armstrong came to this county he brought with him several thousand dollars in gold. It was placed in a box and fastened to the bed of the wagon. He accumulated quite a large

property here, and had about eighteen hundred acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred in the fall of 1869 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The companion of his life and mother of his children died in the fall of 1879 at the age of seventy-five years.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entry was made October 19th, 1832, by Conrad Hanson, it being 40 acres of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 33. James Hanson entered 40 acres in section 33, June 11th, 1834, and the third entry was made February 8th, 1836, by Wm. Smith and others, of 80 acres in section 25, it being the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$.

DRAINAGE.

Rural is well watered by several small streams. The central and south-eastern portion is drained by Mud Creek, Burrels, Angels' Branch and their affluents. The northern and western part of the township is drained by Lake Fork and its tributaries and Spring Branch. Several springs of fresh water are found in the township, besides small natural ponds. Thus it will be seen that this township is well adapted to stock-raising, as blue grass, timothy, clover, orchard and the native grasses grow luxuriantly. Large crops of hay, corn, oats, wheat, rye and other cereals are annually produced, as well as potatoes and vegetables of all kinds. Fruits thrive well.

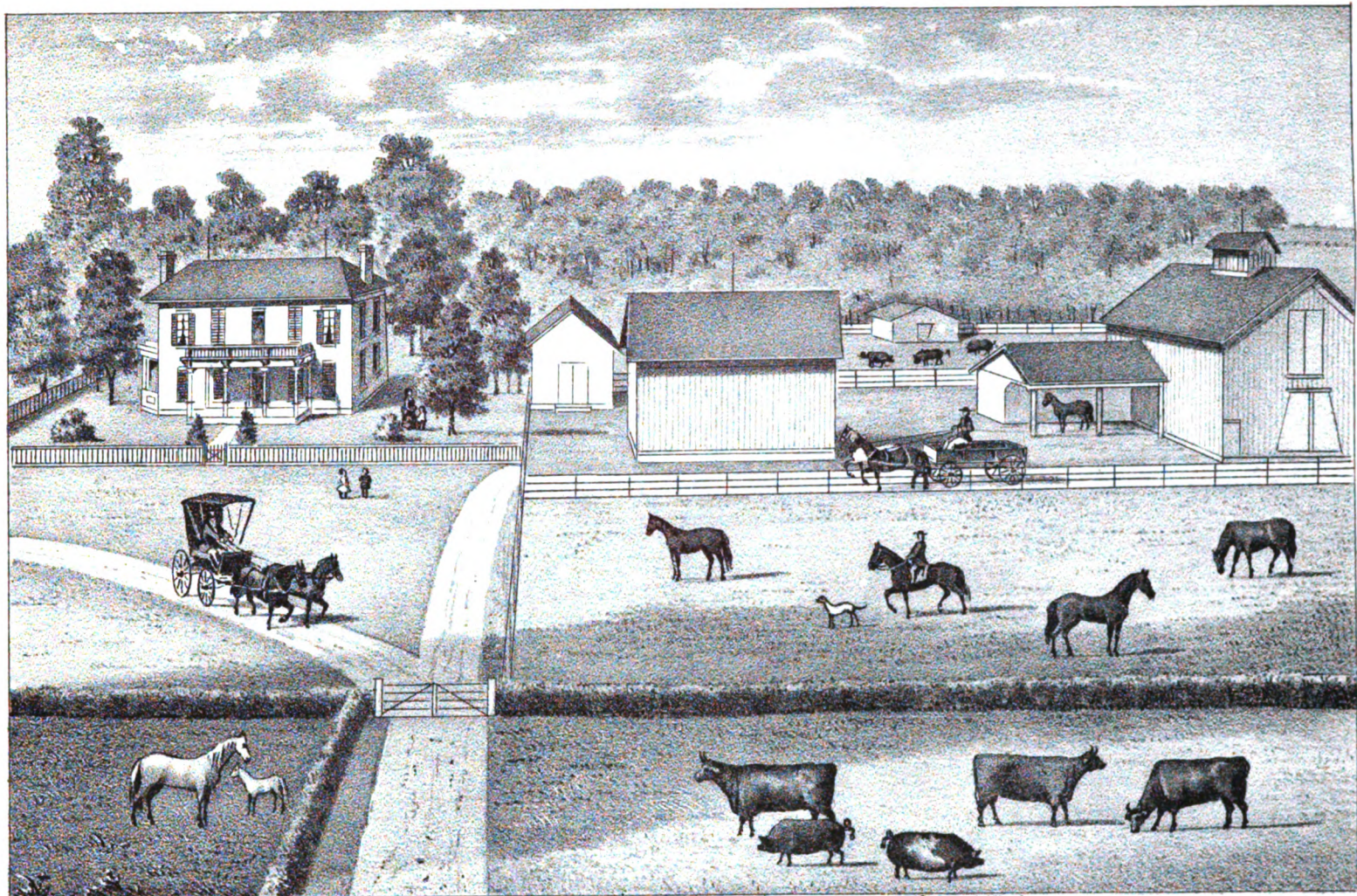
TIMBER.

Several fine groves of timber may be seen in the township, and many of the banks of the stream are fringed with a thrifty growth of forest trees, among which are the several kinds of oak, elm, hickory, walnut, sycamore and cottonwood, which add an additional beauty and charm to the landscape. Originally, about one-fourth of the township was timber land. The balance is a rich, fertile prairie.

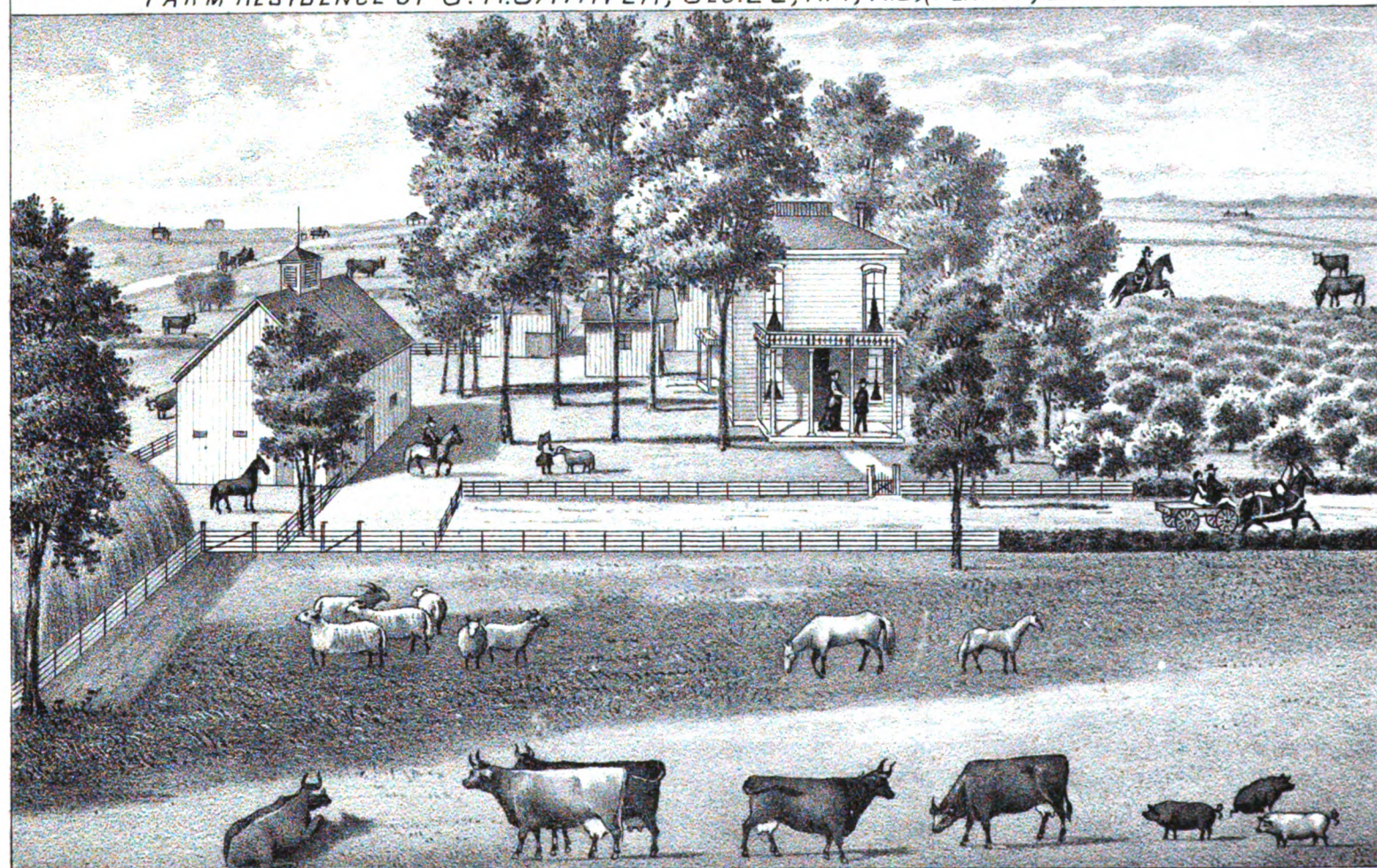
The township is well supplied with church and school facilities, which speaks well for the morals and enterprise of its citizens.

The first school-house was a hewed log structure, and stood in the north-east part of section thirty-four, and was erected in the year 1845; it was also for several years used for church purposes; it is now utilized as a stable on the farm of J. W. Vermillion.

Supervisors.—Wm. B. Travis, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861 and 1862; J. Moses, elected in 1863, re-elected in 1864 and 1865; Franklin Reed, elected for 1866; E. A. McGrew, elected for 1867; Hy. Funk, elected in 1868; S. Mitchell, elected in 1869; J. Killam, elected in 1870; D. Downs, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872 and 1873; C. Mantey, elected in 1874; J. T. Killam, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879; R. Smith, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.



FARM RESIDENCE OF S. H. SANNER, SEC. 22, T. 14, R. 3, (PENN TWP) SHELBY CO. ILL.



STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF H. M. WEMPLE, SEC. 2, RURAL TWP. (12) R. 2, SHELBY CO. ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



GEORGE B. HILL.

HIS gentleman, one of the old and representative citizens of Rural township, is a native of Ireland, and was born at Ballycastle, in the county Antrim, on the 5th of December, 1818. His father was William Hill, and his mother's name, before marriage, was Elizabeth Brown. His ancestors were originally from Scotland. They were among those Scotch Presbyterians who sought refuge from religious persecution in the north of Ireland. He was the sixth of a family of nine children: he was raised in his native county.

He attended school at Ballycastle, and secured the elements of a good education. His father was a merchant, and for about a year Mr. Hill was employed in his father's store. He, however, preferred an out-door life, and was always fond of working on a farm. He left Ireland for America in March, 1841, then a young man of twenty-three. The vessel on which he was a passenger contained seven hundred immigrants, and was seven weeks in making the voyage from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia he went to Ohio, where he spent two months, and then, in the fall of 1841, came to Illinois; he came by boat down the Ohio river. The passage from Cincinnati to Cairo took nine days. The river was low, the channel full of snags and bars, and the trip was in consequence unusually long and tedious. He had some friends in the neighborhood of Sparta, in Randolph county, and he went to that locality. While he resided there he was employed on a farm. Concluding that he wanted to see the old country once more, in the fall of 1849 he returned to Ireland. His next winter and spring were spent in his native town. On the 29th of May, 1850, he married Elizabeth Fullerton, daughter of James Fullerton and Marcella Stewart. Mrs. Hill is also descended from the Scotch-Irish stock. Her great-grandfather and two of his brothers came from Scotland to Ireland at the time of the persecution. She was born in the house, half a mile from Ballycastle, which was built by her great-grandfather. On the fourth of June, 1850, a few days after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hill started out to make a home for themselves in America. They left Liverpool on the 11th of June, and arrived at New York on the 11th of July. A sister of Mr. Hill had settled in Shelby county, and he had previously visited this section of the state. He and his wife came directly to this county with the intention of making it their home. He purchased a small farm of eighty acres at Prairie Bird, on which he lived a short time, and then moved to his present location in sec. thirteen of township twelve, range two east. He entered one hundred and twenty acres of land, at two dollars and a half an acre. At that time there was comparatively little

land in the county subject to entry. The government had raised the price to two dollars and a half an acre on account of its proximity to the Illinois Central Railroad, then not yet constructed. When he first came to the country and went to housekeeping, there were very few of the conveniences of civilization. He had to go to Springfield for a cooking-stove, one not being obtainable in the county. The prairie stretched away for miles to the west, with scarcely an inhabitant.

He has been a successful and prosperous farmer, and now owns four hundred acres of land—three hundred and sixty of prairie and forty of timber. Soon after coming to America he formed decided views on the subject of slavery. He was one of the band of abolitionists who bore that name at a time when it was a synonym of unpopularity. He voted for the free-soil candidate for president before the formation of the republican party. He was an early republican, and has voted with that political organization since the campaign of 1856. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They were among the original members of the Presbyterian Church at Prairie Bird at the time of its organization, and have been connected with it ever since. He has been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, and a man whose influence has been cast on the side of morality and virtue. He has led the life of a quiet and unostentatious citizen, attending to his own business affairs and caring nothing for holding public office. His name deserves mention in these pages as an old resident and substantial farmer of Rural township.

ROBERT HARPER,

Who has lived in Rural township since 1848, was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 3d, 1827; his father, John Harper, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1771, emigrated to America in the year 1800, and settled in the Cumberland valley, Pennsylvania. He was obliged to leave Ireland on account of his connection with the rebellion. He married Ruth Moore, daughter of Major John Moore, who held a position in the British army. Robert Harper was the sixth of nine children; his mother died when he was nine years old. The next year, 1837, the family moved farther west. They went from Chambersburg to Harrisburg on the railroad, which had just then been completed, and from Harrisburg to Pittsburg by canal, the railroad not then having been constructed across the mountains. After stopping one summer in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, they settled in Mason county, Virginia, and after living there six years Mr. Harper went to live with a sister in Brooke county, Virginia. His opportunities for an education were mostly confined to old-fashioned log school-houses, and the greater part was obtained by his own efforts, and consists of a

practical acquaintance with business affairs. In 1848 he came to Illinois. The family settled at the head of Mud Creek, in Rural township. April 26, 1855, he married Sarah Ann Lewis, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 3, 1834, and came with her father to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1837, and from there to Shelby county. In 1856 Mr. Harper moved to the part of the township where he now resides. He owns 320 acres of land. His wife died March 13, 1867. He has five children: Mary F. Alonzo, Sarah E., Laura, and Agnes. He was first a democrat, but united with the republican party on its formation, voted for Fremont in 1856, and has supported every republican candidate for president from that time to the present. For a number of years he has acted as justice of the peace. Like all the Scotch-Irish race he was raised a Presbyterian, and was connected with that church for a number of years; he is now a member of the Church of God. He is one of the old residents of Rural township, and his name deserves a place in this work as one of the representative citizens of that part of the county.

H. M. WEMPLE

Was born in Greene county, Illinois, February 18, 1838. On his father's side his ancestors came from Holland, and settled first in

New York city, and afterwards in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, on the Mohawk river. His father, Joseph D. Wemple, was born and raised near Amsterdam, and when a young man came to Illinois and settled near Kane, in Greene county. He married Lucy M. Mason, daughter of Hale Mason, who was born in Vermont, emigrated to Illinois, settled at Edwardsville, and afterward at Monticello. He was a farmer and Methodist preacher. H. M. Wemple was the oldest of three children. When he was eight years old his father died, and his mother was married again to R. J. Simmons, of Jersey county, where Mr. Wemple lived till he was fourteen, and then went to live with his mother's cousin, John Mason, at Godfrey. When nineteen he went to Sangamon county, near Springfield, and worked on a farm till he was twenty-one, and then began farming for himself. The first land he purchased was eighty acres in Missouri, which proved of little profit. In 1865, he purchased 160 acres of raw land in Section 2, Rural township, and began improving it. In 1866, he married Mary W. Mitchell, a native of Ogle county, Illinois, daughter of Samuel Mitchell, who was born in Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Wemple have two children, George Mason and Mary Josephine Wemple. He was a Republican for a number of years, and now belongs to the National Greenback party. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A view of his farm in Rural township is shown on another page.

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



THE township of Ridge, as known on the Government survey, is town 12, range 3 E. It is bounded on the north by Pickaway, east by Okaw, south by Rose, and west by Rural. It contains an area of 36 square miles, or 23,040 acres of land, the greater part of which in early days was covered with a beautiful growth of timber, mostly oak, interspersed with walnut, hickory, ash, and hackberry, most of which has fallen before the axe of the sturdy pioneer.

The north-western portion is mostly prairie, and is under a high state of cultivation. Here are some of the best stock farms in Shelby county. The soil is of yellow clay, mixed with sand near the streams, but as we go from the streams we find a deep and productive soil.

Drainage.—It is drained by Robinson creek and its tributaries, entering on the north-west corner of section 2, winding southward through sections 11, 14, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and passing out on the south-west corner of section thirty-four, furnishing a good supply of water for stock purposes.

The first land entries were made by Levi Casey on the 4th day of

March, 1825, of the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 22, 80 acres; on the 27th day of April, 1826, John Lee entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 28, 80 acres; Thomas Robinson entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 27, and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 23, 160 acres, on the 20th day of December, 1826.

The first log house in the township was built by Thomas Robinson, who settled here in 1823, on section 23, on the south or east side of the creek, from which it derived its name. He was a native of Tennessee; he lived here a few years and then moved to Missouri; though none of his descendants live in the county, his name will always be remembered by his "monument," Robinson creek.

Fountain Robinson, who was a nephew of Thomas, came about the same time; he "squatted" on a piece of land north of his uncle's, built a cabin, and the first winter he and his wife lived in the same, without chinking or daubing with mud, as was the custom; remaining here but a short time, when he also moved to Missouri.

Daniel Francisco located and made an improvement on Robinson creek in 1823, where he lived for six years, then moved to what is now Okaw township. Thomas McKnight came shortly after, and settled in the timber above Thomas Robinson's in 1830; he sold

out to Isaac Killam, who lived here until his death in 1878, leaving quite a property accumulated by thrift and economy. He was one of the prominent farmers of the county.

John Lee, a native of Kentucky, settled here in 1823 on section 27. He afterwards moved to Texas. The place is now owned by Henry Martz. Levi Casey settled on the west side of Robinson creek timber in 1824. He was a native of South Carolina. In 1825 he entered the W. 1/2, of the N. W. 1/4, section 22, opened up a farm and resided on the same until his death, leaving quite a family of children; several of them now live in the county.

James Virden settled on section 33, in or about 1824, on the west side of the creek, now known as the "Small place." He afterwards moved into Flat Branch township, where he died. Jonathan C. Corley, a native of Virginia, settled here in 1824, on the land where John Weakley now resides. He lived here about three years, then moved north of Shelbyville about one mile, where he lived four or five years; he then moved down into Cold Spring, where he died; he was the father of Bryant Corley, who came with his parents from Virginia at the age of 18. Two years after he married Miss Elizabeth Lee, daughter of John Lee; he built a cabin and began an improvement on section 34; he continued the cultivation of land until 1833, when he sold out and settled in the north part of Rose on section 3, at the mouth of the Willow branch. He lived here until his death in 1874. His wife survives him, and resides with her son Nathan in Pickaway township.

Ralls Calvert was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, though principally raised in Kentucky. He married the daughter of widow Sarah Turner, and after the birth of their first child, they with his wife's mother and family emigrated to Illinois in 1825, and settled on the west side of the creek. The first winter after their arrival here was spent in the cabin of Daniel Francisco, making a household of three families in one cabin 14 by 16. (The Widow Turner afterward bought the property and lived upon the farm until her death in 1864.) In the spring of 1827 Calvert began his improvements, and opened one of the best farms in the township. In early days his cabin was the one selected by the Methodist circuit rider as the place to hold meetings, and for years the regular preaching for the neighborhood was held here. He raised a family of four children; William, the oldest boy, was born in this township in 1827, and is now one of the leading farmers, and also proprietor of the old homestead; E. L. Calvert, the youngest, born in 1833, is farming near the old place; they are the only surviving members of the family.

Smith Scribner from Tennessee settled here in 1827 on the east side of the creek, where widow Allen now resides. His sons, Edward, Thomas, Solomon, Wesley, and Lewis married here and were among the early settlers. Most of them afterward removed to Flat Branch.

Richard Howard settled the place now owned by C. P. Miller as early as 1828; he afterwards moved to Rose township.

Alexander Roberts, a native of Delaware, settled in Kentucky in 1806, where he married. He came to Illinois in October, 1829, and located on section 23. He had a family of ten children; there were thirteen in the family, and all lived in one small cabin built of hewed logs for two or three years. The old folks had a bed of early day style, and the children slept on the floor on deer skins. He made this his home until his death; five of his children reside in the county. Burrell Roberts the second has lived in Shelbyville since 1836, and was county clerk 26 years.

Litton Smith bought the James Virden improvements about 1830, lived here a few years, and sold out to John Small.

Isaac Killam, son of Peter Killam, emigrated from Kentucky to

Illinois about 1830, and settled in this township, where he has become one of its thrifty farmers and stock-raisers.

Peter Killam was a native of Maryland. When young he moved to Kentucky, married and reared a family, then emigrating to Illinois. In 1831, he purchased the farm of Len Mosley, and became one of the permanent residents. He died in 1838 at the age of 60.

Alexander C. James, who was born in Maryland, settled here in 1831, on the west side of the creek. In 1833 he purchased the improvements started by John Howard, who "squatted" on section 3 in 1831, for which he paid him the sum of forty dollars. James entered the land, and was a successful farmer. He was not a member of any church, yet contributed liberally to the building of churches and support of God's Holy Word. He died in 1870, leaving his wife, who resides with her son William, at the old home, at the ripe old age of seventy-five.

John T. Killam, one of our enterprising farmers and early settlers, knowing all things earthly must pass away, and having a warm feeling toward the home of his childhood, and wishing the little ones who will step upon the stage of action, when we are gone, to see and remember Grandpa's Home, had the same lithographed, and a view may be seen on another page of this work.

Natham Killam, a successful farmer and stock raiser, and breeder of blooded stock, came here as early as 1836, when, what are now beautiful farms, was a wilderness; but like the architect who plans, having the same in his mind, has seen his plans realized in the improvement of the country of his choice. A view of his residence, together with a portion of his stock farm, may be found in this work.

First Birth.—The first child born within the limits of Ridge, was Willis, the son of James and Maria Lee, in the summer of 1823. The first death on the creek was Rachel Virden, wife of Levi Virden, in 1826.

The first school-house built was near the state road, north-west of where James Virden settled, on section 33, about 1835; and the Elm Spring school-house was built at the same time. This house stood about 80 yards from the spring.

The first church built was on section 34, the German Reformed. The Albright Denominational Church on section 9, was built in 1877.

The first school was taught in a house, that stood in the Old Camp Ground, near the widow Turner's place, and Dr. Hayden was the teacher.

In the year 1829, Smith Scribner built the first mill; it was run by horse-power: each person who had his grist to grind, hitched in his team and ground his own grist, the miller taking toll for payment. Previous to the erection of this mill, the early settlers had to go some forty miles to mill in Fayette county.

Robert H. Craig, a native of Kentucky, was the first to venture out into the prairie, to begin farming; for in this place, like all others, the early settlers clung to the timber.

Game was abundant, such as deer, wild turkey, prairie hens, quail, rabbits, and with the night prowling "varments" wolves, opossum, raccoon, mink, and the never to be caught a sleep weasel.

PRAIRIE BIRD.

Jonathan Howard was the first to locate in the vicinity of this village. He settled on section 30, as early as 1831, the place now owned by Samuel Warner. The village is located on section 19. The first house was erected by Edward Armstrong. Mr. Fulton carried on the first store. About 1847 or '48 L. Walker began merchandizing here. He soon after secured the establishment of a post-office, and was the first post-master. A. V. Harper had a

store at Lone Oak, near the John Small place, as early as 1850. He subsequently moved to Prairie Bird, where he merchandized a number of years in partnership with Edward Armstrong.

The present business places are:—

Grocery Stores.—Isaiah Henton and W. G. Baker.

Blacksmiths.—Henry Shade and Caleb Runkel.

Wagon Maker.—Isaiah Henton.

Physicians.—George A. Smith and Amos P. Rockey.

Churches.—Presbyterian and Christian.

ANTIOCH.

A small village situated in this township, on or about section 11.

Business Houses:—

Wagon Maker.—John Thurman.

Blacksmith.—John Lacy.

Physician.—William J. Thurman.

Church.—Christian denomination.

The Widow Royse, who came from Kentucky in 1830, settled

on or near the present site of the Antioch church. By thrift and industry she reared a family of seven children. The old homestead is now owned by John Barrickman. John Royse, a stepson of the widow, came with her, and located south of the Elm Spring place, now owned by John Weakly. He lived here a number of years, and was killed by the bursting of a boiler in a saw mill which he was operating, the property of himself and son.

John Small, from Penn, settled his place as early as 1838, and resided here until his death. In the same year came John Hart from Penn, who settled on section 34.

We subjoin a list of the Supervisors since the organization of the township:—David Ewing, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866; E. L. Calvert, elected in 1867; H. H. Carpenter, elected in 1868; E. L. Calvert, elected in 1869, re-elected in 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873; R. Roessler, elected in 1874; J. Funk, elected in 1875; J. M. Mercer, elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877; E. L. Calvert, elected in 1878; J. L. Small, elected in 1879; E. L. Calvert, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



WILLIAM SMITH,

M. SMITH, now one of the old settlers of Ridge township, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born in Nicholas county of that state, January 30, 1820. His father, Nathan Smith, was born in Maryland, removed to Kentucky, and April 22, 1819, married Mary K. lam, who was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, December 2, 1799. Nathan Smith died in Kentucky, August 15, 1830. His widow died in Shelby county, January 30, 1880. William Smith was the oldest of six children. In the fall of 1831, the family moved to Shelby county, Illinois. Mr. Smith's grandfather, Peter Killam, moved to the county at the same time. The subject of this sketch was at that time nearly twelve years of age. After living seven years west of Shelbyville, his mother entered 240 acres of land a short distance south of Prairie Bird, in Ridge township, and afterward bought 120 additional acres. Mr. Smith, in company with his two brothers, Samuel and Daniel Smith, built a house and improved this land, every year fencing forty acres. On the 2d of March, 1843, he married Lucinda Virden, who was born on Shoal Creek, April 17, 1823, the daughter of James and Nancy Virden. Her father was born in South Carolina, and her mother in Alabama. The same month Mr. Smith moved to his present residence in Section 31, of Ridge township. This place was first settled by Imri Jackson. A small cabin and a garden patch were the only improvements at the time he purchased it. He went to work with industry to improve a

farm. He was then considered an excellent hand at cutting rails and breaking prairie. He has now lived on this place about thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children: Sarah, the oldest, died at the age of three years; Josephus, the oldest son, is farming in Tower-hill township; Nancy A., now the wife of R. H. Bullington, resides in Rose township; Mary, the next daughter, died in February, 1867, at the age of thirteen; the remaining daughter is Elizabeth. In his politics Mr. Smith is a democrat. In 1844, he cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk, and has voted the democratic ticket ever since. He has never desired to hold any public office, and his attention has been wholly given to his business affairs. He bears the reputation of a peaceable and law abiding citizen, who has lived on good terms with his neighbors. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for more than thirty years, and have been connected with the church of that denomination at Prairie Bird ever since its organization. His mother was a member of the first Christian Church ever established in Shelby county, and at the time of her death was the last survivor of the original members. Mr. Smith retains in his memory many interesting incidents concerning the early settlement of the county. In his boyhood there was a horse-mill occasionally throughout the county. A water-mill was built on Robinson Creek, to which the settlers were accustomed to go, carrying their grist on horseback, after the old-fashioned Kentucky way. It was a common thing in about 1841 or 1843, to take wheat to St. Louis, where it sold at from thirty to forty cents a bushel. This was the market where groceries, salt and other necessary articles were obtained.



E. L. Calvert

ELISHA LINDER CALVERT, who for several terms has represented Ridge township in the Board of Supervisors, was born in Ridge township, July 4th, 1833. He is a lineal descendant of George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, the founder of the colony of Maryland. From Maryland the Calverts scattered to other states. Mr. Calvert's great-grandfather, whose name was George Calvert, married Lydia Rogers, and emigrated from New Jersey to Culpepper county, Virginia, where John Calvert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born, in the year 1773. He married Sarah Adams, who was born in the same county in 1777. She was a daughter of Thomas Adams. Her mother's family name was Henry. They removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1809, and to Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1823, where John Calvert died in 1850, and his widow in 1867. Mr. Calvert's father, Ralls Calvert, was born on the 15th of March, 1804, and consequently was about five years of age on the removal of the family to Kentucky. He was raised in Kentucky, and about the year 1823 or '24 married Levina Turner, who was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 17th, 1805. She was also descended from a family connected with the early settlement of Maryland. Her great-great-grandfather, Robert Richardson, was an Englishman who settled on the site of the city of Baltimore. Her great-grandfather, John Richardson, was born in Worcester county, Maryland. He was drowned in Chesapeake bay about the year 1783. He had three daughters; the oldest, Ann, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, February 26th, 1756. She married Charles Sawyer, who was born in England, November, 1755. At the age of seventeen he went from England to South America, and thence to Worcester county, Maryland. Charles and Ann (Richardson) Sawyer settled in Hardin county, Kentucky, in

1795. The former died in Kentucky, and his widow moved to Shelby county, Illinois, where she died in 1834, at the age of seventy-eight. Of their nine children, five of whom were boys and four girls, Sarah Sawyer was the mother of Levina Turner. She was born in Maryland, April 22d, 1786; accompanied her parents to Kentucky; and from there, in 1826, moved to Shelby county, Illinois, where she died March 29th, 1864.

One child, a daughter, was born in Kentucky to Ralls and Levina Calvert, and then in the fall of 1826 they emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Shelby county. For the first year the home of the family was on section 33 of the present Ridge township, and the latter part of the year 1827 a permanent settlement was made on section 15 of the same township. At that time the population of the county was very small, and the number of families in what is now Ridge township could not have exceeded more than ten or twelve, nearly all of whom came about the same time with the Calverts. The settlements were confined to the timber. The prairie was uncultivated, and at that time no expectations were entertained that it would ever be brought under cultivation. Mr. Calvert remembers hearing, in his boyhood, a party of early settlers discussing the future prospects of the country. His father predicted that when the boys then living should become as old as himself, they would see Robinson creek fenced completely in on both sides. This prophecy was met with derision. It was thought that scattering settlements might be made along the timber, but that the prairie would always be a range for cattle. Mr. Calvert's father died on the 17th of March, 1847, and his mother on the 30th of April, 1880. The latter was born January 17th, 1805, and at the time of her death was upwards of seventy-five years of age. Both were mem-

bers of the Methodist church from an early period of their lives, and at the time of his mother's death she had been connected with the Methodist denomination longer than any other person then living in Shelby county. The house of the Calverts was the usual place for holding the early Methodist meetings, and was the frequent resort of traveling Methodist ministers. As class-leader and exhorter, and an earnest and active Methodist, Ralls Calvert did much to promote the cause of religion, and the interests of the Methodist denomination. His personal character was beyond reproach, and he lived without an enemy. He had considerable mental force, but was retiring and modest in his disposition. He was a democrat in politics, but took little part in public affairs, though he acted as justice of the peace, and county commissioner. He came to the county without any means. The money with which to purchase the first horse he ever owned, was accumulated by working at thirty-seven and a half cents a day. At his death he was, for those times, in good circumstances. He had six children, of whom four, (Mahala, now deceased, William, Thomas, who died in 1854, and Elisha Linder) reached years of maturity.

When his father died Mr. Calvert was in his thirteenth year. At that time educational advantages were poor in comparison with those of the present day. All the schools were, of course, subscription, or pay schools. The first school which he attended was in a building constructed of round logs. A log conveniently left out on the side formed the only apology for a window. The benches were made by splitting a log in two, and fastening supports to the round side. A plank secured to the side of the room formed the writing desk. The course of instruction was meager and limited; grammar was not taught at all. His home was on the old homestead place till his marriage, on the 23d of March, 1854, to Serena A. Marts, who was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 11th of August, 1835. Her father, Chamberlin Marts, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother, whose maiden name was Emily Pound, of Indiana. Her father moved with the family to this county in the fall of 1850, first settling in Rose township, and the following year in Ridge. Previous to his marriage, at the first opening of the land office, after its close consequent on the building of the Illinois Central railroad, Mr. Calvert had secured one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 9 of Ridge township. After living on this land one year, and making some improvements, he sold it for \$13 00 an acre; and for \$15.00 an acre, purchased 176 acres, which now comprise part of his present farm. He is now the owner of 216 acres of land in Ridge township, and 120 in Flat Branch. He believes in progressive and modern methods of agriculture. He has made a specialty of extensively raising Poland China Hogs, and has made preparations to go into the business of raising short horn cattle. He has had eight children, all of whom are now living. Their names are as follows: Lydia F., now the wife of Calvin L. Smith; William T. Calvert, a farmer of Flat Branch township; Nancy Jane; Edward Cyrus; Julia Ann; Charles Turner; Cecilius R. and Elisha Linder Calvert, junior.

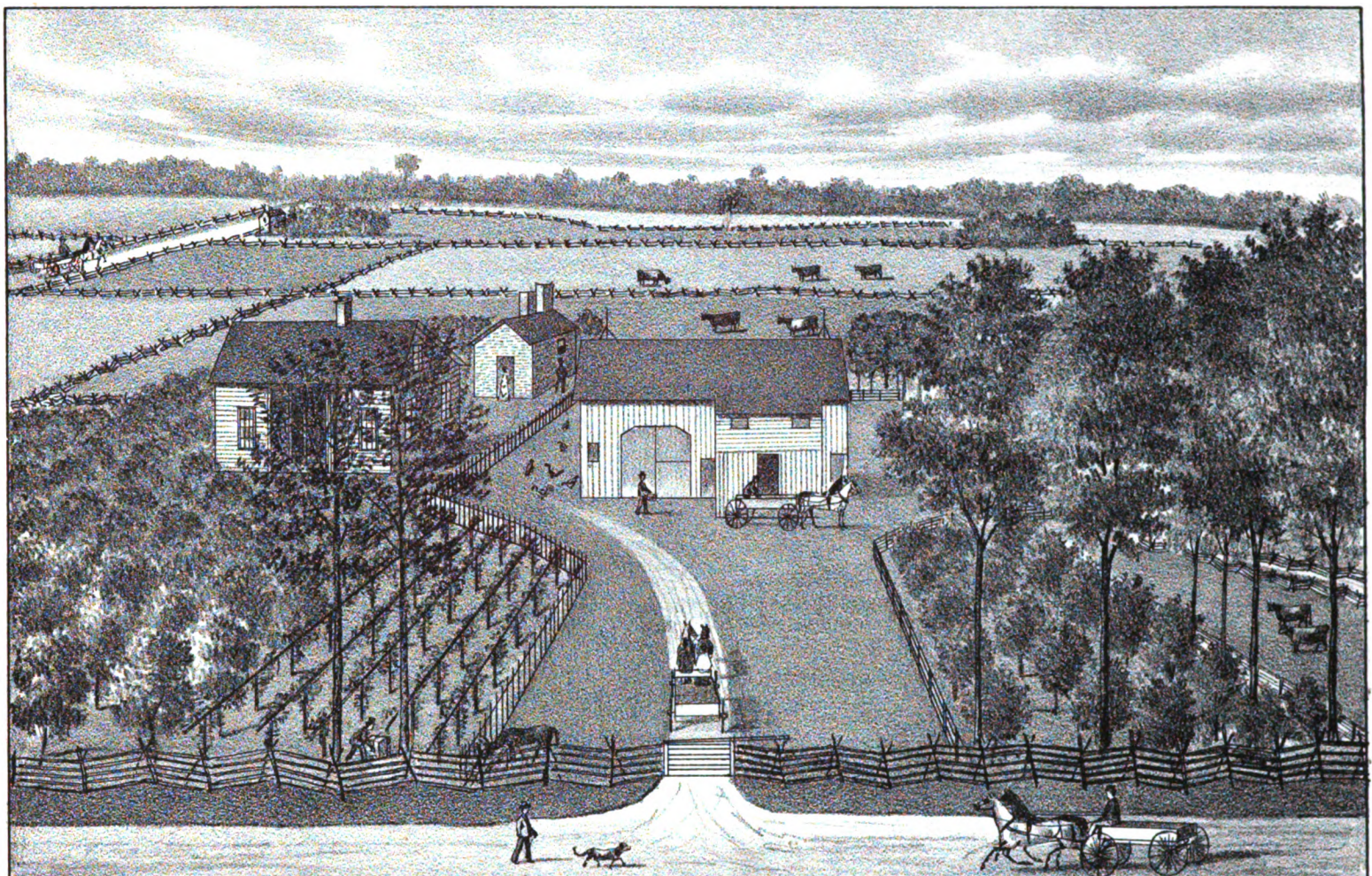
He was brought up to believe in the principles of the democratic party. His first vote for president was cast for James Buchanan, in 1856. In later years he found much to oppose in the policies of both the old political organizations, and in 1874 he became an independent. On the formation of the National Greenback party he was one of the first to join the new organization, and indeed his efforts materially assisted to place the party on a good basis in his part of the county. He was one of the twelve men in Ridge township who in 1876 voted for Peter Cooper for president. He holds to his political views from sincere and honest conviction, and has been one of the leading representatives of the National Greenback

party in Shelby county. The people of Ridge township have several times chosen him as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and to other public positions. He was first elected supervisor in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and again in 1878 and 1880. His record on the Board of Supervisors is well known to those familiar with the public affairs of the county. He has been one of the active and influential members of the Board, and while thoroughly believing in progress and public spirit, has used his efforts in the direction of an honest and economical administration of the affairs of the county. His theological belief coincides mainly with that of the United Baptist church. He is a gentleman of independent and liberal views, and has formed his opinions from his own judgment, and his convictions of right and wrong, and not simply because they have been the established belief of any sect or party.

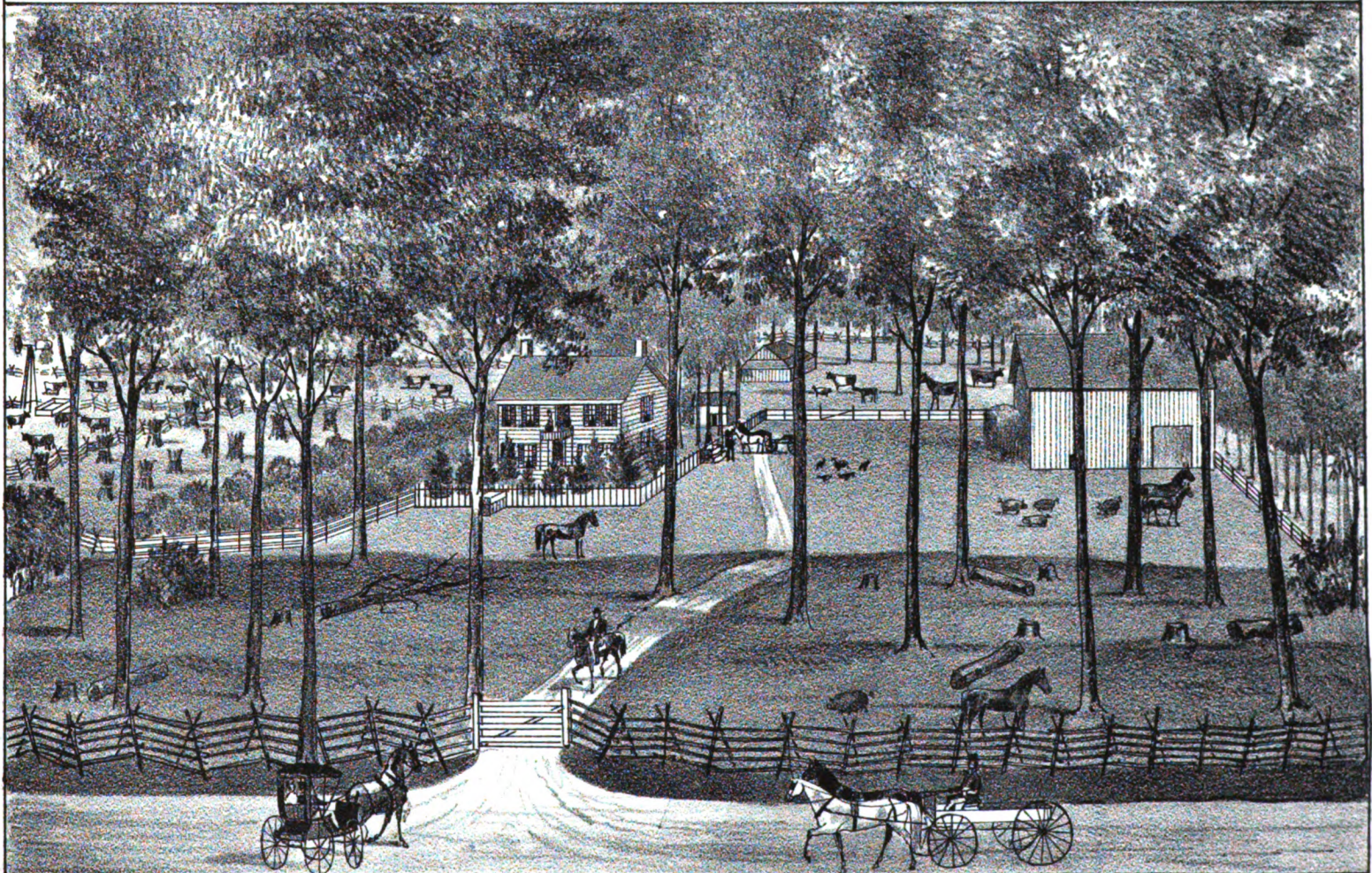
WILLIAM CALVERT.

WILLIAM CALVERT is now the oldest resident citizen born in Ridge township. His birth occurred March 8th, 1827. He is descended from a family of English origin, prominently connected with the early settlement of America. The first of the Calverts to come to America was George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who, under a grant given by Queen Mary, founded the colony which gave birth to the present State of Maryland. His colony was composed of Roman Catholics, and the Calvert family for several generations have adhered to this faith though Mr. Calvert's father became a Protestant. From Maryland the family found their way to Virginia. John Calvert, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Culpepper county, Virginia, where Ralls Calvert, his next to oldest child, was born on the 15th of March, 1804. John Calvert emigrated with his family from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled first in Bourbon and then in the south-western part of Hardin county. When the family came to Kentucky, Ralls Calvert was a small boy. When a young man he experienced deep religious conviction, was converted, and joined the Methodist church. This was in opposition to the prevailing religious sentiment of the family, and was bitterly regretted by his father. He refused, however, to yield his convictions, and remained true to his new religious belief. In the year 1823 or 1824, he married Levina Turner, a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, who was born on the 17th of January, 1805. Her grandparents on her mother's side were of the names of Sawyer and Richardson, and emigrated to America from England.

In the fall of 1826, Ralls Calvert left Kentucky with his family to find a new home in Illinois. On their way across the State of Indiana they traveled three days through a complete wilderness without seeing a road or any other sign of civilization. The whole journey was slow and tedious. On their arrival in this State they settled in Shelby county. After living about a year in the southern part of what is now Ridge township, about Christmas, 1827, he moved to a new location in section fifteen, where he resided till his death, which took place on the 17th of March, 1847. Ralls Calvert was a man much respected throughout the county. To his religious views, which he had adopted in the face of so much opposition, he remained steadfastly attached. His piety was of a deep and sincere character. His house was an important point for holding the early Methodist meetings. He was class-leader and exhorter. He was unusually gifted in prayer. He was jealously devoted to the interests of the Methodist church, and to his personal efforts may be traced much of its success among the early settlements on Robinson creek. His views were broad and liberal, and were not sectarian.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF LOUIS MITTENDORF, Sec. 10, ROSE Twp. (11) R. 3, SHELBY CO. ILL.



*OLD HOMESTEAD, SETTLED BY ISAAC KILLAM 1830.
STOCK FARM OF JOHN T. KILLAM, Sec. 23, RIDGE Twp. (12) R. 3, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.*

Though he was a Methodist, he was still more a Christian. He was naturally averse to holding public office, but for a time served as justice of peace, and also filled the office of county commissioner. He died leaving behind him no enemies, and a memory fragrant with good deeds. His widow survived him thirty-three years, and died on the 30th of April, 1880.

Mr. Calvert's birth-place was on section thirty-three of Ridge township. There is now living only one male person older than himself who was born within the limits of Shelby county, and it is believed that the two were born in the same house. The subject of this sketch was the oldest son, and the second of a family of six children. Two of these died in infancy. Of the four who grew to maturity, a sister, Mahala, and a brother, Thomas, have since died, and he and his brother, E. L. Calvert, are now the only survivors. The whole of his life has been spent in Ridge township. The early schools which he attended were not of a description to afford any considerable advantage in the way of acquiring an education. He attended the old pioneer subscription schools. The first school house he remembers on Robinson creek contained no windows, a space being left between the logs to admit the light. The building was only inhabitable in mild weather. The large fire-place occupied almost the entire end of the building. His sister, who was older than himself, was a pupil of the first two teachers who ever taught in Ridge township, Dr William Hayden and James Hutson. Tuition in the subscription schools was high, his father was a man in moderate circumstances, and Mr. Calvert went to school but little. From the time he was ten years old he was obliged to take the plough and assist with the work on the farm. Ploughing in those days was by no means an easy task. The plough was an awkward contrivance made of wood with the exception of an iron point, oxen were used instead of horses, and its successful management required much skill and patience. He went to school mostly at odd spells and on wet days when work on the farm was impossible. One winter he attended regularly three months; and this was about the total amount of schooling from which he received any benefit. His education has been chiefly acquired by self-study after growing to manhood. By an extensive course of reading he has gained much information.

His boyhood was spent in the early pioneer times, when few of

the conveniences of civilization were in existence. He was often sent to Springfield to mill. Groceries, salt, and other articles for family use, were obtained in St. Louis. The last time his father drove his hogs to Alton (in 1843) he received for them a dollar and a half, net. He was in his twenty-first year when his father died. He purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead, where he lived four years subsequent to his father's death, and then moved to his present place of residence. With a land warrant which he had bought he entered eighty acres of land, now comprised in his present farm. For the balance of his land he has paid from two dollars and a half to forty dollars an acre.

His marriage took place on the 12th of August, 1852, to Martha E. Marts, who was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, May 29, 1832,—the daughter of Chamberlin and Emily (Pound) Marts. Her grandfather was from Virginia; her father was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky; removed to Indiana, and from Indiana to Illinois, in 1850. Her mother was born in Indiana, and raised in Orange county, of that state. Mrs. Calvert was the oldest of ten children, all of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert have been the parents of four children. John C. Calvert, the oldest, resides in Ridge township; a daughter died in infancy, and the two youngest, Sarah Ann and Wm. R. Calvert, are still living at home. In his politics, Mr. Calvert was originally a democrat, and from 1848, when he voted for Lewis Cass, supported every subsequent nominee for President till 1876, when he was one of the few men in the county who voted for Peter Cooper for President on the national greenback ticket. He has preferred the quiet life of a private citizen, and has never desired to hold public position. He has been a warm friend of the educational interests of the county, and for a number of years has been school trustee of his township. Since March, 1865, he has been a member of the United Baptist Church. He is now one of the oldest residents of the county, has been closely identified with its interests, and has been a progressive, liberal-minded, public-spirited citizen.

His farm, of four hundred and twenty-two acres, is of that excellent quality of land for which the Robinson creek neighborhood has been noted since the first settlement of the county; it is amply provided with water, and situated, as Mr. Calvert thinks, in the midst of the finest agricultural portion of the county.

JONATHAN'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



At the time this township was organized, in 1867, it was named from Jonathan's Creek, which rises in section 3 and flows southerly through the territory, and received its name from the following circumstance: Jonathan Anderson, who settled a half mile south of Bruce, in Whitley township, soon after the Whitleys, came up into this region on a hunting excursion before there were any settlements, and on returning to his neighborhood related to the settlers the discoveries he had made, and gave glowing accounts of the

stream, the fine walnut timber along its banks, and the beautiful prairie adjoining it. It was afterward visited by the Whitleys, Waggoners, and others, and always spoken of as Jonathan's Creek; hence it received its name. It had previously been told and written by others, "that one Jonathan Whitley was lost while out hunting, and from him the creek was named;" but this is a mistake; for there never was a Whitley by that name that lived in this county.

This township lies in the eastern part of the county; bounded north by Lowe, east by Douglas and Coles counties, south by East Nelson, and west by Sullivan and Lovington townships. It con-

tains 23,227 acres, only 72 of which is unimproved. The total value of land is upwards of \$233,413. The general surface is rolling, becoming more abrupt on approaching the streams. The timber is confined to a belt about one mile in width and four miles in length, along Jonathan's Creek, and a narrow strip bordering Two Mile Creek. Jonathan's Creek, as above stated, rises in section 3, and flows a little west of a southern direction, and passes out in the S. W. corner of section 33. The first land entries, as taken from the records, are as follows: May 24th, 1831, John Meatherton (probably Netherton), entered the S. W. quarter of section 15, 160 acres; and, June 20th, 1831, the W. half of the S. E. quarter of section 22, 80 acres. James Bolin, the S. W. quarter of section 34, 160 acres.

Settlements.—Jerre Provolt, a son-in-law of John Wilbern, built the first cabin and made the first improvement, in section thirty-three, on the farm now owned by the widow Fulton, as early as 1829. About the same time John Gordon settled a short distance east of Provolt, on section thirty-four, on the place now owned by Mr. James Bolin. These parties only remained here a short time, as we find that late in the same year Provolt sold out his claim to Benjamin Dabney; and Charles Hoffman, a brother-in-law of Dabney's, who came with him, bought out Gordon. Robert Holmes settled on the west side of Jonathan's creek in 1829, on the place now owned by Jacob Seass, in section twenty-one. Evan Waller settled south-west of the Bolin place in 1830, and Archibald Stan-

derfer, sen., and his family arrived a little later in the same year. His son, Jerre Standerfer, is still residing here. John Drew, with a large family, came here about 1833 or '34. Thomas Fulton and Hamilton Bonham, with their families, settled a little later on the west side of the creek. John Fleming settled the present Frank Taylor place, and James Fleming settled at the head of the Jonathan's creek timber, where he soon afterwards died, and his family returned to Indiana.

Besides those above-mentioned, Levi Fleming, Elijah Fleming, Andrew Mark, James Underwood, John and Jacob Seass and William H. Lilly were early settlers here. Benjamin Freeman, who settled in what is now Moultrie county in 1830, is at present a resident of Jonathan creek.

A few years ago there was a village laid out in sec. four, called Wasco. A store or two, blacksmith-shop, etc., were built, and some trade was carried on for a time, but as a village it is now extinct. The inhabitants are strictly an agricultural community that number 1059, as taken by the last census. The principal trading is done at Sullivan and Arthur. The township is well supplied with churches and schools.

The following-named gentlemen have represented Jonathan creek in the county board of supervisors: Benjamin Freeman, elected in 1867; L. R. Jones in 1868; M. H. Warren in 1869, and served until 1872; S. Miller in 1872, P. P. Miller in 1873; Levi Seass in 1874, re-elected in 1875; A. J. Buxton in 1876; S. Miller in 1877, served till 1880. Frank McDonald is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN F. McDONALD,



HE present supervisor from Jonathan Creek township, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, April 16th, 1836. His grandfather, James McDonald, came to West Virginia from the eastern part of the state. Mr. McDonald's father, James McDonald, was born in Taylor county, West Virginia. John F. McDonald was the second son of three children, all boys. He was raised in Harrison county on a farm, and obtained his education in the ordinary district schools. He came to Illinois in 1859 to look after some land which had been purchased by his father. At that time he had no definite intention of remaining in the state. He was living

in Jonathan Creek during the war. He was married October 18th, 1865, to Sarah Elizabeth Powell, daughter of John Powell, who was born in Moultrie county a mile south-east of Sullivan. After his marriage he settled on his present farm. He is one of the active and energetic farmers of the township, and owns 626 acres of land, of which 619 lie in one body. He has also been engaged in raising cattle and trading in stock. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have five children:—Eva B., Minnie M., John J., Victor H., and Charles Henry. In his politics, his father was an Old Line Whig, and Mr. McDonald began life in sympathy with that organization, but on the dissolution of the Whig party became a Democrat, and voted first for Breckenridge in 1860. In local elections he very frequently votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office. He was elected supervisor in the spring of 1880.

TOWER HILL TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



Six miles square and situated on the west side of the county. It is bounded on the north by Rural, on the south by Cold Spring, on the east by Rose township, and on the west by Christian county. It is mostly a high rolling prairie, slightly timbered in the north-east and south-west corners. This township has a more diversified and beautiful landscape, than probably any other section of the county, made so by the chain of mounds, (or as the old settlers term them knobs), which extends to the greater part of the northern and central portions of the township. To the eye of the traveler, when passing through the township, they have the appearance somewhat of the billowy ocean, rendering the view of the surrounding country one of exceeding beauty. There is one thing somewhat peculiar in reference to these mounds; they are productive to their very summits, and regarded as the best of wheat land. Some of the mounds are continuous and some isolated.

Burrell Massey was the first settler in the knobs, in consequence of which they took his name. He settled here in about 1830 or 31, on section three where R. Pugh now lives.

Daniel Agles also settled on the same section, about the same time.

James Abbott settled the place, where Samuel Smith now lives, about 1830. John May afterwards bought the land and lived here. Samuel Smith, who came to Rose township with his mother, Mary Smith, in 1831, has lived on the place since 1849.

John Neil settled on section three in 1834. Franklin Hudson settled on section four in 1832, now the Nelson Neil place. He here made the first land entry in the township, September 18, 1832, by entering one hundred and thirty-four acres in the north-east corner of the above section. The next entry was made by John May, November 23d, 1833; he entered the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter section four; nearly three years elapsed, when he made the third entry in the township, Jan. 27th, 1836, by entering the west eighty acres of the north-west quarter, section ten.

Abraham Middlesworth, sr., entered a large tract of land in the north part of the township in an early day. This land was afterwards settled by his sons, Abraham and Ner.

Daniel Puckett, from Ohio, came into the township in 1837, and broke up a small patch of ground, now on the place of Washbourn Wade, where he intended to put in corn. He had the misfortune to lose one of his horses by lightning: this left him without a team. He then moved up into the Sangamon river timber, where he remained about three years, spending the most of his time in hunting. Returning to this township in 1840, he settled permanently in the

south part, where his son, Nathan Puckett, now lives. He made this place his residence until his death.

Benjamin Hobson settled in the extreme south-west corner of the township as early as 1838 or '39. He was from Indiana, and died a number of years ago. Thomas May settled the Weller place about 1840; he sold his improvements to Joseph Hall of Tennessee. May went to Oregon, and Hall afterwards moved to Texas.

Garrett Horrace settled the Jester place about 1837; he sold to Stephen Jester in 1841. Jester was from Pickaway county, Ohio; had lived in Shelby county since 1838. He died in 1877.

Washbourn Wade, a native of Ohio, entered the land where he now lives in 1837, and then returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1844, when he came out the second time, and began the improvement of his place, where he has since resided. John Sharrock, a native of Ohio, came to Christian county in 1835; ten years later he came to this township, and settled the north east quarter of section twenty-eight. At the time Mr. Sharrock settled here, there were only five families living in the south part of the township, as follows: Stephen Jester, Jonathan Riley, Washbourn Wade, Thomas May, and William Wirey. In the west part of the township, on Beck's creek, there was here and there a "squatter," but as the country settled they left for better hunting grounds.

W. W. Peek, now living on section thirteen, has lived in the township for the past twenty years. His father, William Peek, a native of Tennessee, came to Shelbyville in the fall of 1834. In the fall of 1837, he settled in Rose township, where he resided until his death in 1856.

John and Robert Pugh, now living on sections ten and fifteen, are the two eldest settlers now living in Shelby county, (see history of Cold Spring township.) The north-west part of this township was not settled until comparatively late years.

Early Schools.—The first school-house in the township was a hickory log cabin, and stood near the centre of section three. It was called "Old Hickory." James McCabe was among the first teachers.

The first preaching was at the residence of John Neil, by the Baptist denomination. They held meetings here regularly for a number of years. Willis Whitfield was one of the first preachers.

WESTMINSTER

Was laid off by Washbourn Wade, on a part of his farm, north-west corner of section thirty-three, in 1848. The town was first called Manyawper, and so recorded on the records, and afterwards changed. William Collins built the first house, in which he put

a general stock of goods. The second business house was erected by Everard Sharrock, who also brought on a general stock of goods. Sharrock afterwards sold out to his son, John Sharrock. A blacksmith shop was carried on by John Mattox, and four or five residences were erected here. The post-office received mail twice a week, as the village was on the direct route between Shelbyville and Hillsboro, and gave promise of becoming a town of some importance. The construction of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad proved a death-blow to the prosperity of the town; as Tower Hill was laid out on the line of this road, within three miles of Westminster, the place was disbanded, and all the buildings but two removed.

TOWER HILL

Was surveyed by Elias Smith, county surveyor, June, 1857, for P. C. Huggins and Simeon Ryder, proprietors of the town. The town is built within a half mile of the centre of the township, on the south side and at the base of one of the largest knobs in the township, originally known as Pilot Knob, and commands a beautiful view of the country around.

Elick Hunter bought Sharrock's business house in Westminster and moved it to Tower Hill, and this was the first business house in the place. Hunter put in a general stock of goods.

The second merchant was Edward Bolins, of Pana, Illinois; he sold goods in a small house that stood where the depot now stands. Corley & Moore were the third firm. A. V. Harper bought out Moore, and the fourth firm was Corley & Harper. Neil & Moses afterwards came in and built the house now occupied by John Sharrock, and opened up a general store of goods.

Thomas Craddick was the first post-master: he kept the office in the first store. He was also the first justice of the peace here and first station agent. The first hotel or boarding-house was moved here from the head of Massey's Knobs, by John Faro, now used for a dwelling. The present hotel in part was erected also by John Faro, in 1855.

The mill was built in 1863, by Dr. Martin Oliver: it is a good substantial mill of three run of burrs, now owned and run by James Warner.

Tower Hill is one of the best grain markets in the county, having the advantage of two railroads for shipping purposes. There are two steam elevators situated on the I. & St. L. R. R., and operated by Bullard & Miller and John S. Cooper, and one situated on the O. & M. R. R., operated by Brownback Bros.: the latter firm also handle grain at other points on this road.

There are here two neat and comfortable churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. Three other churches in the township—Methodist and Baptist on section three, and United Brethren on section twenty-nine. The town has a substantial brick school-house, where three teachers are employed.

The following list comprises the business houses of Tower Hill.

Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and general store.—A. M. Craddick, John Sharrock.

Groceries.—Gross & Co., Jester & Leighty.

Drugs.—L. Higginbotham, John Morgan.

Physicians—G. W. Fringer, John Morgan, John Shelten, J. L. Brown.

Hardware and Lumber-dealer.—R. E. Cannon.

Hardware and Undertaker.—H. E. Duenweg.

Post-master.—H. K. Baines.

Boots and Shoes.—B. W. F. Corley.

Millinery, Dress Maker and Fancy Goods.—Mrs. A. Jones.

Millinery and Dress Maker.—Miss Mary Baines.

Harness.—I. K. Story.

Boot and Shoe Maker.—George Bowers.

Butchers.—Robinson & Leighty.

Barber.—William Whitfield.

Groceries and Restaurant.—A. J. Reed.

Restaurant.—G. J. Conrad.

Blacksmith-shops.—Wm. Camfield, J. L. Cannon, Freeez & McCullough.

Wagon Maker and Undertaker.—Fred. Stumpf.

Wagon Maker. Elick Pritchett.

Hay Press.—Morgan Bro's.

Livery.—James Morgan.

Hotel.—Joseph Gross.

True Democrat.—Mit A. Bates.

Tower Hill Lodge, No. 493, A. F. and A. M., received its charter October 3d, 1866, with the following charter members: E. Brownback, W. M.; A. V. Harper, S. W.; John Gunnie, J. W.; W. A. Clements, M. Hanson, A. Higginbotham, L. W. Jester, I. W. Munsill, Ner Middlesworth, P. M. Oliver, J. L. Morten.

The present officers are: John Ward, W. M.; C. A. Conrad, S. W.; Mike Gunnie, J. W.; G. W. Fringer, Treas'r; H. M. Craddick, Sec.; A. V. Harper, S. D.; Thomas Bowen, J. D.; Jas. K. P. McCullough, Tyler.

Chromo Lodge, No. 512, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized May 8th, 1873.

Charter members.—James Morgan, Geo. Aicle, Gilbert Scovill, John Crook, Wm. Morgan, E. B. Whitehead, J. L. Cannon.

Present Officers.—Geo. Bowers, Noble Grand; James A. Jones, Vice Grand; J. L. Cannon, Secretary; Samuel Fugate, Treasurer; Representative to the Grand Lodge: Samuel Fugate; Trustees: Jas. Morgan, Samuel Fugate, John T. Killam, Mike Woods, Wade Morgan.

Knobs Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized March 31st, 1877.

Charter members.—G. W. Fringer, Jas. Rhodes, Till Weekly, David Brownback, Geo. M. Branden, John Hall, Thomas Bowen, J. L. Brown, Jas. P. McCullough, S. C. Walden.

Present Officers.—S. W. Dutton, Past Master Workman; W. A. Camfield, Master Workman; John Hast, General Foreman; Dr. John Morgan, Overseer; Jas. P. McCullough, Recorder; N. W. Lane, Receiver; J. M. Griss, Financier; J. S. Evey, Guide; John Wyands, I. Watchman; J. R. Tilly, O. Watchman; Trustees: L. Warren, L. Wigginbotham, E. Lyford; I. K. Story, Representative to Grand Lodge. Present membership, 28.

Supervisors since township organization.—John R. Warren, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; J. Thomas, elected in 1862; Levi W. Minsel, elected in 1863; C. Eiler, elected in 1864; B. W. F. Corley, elected in 1865, who was elected for 1866; R. H. Pugh, elected in 1867; C. Eiler, elected in 1868; J. R. Warren, elected in 1869, re-elected in 1870-71; R. H. Pugh, elected in 1872; B. W. F. Corley, elected in 1873, re-elected in 1874, 1875 and 1876; N. Neil, elected in 1877; J. E. Lane, elected in 1878; N. Neil, elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



JAMES A. ANDES.

R. ANDES, who is now engaged in the grain business at Tower Hill, is a native of the county, and was born in Windsor township, on the 5th of March, 1841. On his father's side he is of German descent, though the family has lived in this township for several generations. His great-grandfather emigrated from Germany to America, and settled in the State of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early period emigrated to East Tennessee, where Allen Andes, father of the subject of this sketch, was born. In the year 1837, Allen Andes, then a young man, came to Illinois and settled in Shelby county. In 1838, he married Elizabeth Davis, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia. He began farming on Sand Creek, in Windsor township. James A. Andes was the third of a family of twelve children. His mother died in Windsor township, and his father in Tower Hill township. He was married in Windsor township, and his home was in that part of the county till he was twenty-five years of age. The educational advantages existing in his boyhood were comparatively limited. The schools were held in log school-houses, and had by no means reached their present state of efficiency. He improved his opportunities as best he could, and partly in study by himself acquired the elements of a good education. At the age of eighteen he began teaching on Upper Sand Creek, in Windsor township. Many of his pupils were older and larger than himself. He taught three winters, and then for two terms attended the old seminary at Shelbyville, under C. W. Jerome. He afterwards taught school several years. He has taught in the county twelve winters altogether, in Windsor, Okaw, Tower Hill and Big Spring townships. His marriage took place on the 14th of March, 1865, to Sarah E. Selby, daughter of James M. and Lydia M. Selby. Mrs. Andes was born in Okaw township, and her parents were among the early settlers of that part of the county. Her grandfather came to this county from Kentucky. Her father was born in Kentucky, and was a boy when the family became residents of Shelby county. Her mother, Lydia M. Skeen, was a native of the state, and was born in Effingham county.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Andes purchased a farm in Tower Hill township, and has since been a resident of that part of the county. In 1872, he began the grain business at Tower Hill, which he has since carried on. His residence is in the village of Tower Hill, though he owns a farm adjoining the town. In his political belief he was originally a Republican. By his first vote for President, cast in 1864, he assisted to elect Lincoln to his second term. He continued a Republican till 1874, when he became convinced that

the legislation of the country was conducted in favor of capital and to the injury of the laboring and productive classes, and he then joined the Greenback party. He was one of the first members of that political organization in his part of the county, and has remained steadfast in his adherence to its principles. He is known as a man of strict personal integrity and business capacity. At different times he has filled the office of assessor, collector and clerk of Tower Hill township. He has two children, Luella and Minnie Andes. For a number of years he has been connected with the Methodist Church. He is a man of liberal opinions and progressive views, and is popular as a business man.

DR. G. W. FRINGER.

DR. FRINGER, who for the last fifteen years has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Tower Hill, is a native of Carroll county, Maryland, and was born on the 24th of March, 1834. His ancestry is traced back to Germany. His grandfather, Nicholas Fringer, emigrated from Germany to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. George Fringer, the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Carroll county, Maryland; was raised there, and in the same county married Susan Null, also a native of Carroll county. George Fringer was a miller by occupation, and for a long number of years ran a flouring and saw mill on Piney creek, in Carroll county. After giving up the mill he retired to a farm two miles and a half distant where he died. Dr. G. W. Fringer was the third of a family of nine children. His birthplace was the old mill site on Piney creek, and the first thirteen years of his life were spent in the same neighborhood. After his father's death he left home and began the struggle of life on his own account. He was obliged to rely mostly on his own efforts for an education. In the subscription schools then in existence in Maryland, tuition cost something, and he only had ordinary advantages for attending school. For a time he attended the seminary at Taneytown, Maryland, in the neighborhood of which place the family resided. In after years a more comprehensive education was gained by reading and self-study. He first came West in the year 1851 when seventeen, and was in several different States, including Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri, but returned to Maryland. After growing up he worked for some time at the carpenter's trade. When only twenty-two he was offered a position in charge of a distillery at Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Maryland. He accepted the offer and conducted the distillery successfully four years, receiving for those days very liberal wages. From Emmittsburg he went to Baltimore to superintend a similar establishment in that city, but the firm by whom he was employed be-

coming financially embarrassed he came West with the intention of starting a rectifying house at St. Joseph, Missouri. This was in 1860. He only remained two weeks in St. Joseph. Becoming dissatisfied with the distilling business he determined to have nothing more to do with it, and came to Shelbyville where he worked at the carpentering business till 1862. In August of that year he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment, Illinois Volunteers. At Camp Butler, three or four weeks after his enlistment, he was taken sick and returned to Shelbyville, where he was in bad health and unable to work for nearly a year. About six months after his enlistment he was honorably discharged from the service.

His marriage had taken place on the 13th of February, 1862, to Martha V. Cover, daughter of Jacob Cover, who was born near Gettysburg, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. His long sickness had contributed to place him in a discouraging financial condition, and the fact that he was unable to endure any physical labor rendered the prospect rather gloomy for the future. In the midst of these discouragements, through the generosity of some friends at Shelbyville who had confidence in his business ability, he was given an opportunity to go into the drug business at Shelbyville. He carried on this business successfully from the start, and the first year (at the expiration of which time he sold the store) cleared nearly two thousand dollars. He applied himself to business closely, and at the same time found leisure to read medicine, the study of which he had resolved upon. His preliminary medical studies were carried on under the direction of Dr. E. E. Waggoner, of Shelbyville. He attended his first course of lectures during the winter of 1864-65 at the St. Louis Medical College. In the winter of 1865-6 he attended lectures at the Rush Medical College at Chicago. In the spring of 1866 he located at Tower Hill, and began his professional practice. He graduated from the Missouri Medical College in March, 1869. He has three children: William R., Mary V., and Effie S. Fringer. His political convictions have always attached him to the democratic party. He has taken an active interest in politics, and indeed, in all respects has been an active and public-spirited citizen. His attention has been closely devoted to the practice of his profession, and he has never cared to occupy any public position. During his residence in Shelby county he has made many friends, and is well liked both for his personal qualities as a gentleman and for his abilities as a physician. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a firm friend of education and of every enterprise calculated to advance the best interests of the community. His record as a successful physician is well known to the people of the county.

JOHN H. HALL.

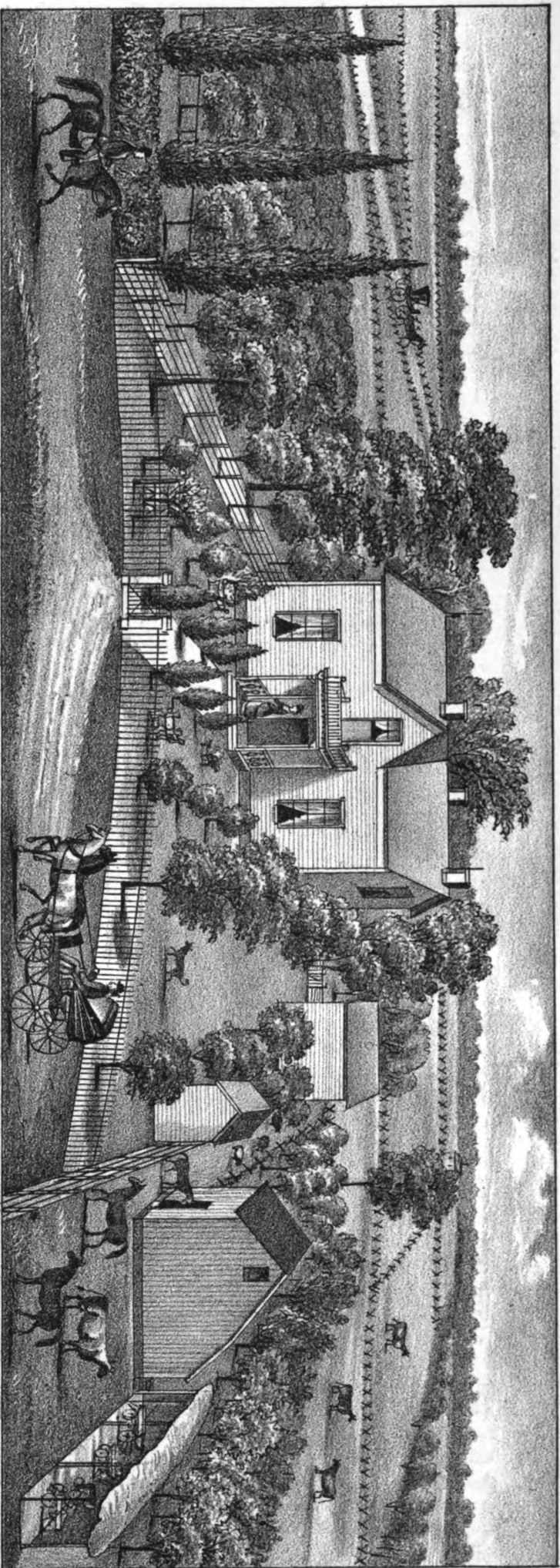
JOHN H. HALL, a view of whose farm residence in Tower Hill township may be seen on another page, is a native of Shelby county, and was born near Tower Hill on the 19th of February, 1858. His grandfather, William Hall, was one of the early settlers of Shelby county. He was born in Kentucky, and settled in the neighborhood of Shelbyville, when the residents of that city were very few in number. He died in Rose township, within four miles of Shelbyville. Asbury Hall, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised near Shelbyville, and married Ardeliza Amlin, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John Amlin. After their marriage they settled on a farm a mile and a half south of Tower Hill. The milk sickness then prevailed greatly throughout that part of the county; and six months after the birth of their only child, John H. Hall, both were taken sick and died,—Mr. Hall's mother dying on the day succeeding the death of his father. This was in the fall of 1858. They were buried in one

grave. Their unfortunate death left Mr. Hall an orphan at the age of six months. Till he was ten years of age his home was with his grandmother Hall in Rose township, and after her death he went to live with his father's brother, Anson Hall, in Ridge township. He lived in Ridge township nine years, and in the schools of that part of the county obtained the rudiments of a good education. In the spring of 1877, when he was nineteen, he moved on the old farm which belonged to his father, in section 27 of Tower Hill township. He resided there two years, and in the spring of 1879 he moved to his present farm, where he has since lived. He was married on the 30th of April, 1879, to Miss Mary Elliott, daughter of Dixon D. Elliott. She was born a short distance south-east of Pana, in Christian county, and was raised mostly in Tower Hill township. Mr. Hall is known as one of the enterprising farmers of the township, and is the owner of two hundred and ninety acres of land. In politics he is a republican. By his vote in 1880 he contributed to the election of Garfield. He has considerable energy and enterprise, and his name is worthy of a place among the rising young men of Shelby county.

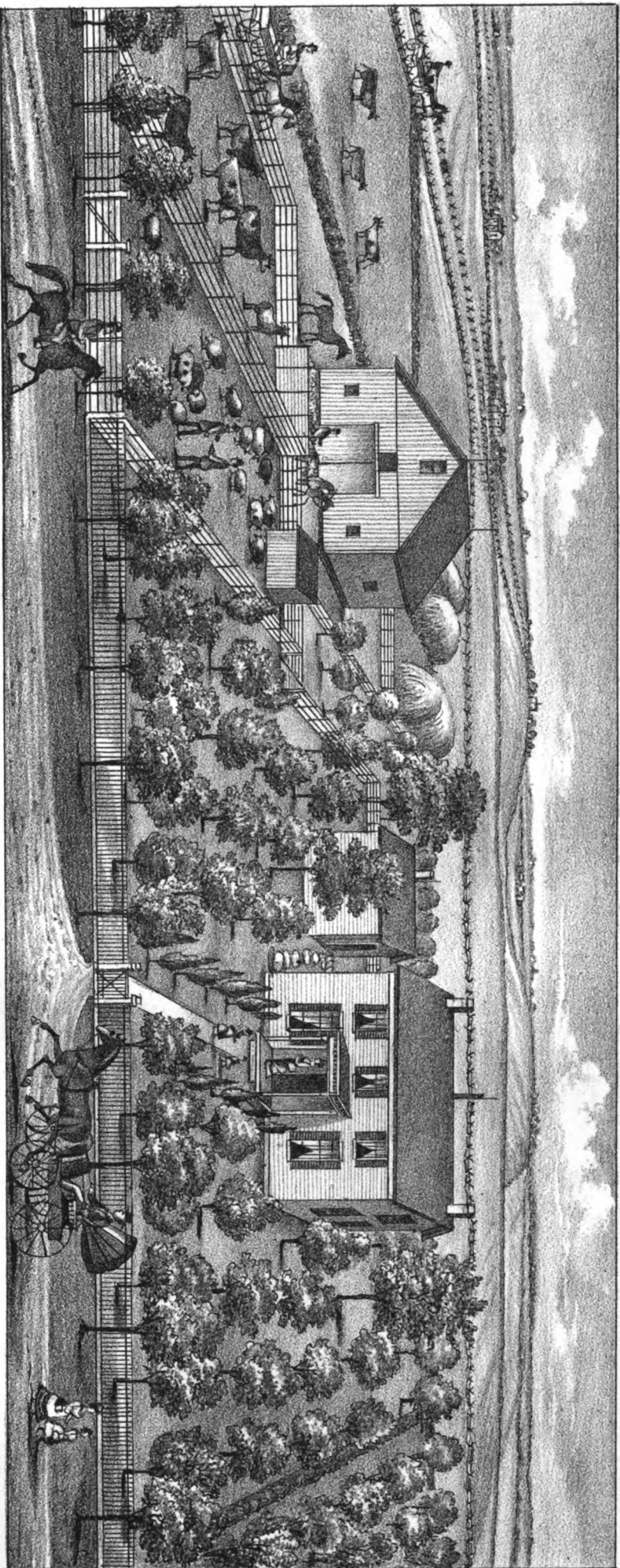
A. M. CRADDICK,

OF Tower Hill, one of the most enterprising business men of Shelby county, was born in Tower Hill township a mile and a half south-west of Tower Hill, on the 16th of July, 1844. His father, Thos. W. Craddick, was of Irish descent, and was born in Montgomery county, Maryland. He married Susan Livers, a native of the District of Columbia. She was of German origin. A few days after his marriage, Thomas W. Craddick emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Shelby county. This was in 1836; he was one of the early settlers of the county. Soon after he came he built a saw-mill on Robinson creek, the first in that part of the county. He subsequently settled in Tower Hill township, and died on the 21st of January, 1868. For a long number of years he was justice of the peace, filling that office the most of the time he resided in the county. He was a man highly esteemed for his fairness and honesty, and had many friends among the old residents of the county. Mr. Craddick's mother died at Tower Hill in June, 1874.

The subject of this sketch was the ninth of a family of eleven children. He was raised in the neighborhood of Tower Hill; he attended the common-schools in the vicinity, and after growing up, worked on the Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R., and with the money thus obtained attended the Shelbyville Seminary two terms, and thus secured a more thorough education. Early in the spring of 1869 he went to Windsor, and was learning the telegraph business at that place, when he was called home by his father's sickness. After his father's death he received the appointment as station agent on the I. & St. L. R. R. at Tower Hill, and was also made express agent and post-master. In November, 1868, he married Annie E. Moore, daughter of John F. Moore, of Tower Hill. She was a native of Kentucky. Soon after his marriage he began the mercantile business. In this he found his true vocation, and he has since carried it on with success. In partnership with Mr. Moore, he opened a small grocery store, to which he attended in connection with his duties as express agent. The business was gradually enlarged; other articles were added, till the stock of goods became of a general character. After continuing in business with his father-in-law about two years, he bought his interest and embarked in business on his own account. At the same time he purchased his present store—one of the best business properties in Tower Hill. With the exception of about ten months, he has been carrying on the mercantile business ever since, and his name is familiar to the



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. HALL, SEC. 27, TOWER HILL T.P. (11) R. 2, SHELBY CO. ILL.



FARM & SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF A. M. CRADDICK ESQ. TOWER HILL, SHELBY CO. ILL.

business men of Shelby county. For the last five or six years he has also been engaged in farming, and his residence is on his farm, adjoining Tower Hill, on the south. He has excellent business capacity, and for several years has been successfully engaged in trading in stock. He has had five children; the oldest, named Willey, died in infancy; the others are, Vessey, Arnitz, Etta and Marshall Travis.

In his political sympathies, he has been attached to the democratic party ever since he has been old enough to take part in politics. He has been a staunch supporter of the democracy, and on general elections, has never voted any other ticket. He has been actively identified with the interests of Tower Hill, and has done everything in his power to promote the growth of that thriving town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with Tower Hill Lodge No. 493. Though still a comparatively young man, he has been successfully engaged in business for a number of years, and has made a record as an energetic, enterprising and reliable business man. He began life with no advantages of education, nor opportunities for business beyond those which fall to the lot of all men in common, and he must be classed among those indomitable men who fight their way to success by dint of their own resolution. A view of his farm and residence in Tower Hill appears on another page.

D. O. MILLER.

LIKE many of the leading citizens of Shelby county, Mr. Miller is a Kentuckian by birth. He was born within seven miles of Jamestown, in Russell county, Kentucky, May 29th, 1844. On his father's side, his ancestors were from Virginia. His father, Adam Miller, was born in Virginia, and came, when a young man, to Kentucky in the early settlement of that state. His mother, whose maiden name was Jane Mason, was born and raised in Clinton county, Kentucky. His father, who was a farmer, died, when the subject of this sketch was ten years old. His mother subsequently married T. W. Vermillion, and moved to Shelby county, Illinois. David O. Miller was the oldest of four children by his father's marriage with Jane Mason. At that time in Kentucky children had only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education, and most of his schooling was obtained after his removal to Illinois. In the fall of 1858, when Mr. Miller was fourteen, the family moved to Shelby county and settled in Rural township, five miles north of Tower Hill. At seventeen he left home and worked on a farm for himself. August fifteenth, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 115th Illinois regiment, in which he served three years, or till the close of the war. From Camp Butler, Springfield, the regiment went to Cincinnati, and from there to Kentucky. It served in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia. The regiment was in the army of the Cumberland, and took part in the various movements of that part of the army. He was in several battles, among which was that of Chickamauga or Missionary Ridge; Nashville and Franklin, Tennessee; and Resaca, Georgia, beside a considerable number of lesser engagements. The regiment was at Cumberland Gap, when Lee surrendered. He was honorably discharged at Camp Harker, Tennessee, June 11th, 1865, and mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield. He returned to Rural township, and went to farming. March 21st, 1867, he married Eliza A. Smith, born September 21st, 1850, in Tower Hill township, Shelby county, daughter of Samuel Smith, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and one of the old settlers and leading citizens of Shelby county. Her mother's name was Margaret Weakley. She was the oldest of three children. In the spring of

1867, he moved on his present farm, where he has since resided, and is known as an enterprising and successful farmer. He owns 372 acres of land in sections 25 and 36 of Tower Hill township, and part in Rose township. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had six children. Cora, the oldest, was born April 27th, 1868, and died at the age of three years and two months. The others are Orra born June 27th, 1870; Olive, born February 4th, 1872; Samuel E., born October 18th, 1874; Mary Pearl, born December 26th, 1876; and David Wilsie, born July 5th, 1880. He has always been a democrat, voting first for president for McClellan in 1864, while in the army. In local elections he has felt himself free to support the best man for the office, but otherwise has always voted the democratic ticket. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is a man who stands well in the township. A view of his farm appears on another page.

SAMUEL SMITH.

SAMUEL SMITH, one of the old settlers of Shelby county, is a Kentuckian by birth. His ancestors, on his father's side, came from Maryland. His father, Nathan Smith, was born in Maryland, and when a young man emigrated to Kentucky, and in that state married Mary Killam. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of six children; he was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, October 1st, 1823. In the year 1830, when he was seven years old, his father died. In the year 1831 the family removed from Kentucky to Illinois, accompanying Mr. Smith's grandfather, Peter Killam. His mother purchased a piece of land three miles west of Shelbyville, where the family lived seven or eight years, and then moved to the neighborhood of Prairie Bird, in Ridge township. His mother died in January, 1880, when past eighty years of age. Mr. Smith remembers Shelbyville, as he first saw it, when composed of a few log buildings, which stood on the corners surrounding the place where the old court-house was afterward built. The court-house was not then in existence, its construction being commenced a year or two after he came to the county. In those days the county was thinly settled, and possessed few of the advantages of civilization. A horse-mill was in operation on Robinson creek, but its capacity was limited. He made several trips to a mill at Springfield and to a steam-mill which stood in the southern part of Christian county. The prairies were covered with tall grass, and these journeys to mill were made mostly at night, on account of the horse-flies, which were very troublesome. The schools were subscription schools, held in log cabins. A teacher would be employed to teach a short season in the winter. His mother sent him to school whenever opportunity offered, but still his advantages for school were limited. After schools became more plentiful, he was obliged to remain at home and assist in the work of the farm. The family had settled on the prairie south of Prairie Bird, and the improvements on the farm were made by Mr. Smith and his brothers.

He lived at home till he was twenty-six, when his marriage occurred (on the 13th of December, 1849), to Margaret Weakley, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Benedict Weakley. After his marriage, he went to farming for himself, and moved to the farm which he still occupies in Tower Hill township. This farm was one of the first settled in that neighborhood, and was improved by James Abbott. The death of his first wife took place in September, 1855. His second marriage was on the 16th of May, 1857, to Sarah A. McCullough, daughter of Samuel McCullough. She was born in Clark county, Kentucky. Her father settled in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1852. Mr. Smith has seven children living:—Eliza Ann, the wife of David O. Miller; Ner Smith, who is farm-

ing in Tower Hill township; Mary Frances, who married William J. Pugh; John Thomas Smith; Lura E, now Mrs. Norman Faught; Nathan Carroll Smith, and Edward Smith: the last four are by his second marriage. Three other children by his second marriage are deceased: William, Samuel and Frankie, who died in infancy; and Belle, the youngest daughter, who died on the 25th of November, 1879, in her sixteenth year. In his politics Mr. Smith has always been a democrat. Throughout his life he has closely and consistently adhered to the principles of Democracy. His first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk, in 1842, and he has voted for every subsequent democratic candidate for president. For several years he has served as township trustee. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. With this denomination he has been connected about thirty years. He has been one of the members of the Christian Church at Prairie Bird since its organization. During his long residence in the county, he has commanded the respect of all classes of the community. He is a man of liberal disposition, of enterprising and progressive views, and is known as a public-spirited citizen. His residence on section eleven is one of the most substantial and attractive farm-buildings in Tower Hill township. He has lived in the county for nearly fifty years, and his name deserves a prominent record in these pages as an old resident and a representative citizen.

DR. JOHN MORGAN

HAS been a resident of Tower Hill since 1870; he was born in Breckonshire, Wales, on the 25th of April, 1836. His father was named William Morgan. In the year 1840, when he was four years of age, the family came to America, remaining in the State of New York one year; they then removed to Ohio, and settled in Licking county. In 1854 they became residents of Delaware county, Ohio, and Dr. Morgan's home was in that part of the State till 1863. After securing the elements of a good education in the common schools, at the age of seventeen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, in which he pursued a literary course, interrupted by intervals of teaching school,—the means by which he secured the funds to prosecute his studies. He had determined to enter the medical profession, and in 1859 began his preliminary studies under Dr. Bancroft, at Granville, Ohio. In the fall of 1861 he entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and after attending two courses of lectures was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1853. The war of the rebellion was then in progress, and he left the walls of the college to take part in active service on the tented field. Immediately after receiving his diploma he was commissioned as assistant-surgeon of the 32d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He joined the regiment at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and took part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, in July, 1863. The succeeding winter was spent at Vicksburg. In May, 1864, he resigned his commission in the 32d Ohio, and was commissioned as surgeon of the 172d Ohio. This was one of the hundred day regiments. During his connection with it he was stationed at Gallipolis, Ohio, and after four months' service was mustered out to become assistant-surgeon of the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, with which he served till the close of the war, principally in East Tennessee. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, in August, 1865.

Returning to Gallipolis, Ohio, he began the practice of medicine at that place. His marriage occurred there in December, 1865, to Miss Mary C. Clepdennin, a native of that town. In 1870 he removed to Shelby county, settled at Tower Hill, and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. Since 1876 he has also carried on the drug business. He has always been a

republican in politics, casting his first vote for president for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860; he has since voted for every candidate who has subsequently been elected to the chief magistracy of the nation. He is a member of the Presbyterian denomination, and is an elder in the church at Tower Hill. He has one child, Annie C. Morgan. He has been chosen to several positions in the village and township of Tower Hill. He is one of the most active members of the order of A. O. U. W., at Tower Hill. Since his residence in the county he has made a record which deserves honorable mention in these pages, both as an able and conscientious physician and a private citizen of the highest character.

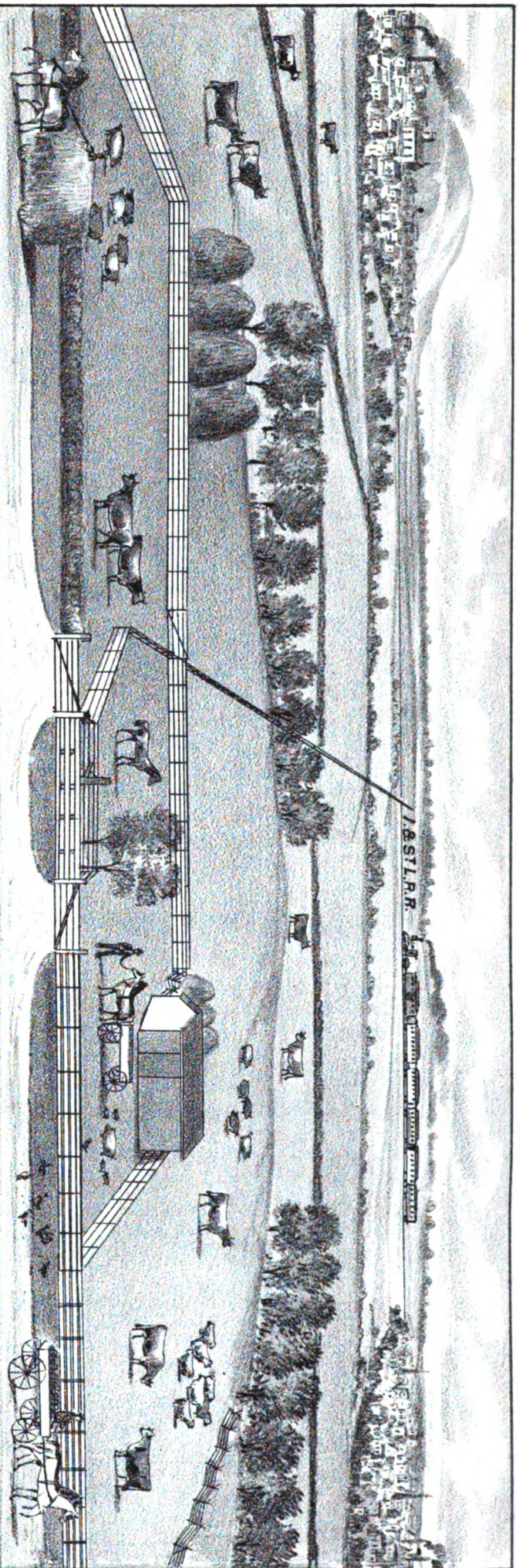
S. L. DOVE.

S. L. DOVE was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 3, 1854. His grandfather, Henry Dove, was a Virginian, and came to Ohio when a young man and settled in Fairfield county.

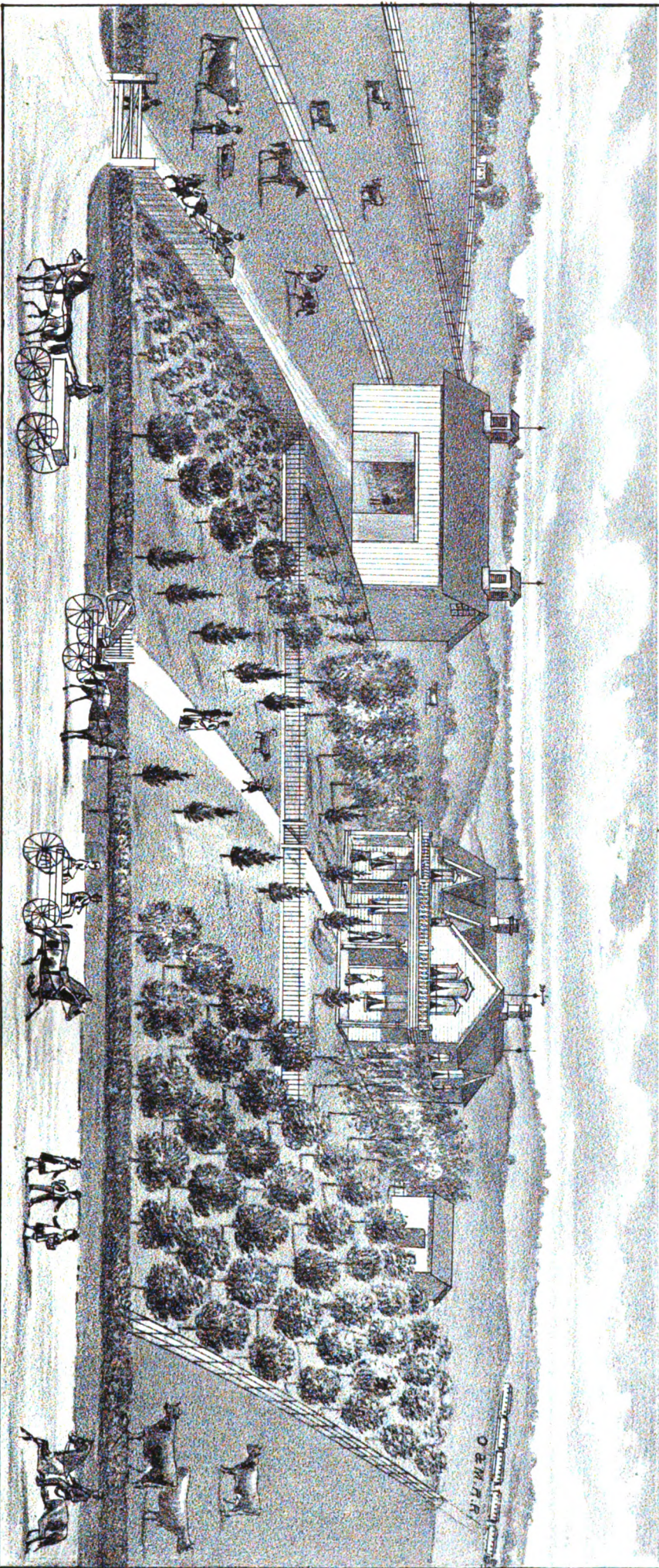
Elijah Dove, father of the subject of this biography, was born and raised in Ohio, and married Mary Small, a native of the state of Pennsylvania. S. L. Dove was the youngest son of a large family of children. His mother is deceased, but his father is still living in Ohio. He was raised in Fairfield county. His home was eighteen miles south-east of Columbus, and ten from Lancaster, the county seat of Fairfield county. The neighborhood in which he lived had excellent schools, and he enjoyed good advantages for obtaining an education. For three months he was a student at the military academy at Columbus, Ohio, and also attended the Pleasantville academy. He has taught one term of school in Ohio and two in this state. He was living at home employed at farming till 1877, when he came to this state with the intention of remaining but a short time. He had three brothers living in Shelby county, one of whom, T. F. Dove, was engaged in the practice of law at Shelbyville. In November, 1877, he took charge of a school which had been organized in a new district (No. 6), in Rural township, and taught five months. In the spring of 1878, he took charge of his brother's farm in section two, Tower Hill township. In the winter of 1879-80 he taught another term of school of four months in the same district in Rural township, in which he had formerly taught. On the 13th of June, 1880, he was married to Emma C. Sittler, a native of Shelby county, Illinois, daughter of Jacob Sittler. He is now engaged in farming in Tower Hill township. He is a sincere and earnest democrat in politics. His first vote for President was cast for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He is one of the active and energetic young men of Shelby county, and since his residence in the county has made many friends.

C. W. WOLF,

ONE of the young and enterprising farmers of Tower Hill township, was born in Prussia, not far from Berlin, March 29th, 1840. His father was John Wolf. In 1859, when he was nine years old, the family emigrated to America, and settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he was raised, and obtained a good education; he came to Rural township, Shelby county, Illinois, in 1870. November 10th, 1874, he married Mary D. Pugh, daughter of Robert Pugh, who settled in Shelby county in 1819, and still resides in Tower Hill township. He purchased the farm which he now owns, which he subsequently sold to improve a farm in section 9, on which he lived three years, and then moved back to his present farm, in section 5, which he bought back again. He owns 210½ acres of land. He has two children, James W. and Lena Inez Wolf. He has always been a democrat in politics. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has stood well in the community as a good citizen and a successful farmer.



SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM LOOKING NORTH SEC. 25.



Tower Hill, from Veranda

372 Acres

Shelbyville from Veranda

3 MILES S.E. OF TOWER HILL 7 MILES S.W. OF SHELBYVILLE ILL.
SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM OF DAVID O. MILLER, SECS 36 & 25, TOWER HILL T.P.(9) SHELBY CO. ILL.

FLAT BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



THIS is one of the north-eastern townships of Shelby county. It derived its name from the stream which drains the greater portion of its surface. It comprises the Congressional township 13, range two east; and has an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres.

Boundary Roads, Topography, etc.—Flat Branch is bounded on the north by Moawequa, east by Penn and Pickaway, south by Rural township, and west by Christian county. It is well supplied with good roads and bridges. Illinois Central railroad crosses a portion of the north-west corner of sections six and seven. The surface is mostly a level prairie, except in the region adjacent to Flat Branch, where the surface is gently undulating. Originally there was considerable timber along the water courses.

Drainage. Timber, Soil, Productions, etc.—This township is admirably drained by the Flat Branch and its numerous tributaries; the Flat Branch meanders through the central portion of the township, furnishing abundant water for stock purposes. Near Flat Branch there is some gently sloping and very fertile land, with a growth mostly of red and American elm, black walnut, shell bark, and pignut hickory, mulberry, bur oak, cornus, hazel, buckeye, red oak, prickly ash, and grape vines. There are occasional spots with a luxuriant growth of *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida*, including a rich moist soil. The soil is a dark rich loam. The staple productions are corn, hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables grow luxuriantly. Grazing and stock-raising is also carried on here quite extensively.

Early Settlers.—The pioneer settler was Robert Tolly. He came here in the spring of 1828, and improved a small tract of land and built a cabin on section 12, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1844. Mr. Tolly was a native of Kentucky. On arriving at the age of manhood, he removed to Madison county, Illinois, where he spent several years prior to becoming a citizen of Shelby county. He was a man of considerable intelligence, and was a useful and honored citizen. In 1830 William Smith, Moses Smith, Joseph Brimhall, and Michael Thornton, with their families, came to and settled near where Mr. Tolly resided. They purchased no land, but "squatted." However, they erected cabins, and gained their subsistence largely by hunting and trapping, and tilling small patches of land. These families all came from the southern part of the state. They remained here only about five or six years, and then migrated to Arkansas. William Smith was a Baptist preacher. Isaac Romine, a son-in-law of Smith, settled here about the same time. Jonathan Denton, now one of the oldest residents of the township, came here in 1832. He

lived for two years in the family of Robert Tolly, and then married Miss Catherine Armstrong, and built a cabin on section fourteen, in the year 1834; here he improved a farm. He still resides within a short distance of where he settled. Mr. Denton is a native of Barren county, Kentucky. His father, Jonathan Denton, Sr., was one of the early settlers of Montgomery county, Illinois, and lived near the village of Zanesville; it was there that Jonathan, Jr.'s boyhood was principally spent. In the fall of 1832, Solomon Scribner, then a single man, settled on section 12, near the Tolly settlement; erected a cabin, and made an improvement. In the early part of the year 1833, Mr. Scribner married Lucinda Smith. This was the first marriage which occurred in this township. After residing here a few years, Mr. Scribner and family moved to Arkansas. The second marriage was that of Jonathan Denton to Catherine Armstrong, in 1834.

The first death was that of Joseph Eldridge in 1828. He came into the Tolly neighborhood to settle, and was attacked with milk sickness and died in Robert Tolly's house.

Elias Armstrong became a resident here in about 1832. For four years previously he had lived in what is now Pickaway township. He bought the improvements in Flat Branch of Daniel Agles, who made a settlement just north of where the Baptist church now stands, in 1829 or 1830. Agles was a German, and after disposing of his place he returned to the settlement on Beck's Creek, in this county, where he had formerly resided.

William Armstrong settled on the Gordon Branch, near Denton's, in 1834 or '35. He was a young married man, and only lived about two years after his marriage.

James Tolly, a brother of Robert, located here in 1833, on section 13. He was also a native of Kentucky, and was principally raised in Madison county, Illinois, five miles south of Edwardsville. He built the first frame house in this township, and lived here until 1870, when he moved to Okaw Township; however, before coming to Shelby county he had lived with his parents, Cornelius Tolly and wife, in the counties of St Clair, Madison, and Montgomery. Other old settlers were Stewart Fisher and Samuel Watkins and their families. They located lands in the south-eastern part of the township. Cornelius Tolly lives near the Baptist church. He is a son of Robert Tolly, and has lived in Flat Branch upwards of half a century.

The Gordon family settled about half a mile above the mouth of Gordon Creek, on the north side, in 1833. This creek received its name from that family. They lived here only a few years when they moved to another part. They buried a child near their cabin in a lonely grave on the bank of the creek. That was the second person buried in the township.

W. P. Sellers is one of the old residents, and lives on section 16, south side of the Flat Branch, and his wife is said to be the oldest resident of the township. The oldest man in the township is W. R. Clark. He lives on section 21, and is also one of the old settlers.

William Chadwick was one of the early settlers in the south-east part of the township. He lived on section 26. He subsequently moved a few miles north, and improved a large farm in sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, where he lived until his death in 1876. Mr. Chadwick was an enterprising and public-spirited man, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to every laudable object that was calculated to benefit the locality in which he resided. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and other township offices. He was a native of the State of New York.

Willis and John Virden, two brothers, are also among the early settlers. Willis lives on section 15. He was born in the south part of Shelby county in 1825. His father, James Virden, was one of the first settlers of that section of the county. He was a native of Georgia. In 1842 he moved to Flat Branch, and located on section 10. He died in the year 1859. In 1840 a Scotchman, by the name of John McKenzie, made an improvement on section 2, now better known as the widow Howse's place. After selling this place to Mr. Howse, he began another improvement on section 10, and subsequently moved to Texas. Prior to 1840 Levi Casey improved a farm on section 10. The place is now owned by R. H. Groom. Mr. Casey was a son of Levi Casey, sen., who settled on Robinson's Creek, in another portion of the county, in 1824.

Thomas Scribner settled on Locust Branch, near the residence of William Miller, in the year 1843, and continued to reside there until his death. Wesley Scribner settled in 1847 on section 8, where William Snyder now lives. Mr. Scribner was among the first to settle on the west side of the Flat Branch. For the last seven years he has made his home in Maury county, Tennessee. Wesley, Thomas, and Solomon Scribner are brothers, and all natives of Tennessee.

Jonathan Howse settled in what is now Ridge township, Shelby county, in 1832, near the line between Ridge and Rose. He resided there until his death. He was a native of Maryland, and raised a family of six children. Two of his sons, James and Edward, settled in Flat Branch. James came here in 1844, and Edward in 1850. They both improved farms. James Howse died in 1876. Edward is still a citizen of Flat Branch, and resides on section 11.

Reuben Denton was one of the first settlers on the west side of the Branch. He first located on section 16, where F. Ney now lives. He began this improvement about 1847.

William Howse improved the place now owned by J. F. Scribner,

on the west side of the Branch, in section 22, in 1847. He was a brother of James and Edward Howse.

John Sims, another old resident of Flat Branch, lives on section 27, where he is engaged in farming.

First Land Entries were made by the following persons:—April 3d, 1832, John Armstrong, w. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 80; February 9th, 1833, Elias Armstrong, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$, 11, 40; February 9th, 1833, Eliza Armstrong, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$, 12, 40.

The first improvement made on what is now the Duncan place, on section four, was made by Jeremiah Campbell about the year 1840. He came here from Sangamon county, Illinois, where he had previously lived. He is a brother of Hon. A. C. Campbell, of Moawequa. Denton's was the second house erected west of Gordon's creek. Michael Thornton built the first house about half a mile south of where the Baptist church now stands.

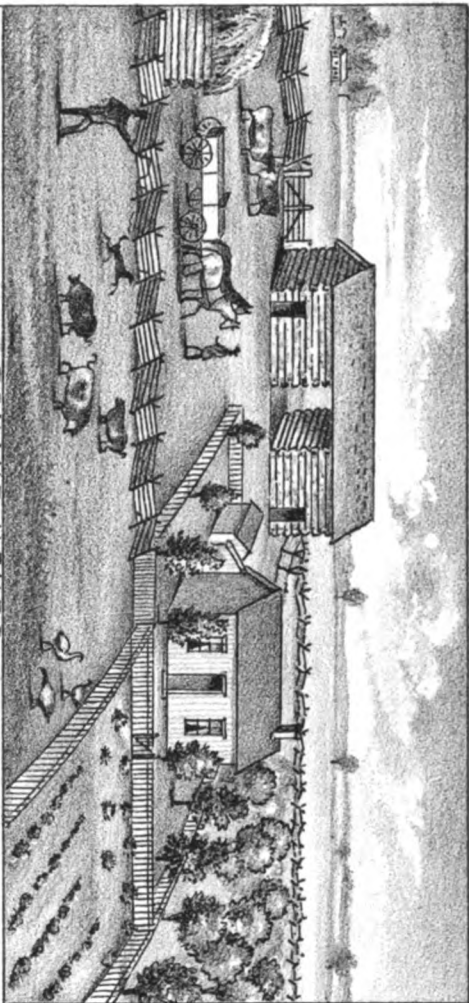
First School-house and early Teachers.—The first school-house in Flat Branch was erected in 1833. It was a small structure, built of rough, unhewn, round logs, and stood in the centre of section 12. Daniel Simon was the first teacher, and a Mr. Rodman was the second. This school-house was soon after burned down, and then a hewed log one was put up in its place. It was, also, burned after doing service for several years.

Early Churches.—The first church was built on James Tolly's land, on section twelve, near where he first settled. It was built of hewed logs, and was erected by the Baptist denomination. The congregation subsequently vacated the house, and then erected the substantial edifice which now stands on the north-west corner of section 12.

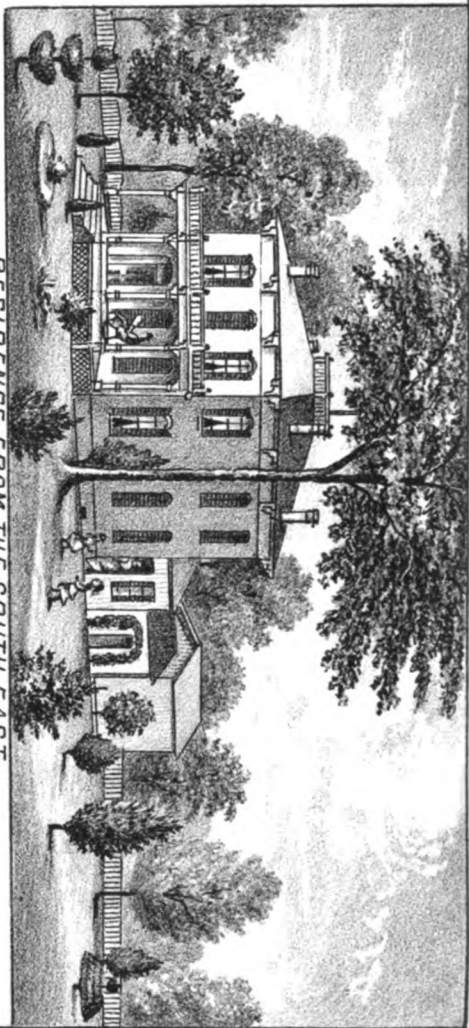
The first, and only post-office in Flat Branch was established in 1851, at the store of Captain A. C. Campbell, on section 4. He was also post-master. The office was named Flat Branch. He ran the office about two years, and when the office at Moawequa was established, that one was discontinued. This township is well supplied with schools and churches. The Baptist church, situated on section 24, is called Little Flock church. The church on the south west corner of section 26 belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. That edifice is a handsome brick structure, and was erected about four years ago. The German Methodists have a frame church which was built on P. P. Ludwig's farm in 1878.

Supervisors.—G. T. Hutchinson, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865; B. W. Kirkman, elected in 1866; James Howse, elected in 1867; A. W. Drake, elected in 1868; F. P. Snell, elected in 1869; W. C. Miller, elected in 1870, re-elected in 1871, 1872, and 1873; W. Chadwick, elected in 1874, re-elected in 1875; G. W. Sims, elected in 1876; W. O. Robertson, elected 1877, re-elected in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and is the present incumbent.

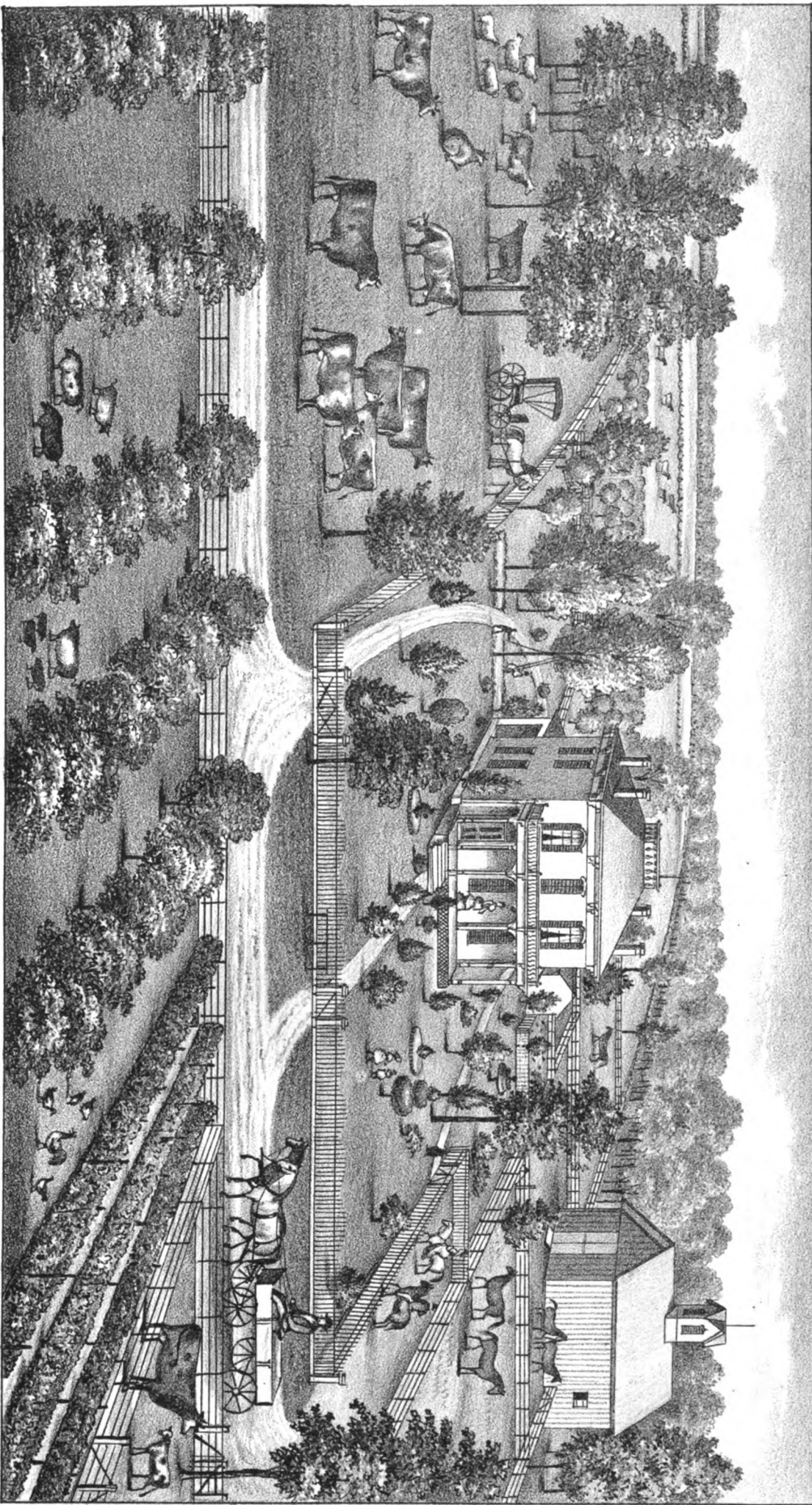




TENANT HOUSE



RESIDENCE FROM THE SOUTH-EAST



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF W. J. SNYDER, Sec. 8, T. 13, R. 2, (Flat Branch Tr.) Shelby Co. Ill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE HODKINSON.

LIKE many of the progressive farmers of Shelby county, Mr. Hodkinson is an Englishman by birth. He was born in Derbyshire, England, on the twenty-first of April, 1837. He was the third of a family of six children of George and Fannie Hodkinson. His father was a farmer, and for several years in England also served as constable. When Mr. Hodkinson was about four years old, his father emigrated with the family to America. Although then of only tender years, he remembers distinctly the passage across the Atlantic, particularly a terrible storm that occurred during the voyage and threatened the crew and passengers with a watery grave. Landing in New York, the family came directly to Scott county, Illinois, and settled near Winchester. When he was eight years old, the death of his father resulted from an accident. While engaged in hauling rails, he was thrown from the wagon and run over. His mother was so affected by the unfortunate death of her husband, that she died a short time afterward. The children, all of whom were young, were thus left to take care of themselves. Mr. Hodkinson was apprenticed to a farmer in Scott county. It was agreed that his apprenticeship should last till he became of age, but a circumstance occurred when he was eighteen which brought it to a close, and he afterward worked on a farm on his own account. It was arranged when he entered into the apprenticeship, that he should receive so much schooling, but his employer kept him at work so that he had no opportunity to attend school except on bad days. He afterward went to school one winter, and gained considerable education by his own unaided industry. He was married on the twenty-first of January, 1864, to Maria E. Coultas, who was born on the first of December, 1844, the daughter of Thomas Coultas, and his wife Jane, whose maiden name was Green. Her parents were both natives of England. Her father came to this country when a boy. He settled at an early date in Scott county, living in a little log house, and putting up with great inconveniences, that part of the state then being new and unsettled. Mrs. Hodkinson was the oldest of ten children, and was born in Scott county. Her father is still living in that county four or five miles north of Winchester. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hodkinson lived awhile in Scott county, and then moved to Logan county, where they resided eight years, and in 1874 moved on their present farm in Flat Branch township. This farm is well improved, and at one time was considered one of the best farms in Shelby county.

They have six children living. Their names are: Sarah Luella William Thomas, Fanny Jane, Annie May, James Henry and George Wilber. Robert Roy, the next to the youngest child, died

in infancy. Mr. Hodkinson was brought up to believe in the doctrines of the democratic party, and cast his first vote for President for Douglas, in 1860. He became a republican during the war, voted for Lincoln in 1864, and has since acted with the republican party. He is a man who stands well in the township. He was at one time elected justice of the peace, but was never qualified nor performed the duties of the office.

WILLIAM J. SNYDER

WAS born in Prairieton township, Christian county, half a mile west of Moawequa, on the 28th of May, 1842. He was the fourth of eight children of Michael Snyder and Margaret Kautz. His parents were early settlers of that part of Christian county. He was raised in the same neighborhood. He secured the elements of a good education in the common schools, and for one year was a student in a seminary at Mt. Zion, Macon county. He left school in the spring of 1861, the year of the commencement of the rebellion. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. L., of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. The company was commanded by Capt. J. L. Dobson, and the regiment by Col. Tupper. During his service the regiment was with Sherman and Grant in Tennessee and Mississippi. Toward the latter part of January, 1863, he was taken sick, and after being an inmate of the hospital at Memphis nine weeks, was discharged on account of disability in March, 1863. Having regained his health he re-enlisted at Buffalo, New York, about the 1st of May, 1864, in the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He served on the United States steamer Parkes till the close of the war. He was first on the James river in Virginia, and took part in the battle of Petersburg, in the summer of 1864. The steamer afterward went to North Carolina and took part in the celebrated attack on Fort Fisher. Returning to the James river the steamer was on duty there for a time, and then went to the Neuse river in North Carolina, where it remained till the close of the war. He was discharged on the 4th of June, 1865, and mustered out at Hart's Island, New York City, on the succeeding 4th of July. He then returned to Christian county. On the 17th of October, 1867, he was married to Eliza Ann Gwinner, a native of Brown county, Ohio, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Gwinner. November of the same year he moved to his present farm in Section 8 of Flat Branch township, where he has since carried on agricultural operations. He has a farm of 360 acres, the improvements on which are among the best in the northern part of the county. He has four children: Louella May, Ernest Frederick, Mabel Clare and Wil-

liam Rutherford. He was originally a republican in politics. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, at Newbern, North Carolina, while he was in the army. He remained a Republican till he came to believe that the principles of that organization in reference to the finances and currency were at variance with the interests of the masses, and since has been a strong supporter of the principles of the National Greenback party. Since 1868, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An illustration of his residence is given on another page.

WILLIAM C. MILLER,

FORMERLY county treasurer of Shelby county, is a native of the county, and was born on Robinson Creek, in Ridge township, on the sixteenth of February, 1842. He was the fifth of nine children of Christopher P. Miller and Catharine Speers. His father was married in Fairfield county, Ohio, moved to Shelby county about 1840 and settled in Ridge township, where he still resides. Mr. Miller was raised in Ridge township. He received his elementary education in the common schools. The first school which he attended in the Robinson creek timber was held in a log school-house with slab benches, a writing desk, which extended along one side of the room, and a large fire-place, which occupied almost the entire end of the building. When in his twenty-second year (on the third of September, 1863) he met with an accident, which resulted in the loss of his right arm just above the elbow. He at once determined to secure a more thorough education, and in the fall of 1863, before his arm was entirely healed, entered the seminary at Shelbyville, which he attended one year. In January, 1865, he took charge of a school in Flat Branch township. As soon as the term was out he became teacher of another in Ridge township, in the neighborhood of where he was born and raised. He afterward taught two months in Assumption, and then went back to Ridge township; he put in the time so closely that in the first twelve months he was engaged in teaching he taught twelve school months and two weeks beside. He taught several winters afterward in Ridge, Flat Branch and Tower Hill townships. It is needless to say that he made a good record as a successful and popular teacher. In the summer he engaged in raising hedge plants, a business which he prosecuted with industry and energy, and with profitable results for eight years. He was married on the thirteenth of July, 1861, to Mary Chadwick, daughter of William Chadwick. She was born in Flat Branch township. The first land which Mr. Miller purchased was in Flat Branch township, and he had been a resident of that part of the county some years previous to his marriage. After he was married he moved on a farm in section thirty-three.

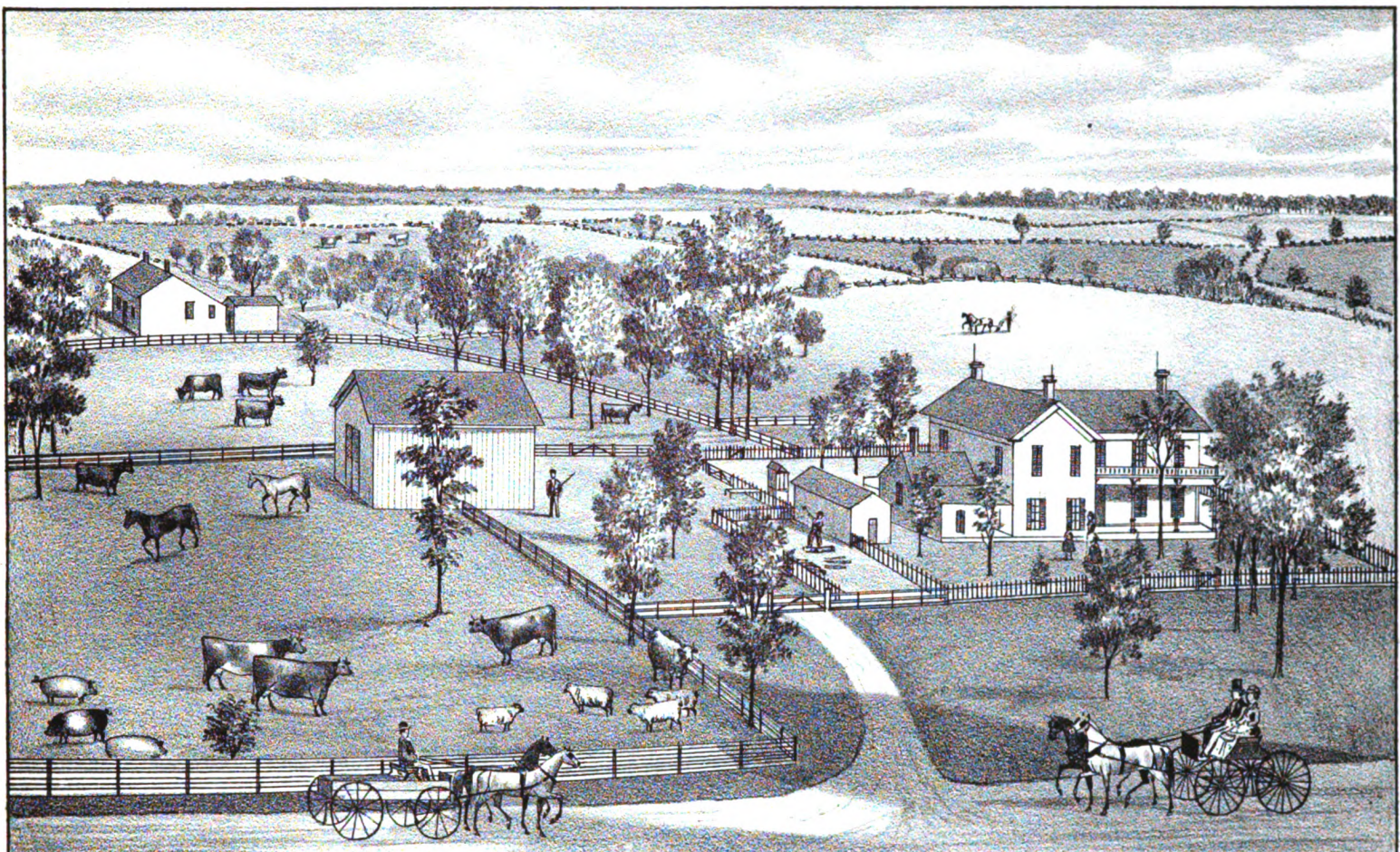
In the summer of 1873 he was nominated by a convention held at Shelbyville, and composed of the supporters of the Farmers' Movement, as county treasurer. No other candidate was named in opposition, and he was of course elected. After filling the office two years he was again a candidate on the People's ticket in opposition to the regular democratic nominee. He received a flattering vote and overcame the usual heavy democratic majority, receiving sixty-six votes more than his opponent. He discharged his duties as county treasurer in a very faithful and satisfactory manner, and in the fall of 1877, at the close of his second term, moved to his present farm, section twenty-four, Flat Branch township. He is engaged in farming and trading in stock. He has an excellent capacity for business, and has always had an inclination for trade and speculation, in which he has been uniformly successful. He is the owner of four hundred and ten acres of land. The

death of his wife occurred on the tenth of June, 1878. He has had three children, of whom the youngest, Bertie Sylvan, died after its mother's death at the age of nine months. Those living are named Ada May and Charles Cyrus. In his politics he has always been a democrat. He was identified with the Farmers' movement at the time it exercised its greatest influence in the county. He has generally voted the democratic ticket in State and national elections, though of late years he has inclined to support the views of the national greenback party on questions of finance and currency, and in opposition to monopolies. Mr. Miller is still a comparatively young man, but has made both an energetic business man and a capable public officer. Wherever he is known he is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county, while his attractive and genial, personal qualities have made him many friends.

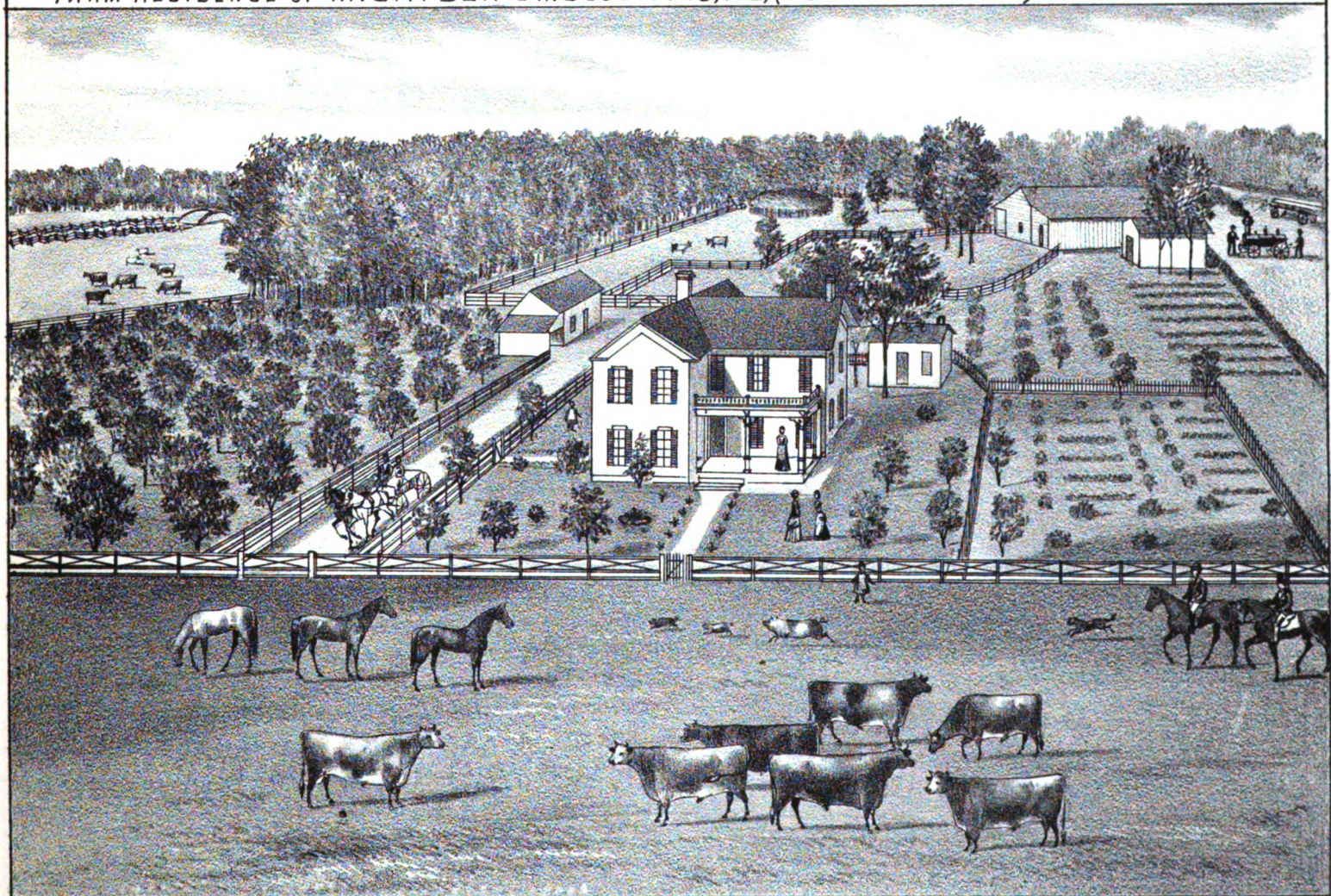
ADDISON G. PIERCE.

ADDISON G. PIERCE, who has been engaged in farming in Flat Branch township since 1865, was born in Fairbanks township, Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 10th of June, 1834. He is descended from a South Carolina family. His father, Jesse Pierce, was born in South Carolina, and came to Indiana when a small boy. His parents were dead, and he was raised by a man named David Gross, one of the pioneer settlers of Sullivan county, Indiana. On reaching manhood he married Keziah Harris, a native of Ohio. She also came to Indiana at a tender age. Mr. Pierce's parents both died in Indiana. Addison G. Pierce was the seventh of a family of thirteen children. He was raised in Sullivan county. His mother died when he was nine years old, and his father when he was fifteen, and after that he was obliged to take care of himself, and get along the best he could. In his boyhood the schools were all subscription schools, and he had limited opportunity for acquiring anything more than an ordinary education. He succeeded in qualifying himself for the transaction of all kinds of business; but this was done mostly by his own efforts. He was married on the 11th of September, 1856, to Lucy Ann Clark, who was born in Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana, on the 5th of October, 1832. Her grandfather, Reuben Clark, lived in Saratoga county, New York, and married Agnes McClure, a native of Scotland. Her father, Justus Clark, was born in Saratoga county, New York, and married Sallie Reed, a native of the same county. In the year 1818, Mrs. Pierce's parents emigrated to the west. From Pittsburgh they came down the Ohio river in a kind of flat boat of their own construction, and after capsizing two or three times, reached Evansville in safety. In 1820 they settled in Sullivan county, Indiana. They were among the pioneer settlers. The county was then full of Indians, and they experienced many inconveniences and hardships. The old house which they first built is still standing in Turman township, Sullivan county, Indiana, four miles from the Wabash river.

After Mr. Pierce was married he went to farming for himself, and lived in Indiana till 1865, and then moved to Shelby county, Illinois, and settled on section 35, of Flat Branch township. He bought ninety acres of land, on which there was a small improvement. He has been living there ever since; he now owns one hundred and fifty acres, and is known as one of the progressive farmers of the township. He has three children now living. Arthur S. was born on the 22d of August, 1859; Reuben Elmer Ellsworth on the 13th of May, 1866; and Herbert Clark Pierce on the 5th of August, 1874. Two others died in infancy. In his politics he was first a member of the democratic party, and in 1856 vo-



FARM RESIDENCE OF M. SNYDER JR. SEC. 17, T. 13, R. 2, (FLAT BRANCH TP.) SHELBY CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF FREDERICK NEY, SEC. 16, T. 13, R. 2 (FLAT BRANCH TP.) SHELBY CO. ILL.

tel for James Buchanan for president. He continued to be a democrat till of recent years he became convinced that both of the old parties were wrong on financial issues, and the currency question. He has since supported the National Greenback party, and in the campaign of 1880, supported James B. Weaver for the presidency. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is a man who stands well as a neighbor and a citizen.

JAMES B. WRIGHT,

ONE of the representative citizens of Flat Branch township, is a native of New York, and was born at Salina, now comprised in the first ward of the city of Syracuse, on the 25th of August, 1821. The family from which he is descended was of Scotch origin. His great-grandfather, whose name was Ebenezer Wright, emigrated to America from the Isle of Wight. He settled in Washington county, New York, where the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, also named Ebenezer Wright was born. The family settled there some years previous to the Revolutionary War, when the colonies were yet subject to the British Crown. On the breaking out of the war of the Revolution his great-grandfather considered that he owed his loyalty to the British Government, and went over to Canada and fought on the British side during the struggle. On the other hand, his two sons, one of whom was Mr. Wright's grandfather, enlisted in the American army, and served from the first inauguration of hostilities till the termination of the war. Mr. Wright's great-grandfather was in the force with which the British General Burgoyne invaded the State of New York, and the grandfather and great-uncle were in the opposing American army under the command of Gates. They all took part in the battle of Saratoga, and on the surrender of the British troops the father was found by the sons among the prisoners. Mr. Wright's great-grandfather returned to Canada and settled and died on a tract of land at Windmill Point, which the British Government gave him for his services during the war.

Amos Wright, the father of the subject of this biography, was born at Kingsbury, Washington county, New York. He left his home when a young man and went to Ohio, then the extreme western frontier. He returned to New York in 1809, and lived in Onondaga county till 1812, when he settled on some land he had purchased in Chautauqua county. He enlisted in the American forces during the war with Great Britain in 1812-14. He was first in the Navy under Commodore Perry, but was subsequently detailed for infantry service, and was at Black Rock (now the city of Buffalo), when it was burned. After the war was over, he settled in Onondaga county, New York, and was married about the year 1816 to Mary Hudson, who was born on the shores of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York. She was of English descent. Her parents settled in New York state on their emigration from England. He moved to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Stephenson county where he died in 1869.

The first sixteen years of Mr. Wright's life were spent in Onondaga county, New York. He was the third of a family of seven children. When he was about ten his father moved from Salina to the town of Lysander. That county then was but little improved in comparison with what it is at the present time. His father became crippled and involved in the payment of some security debts, and in consequence, Mr. Wright had but little opportunity to obtain an education. He was obliged to remain at home and assist with the work on the farm. The greater part of his education has been gained by his own efforts. In the year 1827, the family moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, and after being there two years,

came to Illinois, and settled at Rock Grove, in Stephenson county, arriving there on the 18th of October. Mr. Wright was eighteen when he came to this State. He made his home with his father till his marriage, which occurred on the first of March, 1850, to Sarah L. Davis, a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Col. Horatio Davis, moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1838, and settled at Rock Run in Stephenson county. When he settled there, the next post-office was twenty-five miles distant. Six months after his arrival he secured the establishment of the Rock Run post-office, of which he had charge for many successive years. He became one of the leading citizens of Stephenson county, and died at Galena in 1850, while on his way to California. Mr. Wright was engaged in farming till the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. On the fourteenth of August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, of the Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry. After his enlisting he was kept on recruiting service in Stephenson county for one hundred and five days, and then joined his regiment at Camp Hall, Mississippi.

The regiment spent part of the winter of 1862-3, in camp at Moscow, and while there, he was detailed for service in the quartermaster's department. During part of this winter he was unfitted for duty by reason of sickness. In the spring of 1863, the regiment moved down the Mississippi, and joined Grant's army, which was then investing Vicksburg, and took part in the various movements, which resulted in the capture of that rebel stronghold in July, 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg, he went with his regiment to Jackson, Mississippi, and assisted in the taking of that place. The regiment was afterward stationed at Natchez, and next assisted in the reduction of Harrisburg, Louisiana. From the latter place he returned to Vicksburg, and went into camp at Camp Cowan on Clear creek, nine miles from town. On the fourth of January, 1864, in company with the great part of his regiment, he re-enlisted for three years in the veteran service. The men were then permitted to return to Illinois on a thirty days furlough. The whole regiment, numbering twenty-one officers, and three hundred and thirty-four enlisted men, left for home on the eleventh of January, 1864, proceeded to Freeport, and on the second of March left that place for the field again. The regiment having been recruited to nine hundred and eighty-seven men, they went into camp at Camp Hebron, ten miles east of Vicksburg, and were placed in the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The regiment afterward performed garrison duty at Vicksburg till the fourth of May, and then started on an expedition to Yazoo city. On the thirteenth of July, 1864, they went to Jackson, Mississippi, and took part in the engagement at that place; the loss of the regiment being forty-five, the wounded falling into the hands of the enemy. At Morganza Bend, the regiment was placed in the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. The regiment left Morganza Bend for White River in September, 1864; then went to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, and reached Memphis on the twenty-eighth of November. In December, 1864, the regiment was organized in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and placed in the Second Brigade. Remaining in the vicinity of Memphis till the thirty-first of December, 1864, they then left for Louisiana, arriving at Kennerly, on the second of January, 1865. On the seventh of February, they left for Alabama, and proceeded to Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island. Here the regiment was again recruited to nine hundred and twenty-two men. The Reserve Corps was re-organized into the Thirteenth Army Corps under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, and the Forty-sixth Illinois was placed in the Second Brigade of the First Division. The regiment marched on Mobile, and on the twenty-second of March, 1865, invested Spanish Fort, which was captured the following eighth of April. The next day

they assisted in the attack on Fort Blakeley, which was captured in one of the finest charges made during the whole war. The siege of Fort Blakely was the last important engagement during the rebellion. On the twelfth of April, the regiment went into camp at Mobile, and on the twenty-seventh of May, left for New Orleans, went into camp near that city, and then went to Alexandria. At Shreveport, Louisiana, they were part of the Union force which received the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith. They next camped at Salubrity Springs, on an old camping ground, which originally had been used by Gen. Taylor, while marching his army to Mexico, during the Mexican war. On the twenty-seventh of December, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge; were mustered out on the twentieth of January, 1866; arrived at Camp Butler, Springfield, on the twenty-seventh of January, where the men were discharged on the first of February, 1866. During the service over seventeen hundred men had been members of the regiment. Its line of march and travel extended over ten thousand miles. Mr. Wright enlisted as a private. He was appointed quartermaster's sergeant, and transferred to the non-commissioned staff on the first of March, 1864. He was commissioned as quartermaster on the fifth of October, 1864, and served in that capacity till he was mustered out of the service. While at Natchitoches, Louisiana, he acted as post-quartermaster, and post commandant. His wife's brother, Col. John A. Davis, commanded the regiment at the beginning of the war. He was wounded at Shiloh and died on the tenth of October, 1862, at Bolivar, Tennessee, from wounds received at the battle of Matamora, on the preceding fifth of October.

After his discharge from the service, Mr. Wright returned to Stephenson county. In 1870, he moved to his present farm, section thirty-three, Flat Branch township. He is one of the large and influential farmers of Flat Branch township. He has four children: J. Wright, who is farming for himself in Flat Branch township; Frank, Charlie and Lottie D. The three youngest are living at home. In his politics he has always been an earnest and consistent democrat. He voted for James K. Polk in 1844, and has voted for every democratic candidate since, except when absent in the army. He has a strong and abiding faith in the principles of democracy, and believes that the party of which Jackson and Jefferson were illustrious members, is the organization into whose hands the government of this country should be intrusted. He believes in restraining, as far as possible, the appointing power of the executive, making all offices outside the cabinet elective. He is a liberal thinker in religious matters. His creed is honesty to one's neighbor, charity to mankind, and the sacred fulfillment of personal obligations. His name deserves a place in this book, as one of the representative men of the western part of the county.

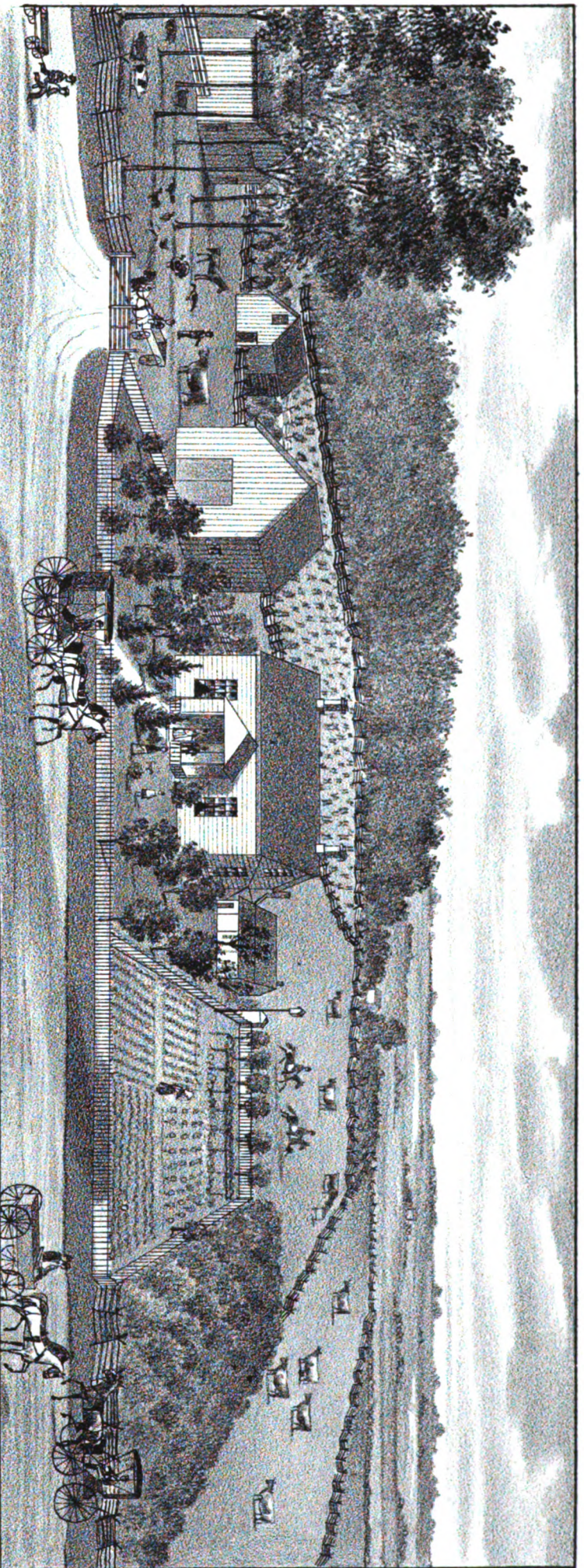
RUFUS DE GARMO.

THIS gentleman, a view of whose residence, in Flat Branch township, appears on another page, is a native of New York state, and was born near Esopus, in Ulster county, on the 1st of November, 1821. He is of French descent. His great-grandfather, in company with two brothers, emigrated from France to America at the time of the Huguenot persecution. He settled in New York city. He was killed in one of the engagements of the French and Indian war. Peter De Garmo, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a resident of New York, and his father, Elias De Garmo, was born in Dutchess county of that state. Both his father and grandfather were members of the denomination of Friends. Mr. De Garmo's mother was Clemma Powell. Soon after his birth his parents re-

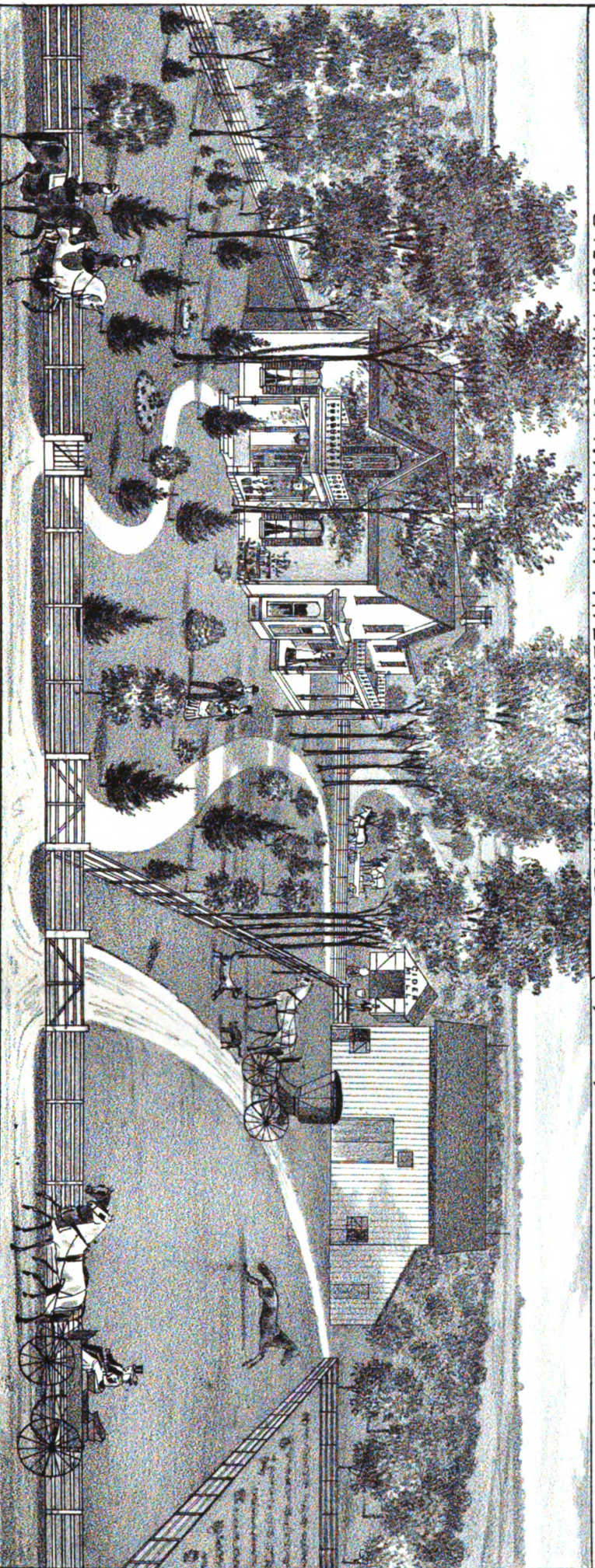
moved from Ulster to Dutchess county, where they lived till 1833, when they settled near Rochester, New York, where both died. Mr. De Garmo was twelve years of age when the family moved to the vicinity of Rochester. His education was principally attained at academies at Waterloo, Seneca county, and Alexandria, Genesee county, New York. In 1844, when twenty-three, he emigrated to the west and settled at Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois. August 25th, 1847, he married Laura M. Miller, whose death occurred in the spring of 1851. She was a native of the state of New York. From 1847 to 1852 he lived in Wisconsin. The latter year he resided in Whiteside county. From 1853 to 1857 he filled the office of county clerk of Whiteside county. In the spring of 1861 he removed to St. Clair county. In the fall of 1864 he volunteered in the one hundred and forty-ninth Illinois regiment. He was placed on the non-commissioned staff and acted as quartermaster's sergeant during his service. His regiment was principally in Georgia. He was mustered out in February, 1866. After his return from the army he moved to Shelby county and settled on land purchased from the Illinois Central railroad company, in section 28, Flat Branch township. At that time there were few improvements in that vicinity. On the 13th of March, 1854, he married Lavinia F. Miles, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Joshua Miles, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1843. He has four children living, all but the oldest by his second marriage. They are Charles, now a teacher in the Illinois Normal Institute, at Normal, Illinois; Caroline; Alice L.; and Lidia De Garmo. He was brought up to believe in the doctrines of the democratic party, but was an early anti-slavery man, and became a republican on the first formation of that organization. He has been one of the strong supporters of the republican party in Flat Branch township, and voted that ticket when there were but few republican votes cast in that part of the county.

A. LANSON OSBORN.

MR. OSBORN, a farmer of Flat Branch township, was born in Athens county, Ohio, August 15th, 1822. His grandfather, Josiah Osborn, was born on Long Island, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, Moses Osborn, was born in Connecticut, and in New York State married Judith Francis as his second wife, who was born on the island of Guernsey, and came to America when fifteen years old. From New York city he moved to near Buffalo, and about 1818 to Athens county, Ohio, then a new country, where for a small sum he had bought a land grant. In October, 1826, he moved to the north-eastern part of Sangamon county, Illinois, and in 1827 to Greene county, six miles north-west of Carrollton. He was a Methodist preacher. He died in 1858, and his wife in 1879. Mr. Osborn was in his fifth year when he came to Illinois. He was principally raised in Greene county; he obtained his education in the old-fashioned subscription schools; most of it he got by himself. He was married February 25th, 1850, to Elizabeth Pruitt, daughter of James R. and Mahala (Ambrose) Pruitt, who was born in Green county. The Pruitt family lived in Madison county, near Wood river, at the time of the Wood river massacre, near the vicinity where a woman and two children were killed. Her grandfather, Major William Pruitt, was one of the Madison county rangers. In the fall of 1850, Mr. Osborn moved near Fidelity, in Jersey county, and in 1855 to Gillespie, in Macoupin county, where he sold goods several months, and then went to farming at Dry Point. In 1865 he settled on his present farm in section 18, Flat Branch township. He owns 200



STOCK FARM OF NATHAN KILLAM SEC. 13, RIDGE T. P. (12) R. 3, SHELBY COUNTY ILL.



"MAPLE FARM" THE PROPERTY OF R. D. GARMO, SEC. 28, T. 13, R. 2, (FLAT BRANCH T. P.) SHELBY CO. ILL.

acres of land, and has given some to his children. His children are James Alfred, Richard Francis, Mrs. Mary Virginia Haverfield, Mrs. Nettie Caroline Manley, Lewis Wayland, and Luther Andrew. He was first a whig, and voted for Henry Clay, in 1844. He voted for Lincoln, in 1860, and has since been a republican. For almost forty years he has been a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He has been a good citizen, opposed to every shape of aristocracy and empire, and believes that the people should rule instead of pope, priest, or king.

WILLIAM R. CLARK

WAS born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1803. His father, William Clark, was born in Virginia, and died a short time after the birth of the subject of this sketch. His mother, Rachel Ross, was born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Jonathan Ross, who was born in Maryland, served in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards emigrated to Kentucky, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that state. He assisted in building the block house on the Ohio at Newport, opposite Cincinnati. He was in Cincinnati when that place was composed of only four houses. He afterward settled in Warren county, Ohio, thirty miles east of Cincinnati, where he died about the year 1841, at the age of one hundred and four. William R. Clark was raised in Warren county, on the banks of the Miami river, four miles from Lebanon, the county seat. In the time of his boyhood but little attention was paid to education, and he went to school but little. As soon as he became old enough he was obliged to work, and his grandfather, with whom he lived, being crippled, he had charge of the farm at an early age. He was married on the 19th of December, 1824, to Nancy Burger, who was born in Virginia, on the 15th of September, 1806. He was employed several years in teaming between the Miami river and Cincinnati. He afterward went to farming for himself on rented land. The Miami valley was very rich and productive, and land being held very high, he determined to come to Illinois where he could secure land of his own. He came to Flat Branch township, in 1854, first settled on the prairie north of the timber, and in the fall of the same year settled on the eighty acres where he now lives, which he had entered at two dollars and a half an acre. He built the first house on the prairie in Flat Branch township, between the timber and the railroad. He had no idea at that time that the country would be settled as it is at present. He has nine children living: Rebecca, Rachel, Mary Ann, Matilda Eliza, James, William, John, Jasper and Emory. He has always been a Democrat in politics. He voted for Jackson for President in 1824, and has voted for every Democratic Presidential candidate from that time to the present.

DAVID MIDDLETON.

SQUIRE MIDDLETON, one of the residents of Flat Branch township, was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, on the second of November, 1811. His father, Ignatius Middleton, was born at Alexandria, Virginia, and his mother, Sarah Lewman, near Cumberland, Maryland. His grandfather, Hugh Middleton, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was the ninth of a family of thirteen children. He was raised in Allegheny county, Maryland, four miles east of Cumberland.

There were no free schools in his boyhood. He had about two years' steady schooling in the neighborhood where he lived, but from the time he was fourteen, he was kept at home to work on the farm, and had no opportunity to attend school. He mastered the rudiments of an education, and improved greatly by self-study. He has always been a great reader.

Among other books he has been a diligent student of the Sacred Scriptures, which he has read through seven times. After his removal to Ohio he taught school. In 1828, the family moved to Ohio, and settled seven miles from Cadiz in Harrison county. Squire Middleton was then seventeen. On the first of November, 1832, he married Hester Howse, a native of Harrison county, Ohio. The next day he was twenty-one years old, and celebrated the attainment of his majority by casting his vote for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States. He was engaged at farming, and worked some time at the carpenter business. He afterward moved to Coshocton county, Ohio, and was farming there till the fall of 1846, when he moved to Greene county, Indiana. He soon sold his farm there, and bought a farm on the Wabash river below Vincennes, where he lived two years. In the spring of 1865, he moved to Illinois, and settled first in Rural township, and in 1869 became a resident of Flat Branch township. Six of his fourteen children are living. Their names are: Thomas, Amos, Ignatius, Henry Whiteman, Mary E., and George. The oldest three are farming for themselves in Rural township, and the others reside at home. He has been a straight-out democrat all his life. He has voted for every democratic candidate for President, beginning with Jackson in 1832. He still believes with the same earnestness in the principles of the party of Jefferson and Jackson that he did fifty years ago. When in his eighteenth year he united with the Methodist church, with which he was connected for many years. He is now an elder in the Bethany Presbyterian church—the nearest and most convenient house of worship. He was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1869, and served until the spring of 1880, having been elected to the office three different times. He is a man who stands well in the estimation of the community. He has lived on terms of good-will with his fellow-men. As a justice of the peace, he used all his endeavors to discourage litigation and promote peace and harmony between neighbors, a course which does credit to the generous sympathies of his nature.



LOWE TOWNSHIP.

(MOULTRIE COUNTY.)



THIS township constitutes what is known as Congressional T. 15, R. 6, and is situated in the north-eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Piatt county, east by Douglas county, south by Jonathan creek township, and west by Lovington. The surface is a gently-undulating prairie, with neither stream or timber within its borders. The soil is a deep, rich black loam, that in fertility is not excelled by any in this part of Illinois. The first land was not entered in this township until November 1st, 1851, when Cyrus R. Gifford entered the following in sec. 31: Lot 1, S. W. quarter, forty acres; E. one-half of the S. E. quarter, eighty acres; and S. W. quarter of the S. E. quarter, forty acres. In 1852 and '53 nearly all the land in the township was entered.

The earliest settlements were made in the north-east corner, near the Douglas county line. Abraham Moon, who settled on section one in 1831, has the honor of being the first settler. He built the first house and made the first improvements. The next arrival was David Taylor, who located a little south of Moon, on the same section. Mr. Taylor died in December, 1860, but his widow and one daughter, the wife of Samuel Lewis, are still residing in the township. Lewis Bowen, Charles Whitsel, Benjamin Ford, Alfred and John Taylor (brothers), and George Nelson settled in the same neighborhood in the years 1851 and '52. Isaac Kinney came to the same settlement about 1854, and about the same time James Browning, John W. Budd and John Q. Adams arrived. James Underwood made an improvement in the southern part, near the Springfield road about 1856, but soon abandoned it. A Mr. Bradley settled in the south-eastern corner probably as early as 1856, and a Mr. Iles settled about the same time near the center of the township, on the west line. These were all the settlements made here before 1858, when William and John Ellars, John McDougal, Wesley and David Barrett, Joseph Taylor and John Davis came in and settled. At the election held in November of that year (1858), there were just twenty-seven votes cast in this township—twenty of which were democratic. There were but few more settlements here until after the close of the late war, when the country soon filled up with a good, energetic and thrifty class of farmers. According to the last census Lowe has a population of one thousand three hundred and five.

There was no school taught here until the building of the McDougal school-house in 1861. This was a small frame building erected on the south-west corner of section twelve, but it has since been moved to section twenty-four. There are at present twelve school districts, all having good houses, where school is taught the

greater part of the year. The Missionary Baptist Church, which was erected on section twenty-seven, in 1875, is the only church building in the township, outside of Arthur. The first mercantile business was carried on by the Landers Brothers, who kept a store one mile west of the present site of Arthur in 1872, which was afterwards moved into the village. John Earhart had a blacksmith shop in the north-west part of the township, and James Williams one in section twenty-six, before Arthur was laid out.

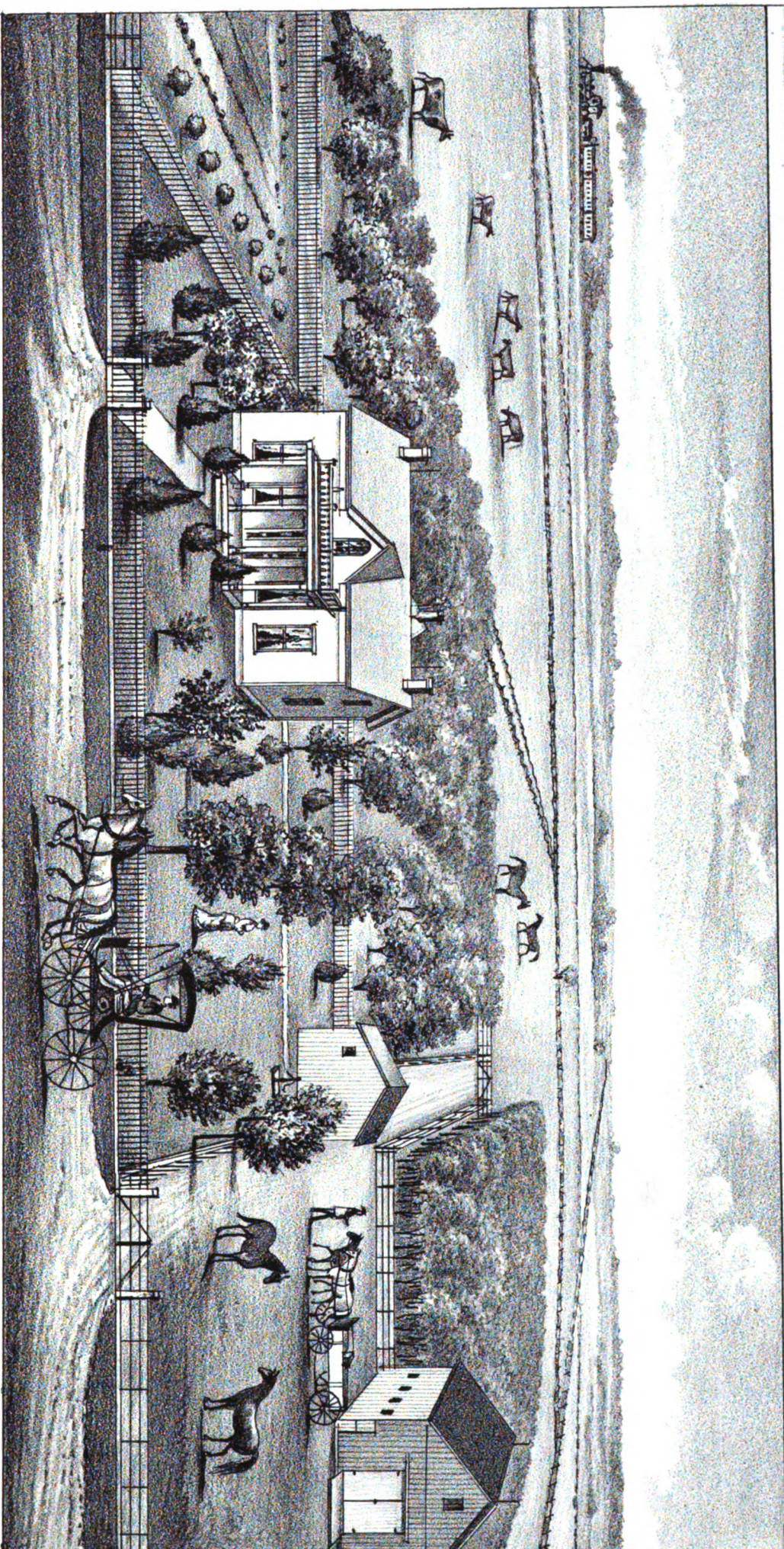
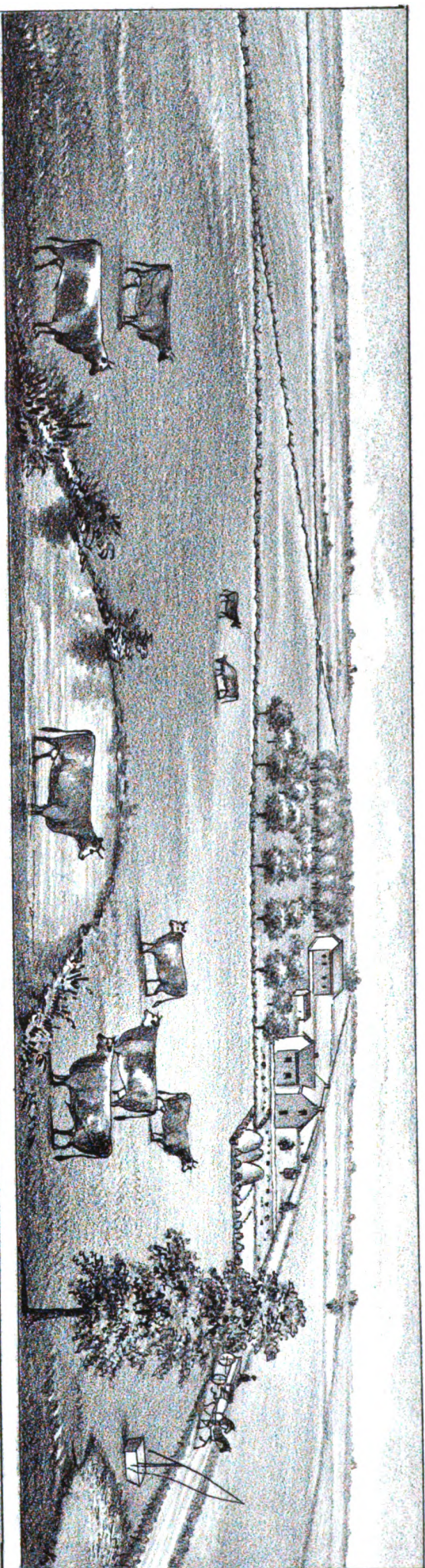
Notwithstanding the territory in Lowe was about the last in the county to be settled, her citizens have evinced a stirring enterprise in all their pursuits, and to-day their township ranks among the best in the county. The following, taken from the last assessor's book, will give an idea of the rapid progress they have made:—No. of acres improved land, 24,677, valued at \$247,301. No. of acres unimproved land, 840, valued at \$7,870. Total number of acres, 25,517, valued at \$255,171. Corn is the principal product, though flax and all the smaller grain yield large crops.

The following have represented Lowe in the county board of supervisors, since township organization in 1867: George W. Winn, elected in 1867; A. L. Maddock, in 1868; C. A. Reeves in 1869 and served until 1871, when James Kinney was elected and served until 1874; C. A. Reeves was re-elected in 1874; James H. Jones 1875, and served till 1877, when C. A. Reeves was again re-elected, and served until 1880; Jacob Dumond, elected in 1880.

ARTHUR.

This village was laid out in September, 1872, by M. H. Warren and William Kanitz. These gentlemen laid out twenty acres each, and donated half to the Paris and Decatur, now the Illinois Midland Railroad. The line dividing Moultrie and Douglas counties, runs north and south through the centre of the plat, and the railroad through from east to west. It was re-surveyed and platted September 1, 1873, by Abraham Jones, county surveyor, and filed in the office of county recorder September 2, 1873.

The first house was erected in November, 1872, by J. W. Sears, who came from Jonathan Creek township. It was a two story frame building, 20x24 feet, with a store room on the first floor, and the second story arranged for living purposes, into which he moved with his family. He placed a stock of goods in the store-room, and was the first merchant and the first resident in the village. This house has since been enlarged, and is now kept as a hotel by Mr. Sears. The second building was a dwelling, erected in January, 1873, by Dr. J. P. Lamb, who located here and became the first physician. Also about the same time John Warren erected a small frame office and established a grain business. In March of the same year, William Ward built a store-house and opened a general stock of goods



RESIDENCE & FARM OF JOHN FOSTER, SEC. 19, T. 15, R. 6. (LOWE TR.) MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

for sale; and a little later in the same spring, J. W. Fisher erected a store building, and opened a stock of the same character. During the same year the following parties erected buildings: Joel Miller, a store-house; Scott Warren, Abel Fleming, William Hood, William Karuger, David N. Magner, J. W. Sears and David Crockett all built residences. William Hood and William Karuger each built a blacksmith shop in the summer of 1873. The railroad was built through here in the summer of 1872, and the place was named by R. G. Hervey, then president of the road, in honor of his brother Arthur, living in England. The present school-house was the first one built here. It was erected in the autumn of 1876, by directors James Ellars, J. H. Watkins and D. N. Magner, for the sum of \$3,000. It is a two story frame, with belfry, 32x48 feet, and 26 feet high. There are two rooms, arranged with the latest improved furniture; the school is graded, employing two teachers. The only church-house is an old frame building, moved into the village from a mile and a half south. Esquire M. H. Warren, the present justice for Moultrie county, was the first in the village. The daughter of J. W. and Sophronie Sears, born February 17, 1873, was the first child born here; and a child of H. K. and Susan Davis was the first death. The post-office was established in 1873, and T. T. Warren was the first post master. M. H. Warren, H. K. Davis and W. H. H. Reeder have been post-masters. The village was incorporated in June, 1876, and the following were the first trustees: W. H. H. Reeder, President; J. W. Sears, C. C. McComb, Matthew Hunsaker, Nicholas Thompson, Henry Jones; J. W. Fisher, Treas.; J. W. Barrum, Clerk. The present board: M. H. Warren, President; Edward Kirby, Michael Corbit, J. W. Sears, J. H. Dolan, G. V. Lankan; P. I. McCord, Clerk; C. A. Reavs, Treas. On the night of June 29, 1878, a fire was discovered in Sears' Hall, and three stores and two residences were completely destroyed. Two stores now replace the old ones.

There is considerable trade carried on at this point, but the shipment of grain is by far the principal business. The present business is shown in the following list: The *Arthur steam flouring mill*, which stands in the south part of the village, was built by Dawson, Ridge and Marshall, in 1874. It has a run of two burrs, one corn and one wheat, and is now owned by Jacob Smock.

The *Arthur Elevator* was erected in 1876, by Levi Seass. It has a capacity of 20,000 storage, and is built for handling all kinds of grain. Seth Woodworth is the present owner and operator. D. N. Wagner is operating the grain business for J. O. Peckam & Co., of Farmer city, Illinois.

Physicians.—W. M. Henry, J. B. Rigley.

General Stores.—D. H. Baker, W. H. H. Reeder.

Drugs.—Henry & Barrum.

Hardware, Stoves, &c.—H. O. Snyder.

Groceries.—J. W. Fisher.

Restaurants.—Charles Stapp, James Davis.

Harness Shop, Furniture and Undertaking.—Frank Shaltz.

Shoe Stores.—George Vanlaken, G. M. Piper.

Blacksmith Shops.—Jacob Painter, William Krauger, Frank Key.

Lumber, Coal and Agricultural Implements.—C. A. Reavs.

Butcher.—T. I. McCord.

Stock Dealers.—Ellars and Murphy.

Hotel.—Sears House.

Barber Shop.—Simon Bolinger.

WILLIAMSBURG

is a post-office and station, on the Illinois Midland Railroad, situated in Section 30 of this township. The first settler was Esquire William White, who still resides there. A general store kept by J. C. Howser; a blacksmith shop occupied by Nathan Dixon and Byron Cheevers dealing in grain, constitutes the business.

DRY POINT TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



One of the southern tier of townships in the county; bounded on the north by Rose, east by Holland, south by Fayette county, and west by Cold Spring township. It is well drained by the Kaskaskia river, which flows through its entire length north and south, and its tributary, Richland Creek coming from the east, also by Mitchell Creek, with its tributaries, in the western part of the township. It is well timbered, in parts heavily so. The soil is rich and fertile, and is well adapted to all cereals raised in this latitude. The scenery presented to the eye of the observer is varied and inviting.

The early settlers located along the river and creek bottoms in the timbered country, thinking the thousands of acres of prairie lands adjacent of little value. Many of them were hunters and trappers, satisfied with a small clearing whereon to raise sufficient corn and garden truck for home consumption. The cabins of many of these hunters were temporary affairs, scarcely affording any shelter. As the country was settled these characters left for other fields wherein to enjoy their chosen vocation. Their memories are treasured up in many anecdotes of big hunts and narrow escapes. One of them, as related by an old citizen, is of a chase after a strange animal, which proved to be a panther; when overtaken it showed fight, and the pursuers were astonished at finding themselves out

of powder. They broke a knife-blade off and inserted it in the end of a long pole, with which they "prodded" the animal successfully.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Aside from the coming and going of these hunters, other parties, the advance guard of a genuine civilization, real home seekers, were early attracted to this township; among them Samuel Hall, who came from St. Clair county, in 1821; his sons were John, Jehu, Thomas, Samuel, and William. From the same county also came David Beck, in 1823, Charles Wakefield, in 1826, William Crocker, John Crocker, Jacob Brewer, and Elijah Bangston, ranging from 1821 to 1823. These all settled along Mitchell Creek, in the western part of the township. Dr. Johnson, an Indian herb-doctor, practiced medicine among them as early as 1827. His favorite remedies were "Blackstrap," a syrup made of white walnut bark, and "Blue Tea," which was death on fever and "ager." It is related of the doctor that he combined much of the superstitious with his practice, claiming that some herbs, in order to possess medicinal virtues must have been collected at midnight and under certain phases of the moon. William B. Sullivan, from Tennessee, located on the farm, where he yet resides, in 1831. His first post-office was Vandalia, and, as he facetiously says, the second was Uncle Joe Oliver's hat. Samuel Hall was probably the first person born in the township; his parents lived on section 18 at the time, which was in 1823. Children of the early times attended a school several miles distant, in Cold Spring township, taught by John Perryman. The earliest teaching was in the year 1830. In 1834 Elias Bissen, an Englishman, taught in the Brewer neighborhood, as it was called. Samuel Thompson, afterwards a presiding elder, was among the first preachers.

In the eastern part of the township, along the Kaskaskia, settlements were made at a later date; the first being by Jeremiah Banning, who came from Virginia in 1828 and settled on section 35, R. 10. The Indians had just vacated their wigwams, which were on a lake, on what is now the Ferrell place, and taken their departure from happy hunting grounds before the approach of the pale face.

The first marriage was of James Carson to Keziah Crocker, in December, 1828, by Squire Simeon Wakefield, at what is now the Cole heirs place, on section 25, near the Boiling Spring. The mother of the bride wouldn't permit her daughter to be married at home, saying it was bad luck; she had had other daughters to run away and marry against her will, and now Keziah shouldn't marry there either; hence they sought the shades that sequester the Boiling Springs, where the ceremony was performed.

The first birth in this settlement was that of Mary E. Banning, March 14, 1829.

C. M. Banning taught in the neighborhood of Thompson's mill, simultaneously with Elias Bissen.

William Hall was the first magistrate; Simeon Wakefield the second.

Joseph Foulkes was the first preacher. He belonged to the Methodist Church, and was universally beloved.

The first mill was built by Higgins & Thompson on the Kaskaskia, in 1843. It supplied a want long felt, as a corn and saw-mill for the neighborhood. Prior to its erection, parties had a long distance to go to mill; and it is related that flies were so bad on the prairies that persons were compelled to travel to and from mill by night time. The mill was destroyed and rebuilt in 1862. A post-office, called Hart, was opened at the mill in 1860; it was kept by W. Jackson Banning.

Of the old settlers Mrs. Malinda Wakefield, who came from

Tennessee, in 1826, James E. Beck, also from Tennessee, in 1825, and Wm. B. Sullivan, heretofore mentioned, are yet living in the township.

LAND ENTRIES.

Township 9, Range 3 E.—December 13, 1832, Alexander Banning, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 10, eighty acres.

December 13, 1832, Alexander Banning, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 3, forty acres.

March 14, 1833, Elias Carr, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2, forty acres.

December 11, 1835, Clark M. Banning, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15, forty acres.

Township 10, Range 3 E.—July 9, 1821, Charles Wakefield, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 19, eighty acres.

July 9, 1821, Thomas Coates and others, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, eighty acres.

April 21, 1829, Nathaniel Hamilton, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 7, eighty acres.

Supervisors—Wm. J. Milton, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861, 1862 and 1863; William Neil, elected in 1864; J. S. Roberts, elected in 1865; William J. Milton, elected in 1866; S. Severns, elected in 1867; J. S. Roberts, elected in 1868; W. A. Carlisle, elected in 1869; B. A. Virden, elected in 1870; L. G. Torrence, elected in 1871; J. S. Roberts, elected in 1872, re-elected in 1873; L. G. Torrence, elected in 1874; G. W. Cleveland, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876 and 1877; W. A. Carlisle, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879; T. Warren, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

COWDEN.

This is the largest village in the township. It is located on the south-east quarter of Sec. 4, Tp. 9, R. 3, and was surveyed and platted by John Maguire, April 15, 1872, under direction of H. M. Cowden, for whom the prospective city was named. Its early growth was fraught with great promise, and in 1873 the Fowler and Hudson addition of twenty acres was made; then the Cleveland and Zeigler addition in 1874, of forty acres. The members of the first board of trustees were: G. W. Cleveland, chairman; E. C. Zeigler, M. D. Carlisle, Henry Ledbetter, W. W. Nance and Chas. Kelly; James F. Williams, clerk. The present officers are: James Mara, chairman; D. H. Devor, C. C. Fry, N. T. Pinckney, W. H. Burrow and C. E. Zeigler, with Geo. H. Cowden, clerk.

During the year 1875 the town made quite a vigorous growth, and improvement was the prevailing order. During that year three neat church edifices were erected, respectively by the Christians, the United Brethren and Southern Methodists and Methodist Episcopal Church.

The First Dry Goods Merchant was C. E. Zeigler, in 1872.

Societies.—Lodge No. 706, A. F. of A. M., was instituted October 8, 1873, with L. H. Williams, W. M.; S. W. Torrence, Sec.; T. Inman, S. W.; J. T. Jones, J. W.; L. G. Torrence, Sec.; N. P. Pinckney, Treas.

Present officers, S. Cosart, W. M.; Wm. Burrow, S. W.; R. R. Jones, J. W.; J. C. Torrence, Sec.; James Mara, Treas.

Lodge No. 548 I. O. O. F. known as Okaw Lodge was instituted Oct. 14, 1874, with the following charter members: C. Burrows, Perry Daniels, David Sandford, C. E. Zeigler, H. L. Walston and J. E. Brown.

First officers: C. E. Zeigler, N. G.; C. Burrows, V. G.; D. Sandford, Sec.; Perry Daniels, Treas.

Present officers: C. Smith, N. G.; N. J. Christy, V. G.; M. A. Cox, Sec.; James Mara, Treas.

Okaw Lodge 162, A. O. U. W. was chartered Feb. 22, 1850. L.

H. Williams, P. M. W.; Wm. Groves, M. W.; S. Cosart, G. F. Chas. B. Harwood, O.; Geo. Corley, Recorder; Wm. L. Haydon, F.; John Wonas, Receiver.

The present business houses are:

Dry Goods.—C. E. Zeigler, Fremont Frazee, S. P. Powers.

Grocers.—Wm. Gross, J. H. Cristy, T. C. Headen.

Restaurant.—H. J. Conrad.

Hardware.—A. Fuehring.

Blacksmith.—Wm. Clark & Son, Pinkley & Rinehart.

Wagon Makers.—Wm. Chatam, Jno. Merryman.

Butchers.—A. M. Stitt, John I. Fraley.

Shoemakers.—C. C. Fry, J. N. Horn & Co., Wm. Schnitzke.

Milliners.—Mrs. C. Comstock, Mrs. N. J. Woodward & Sister.

Physicians.—M. D. Carlisle, S. T. McDermith, John Hohn, John Kendle.

Hotel.—Wm. Rasor & Sons.

Grist and Saw Mill.—Lockhart & Pollard.

Grain Dealers.—Wm. Brownback & Co, Frazee & Hudson, W. Dunaway.

Stock Dealer.—Geo. Fraley.

Station Agent.—Victor Robson.

Postmaster.—S. Severns.

American Express Agent.—C. E. Zeigler.

HOLLIDAY.

This village lies chiefly in Fayette county. It is on the

O. & M. R. W., 2½ miles south-east from Cowden, and that part lying in this township is on section 14, R. 9. It like Cowden and Lakewood is an outgrowth of the O. & M. R. R. to which they trace their origin. Its business houses are:

Groceries.—A. J. Higgenbotham.

Dry Goods.—R. Jennings, J. F. Landrum,

Drugs.—E. A. Shelton

Spoke Factory.—E. Umble.

Saw and Grist Mill.—Thos. Holliday.

Station and Express Ag't and P. M.—E. A. Shelton.

LAKEWOOD.

Is a village located on sections 7 and 8, R. 10, 5½ miles north-west from Cowden on the O. & M. R. R. Its business houses are:

Dry Goods and Groceries.—C. Frizzell, D. M. McLaughlin.

Blacksmith.—Benjamin Brazle.

Physician.—Walsher.

The O. & M. R. R. enters this township on the western side of sec. 6 and extends entirely across it in a south-easterly course making its exit at Holliday at the south-west corner of sec. 13, thus furnishing the township by its three stations an excellent outlet for produce.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TILFORD WARREN.

AMONG the representative men and old settlers of Shelby county is he whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Madison county, May 1st, 1829. The family is descended from English ancestors on the paternal side, and a mixture of German and Scotch on the maternal. Jacob Warren, the grandfather, was a resident of North Carolina. His son, Hardy Warren, was born in that state, and moved to Tennessee, then to Kentucky, and about 1810 came to the then territory of Illinois, and settled in what has since been known as Madison county, at Troy, about ten miles from Edwardsville. He remained there until 1852, when he came to Shelby county, and sojourned here until 1857, when he moved to Anderson county, Kansas, and died there in 1860. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and he was a ranger under General Whitesides in the Indian wars in Illinois. He had two sons in the Mexican war, viz., Hardy, who was in Colonel Bissell's regiment, and Laban, who was a member of Colonel Foreman's regiment. Hardy Warren married Elizabeth Smart in North Carolina, by whom he had twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown and seven still survive the parents. The mother died in 1836. Mr. Warren afterwards married Mrs. Nancy Fox,

nee Creed, by whom he had four children. She died in 1862. Tilford Warren is the youngest son by the first marriage. His advantages in his youth for receiving an education were very limited. He attended school during the winter months, and learned to read and write, but at the age of twelve years he went to work on a farm, and from that time forward had to maintain and support himself. In later years, by extensive reading and habits of close observation, he has become well informed, and possesses a mind well stored with useful information. In the fall of 1849 he came to Dry Point township, in Shelby county, where he put in and raised a crop, on the shares with his brother. The same year he purchased forty acres of land in section 17, Dry Point township. In 1851 he bought a land warrant, and located it on one hundred and sixty acres, south of where the village of Cowden now is. He remained upon it for two years; then went to where the town of Pana now is, and worked on the Illinois Central railroad, which was then building. After finishing his job on the railroad he went to Macon county, and took a contract for getting out wood, and afterwards engaged in breaking prairie.

In 1861 he returned to Dry Point township, and purchased eighty acres of land, which was partially improved, and upon that eighty he has remained to the present time. On the 7th of March, 1849,

he married Ann Geiger, a native of Madison county, Illinois. She died January 8th, 1855. By this marriage there were four children, two of whom are living. Their names are Mary Susan, wife of John Howard, a farmer of this township, and Parlee Isabel, wife of Elam J. Holman, a farmer of the same township. On the 7th of May, 1857, he married Miss Mary Sickels, his present wife. She was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, November 30th, 1819. Her father, Benjamin F. Sickels, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Brown, of Pennsylvania. Her father came to Ohio after the war of 1812, and her mother's family settled in Ohio in 1806, and were among the first settlers of the state.

Mrs. Warren is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Warren is not a member of any church organization. His idea of true religion is to do unto others as you would have others do unto you, and believes that that is true Christianity. Politically, he is a sound democrat, and has been since casting his first vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. In 1879 he was appointed to fill the vacancy of Supervisor for his township in the Board of Supervisors, caused by the death of the former Supervisor. In the spring of 1880 he was elected to fill the position for the next year. He has also held other local offices in his township. Upon the subject of temperance he is a radical. Mr. Warren is a good citizen, and much respected by all who know him.

CHARLES E. ZEIGLER.

THE ancestry of the Zeigler family on the paternal side is German. Frederick Zeigler, the grandfather, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Ohio in 1834, and settled in Delaware county, where he remained until his death, May 21st, 1854, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He married Mary Nightlinger. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio in 1821. There were ten children in the family; Jonathan, the father of Charles E., is the oldest. He was born in Berks county Dec. 4th, 1803. He went with his father to Delaware county, Ohio, where he remained until 1867, when he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Dry Point township, Shelby county, Illinois. He, at present, is a resident of the village of Cowden. While yet a resident of Pennsylvania, he married Hannah Ely, of Berks county. She died March 24th, 1842, in her thirty-fourth year. By this marriage there were six children, four of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 22d, 1842. He was raised upon the farm, and educated in the public schools of his native state. In 1859 he entered a grocery store in the capacity of clerk, and continued thus engaged until the 18th of March, 1863, when he enlisted in the gun boat service, in the vessel *Queen City*. He was assigned to the position of loader of a Parrott gun in the bow of the boat. He enlisted for two years, but was discharged at the end of eight months by reason of sickness. He returned home and went back to clerking in the grocery store in which he had been prior to going into the service. He remained there until he came west, which was in the month of March, 1868. He came to Dry Point township, where he had purchased land, and then engaged in farming, which occupation he followed for three years. When the town of Cowden was laid out he abandoned farming, purchased a stock of dry goods, and opened the first dry goods store in the town. It may here be added that he is the only remaining original merchant of Cowden. He has continued general merchandizing from that time to the present. On the 12th of May, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara, daughter of Isaac Worline, a native of

Delaware county, Ohio. By this union there are two children, named, Annie Viola, and Edward Phineas Zeigler, aged ten and eight years, respectively. Both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., of Cowden. He is a member of the democratic party. He was President of the Board of Village Trustees for two years, and member of the board for four years. He is one of the most successful merchants of Cowden. He is yet young, in the prime of life, and possessed of much business tact, and so conducts his business as to merit the esteem and confidence of the general public. He is scrupulously honest and exact in his transactions, and bears the character of an honorable gentleman.

S. T. McDERMITH, M. D.,

WAS born in Fairfield, Ohio, August 1st, 1848. He is the oldest son, and second child in a family of six children of James and Sarah McDermith. He was raised upon the farm, and educated in the public schools. In his twenty-second year he entered college at Westfield, Clark county, Illinois, and remained there, and at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, for two years. In 1874, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. T. B. Hunt, of Tower Hill, and in the winter of 1874-5, he entered the Medical department of the University of Louisville, and took two courses, and graduated from that institution in March, 1876, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice at Tower Hill, where he remained three months, and then removed to Cowden, and entered the drug business, which he has continued to the present. He has also kept up his practice.

On the 11th of May, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Lillie May Smith. One child is living by this marriage, named Incz M. McDermith. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a republican. Dr. McDermith is well qualified for the profession of medicine. He is of studious habits, and a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the Union. He graduated with high honors, and was Valedictorian in the graduating class of one hundred and eight students.

LIEUT. L. G. TORRENCE.

THE Torrence family were originally from Pennsylvania. John Torrence, the paternal grandfather, removed from that state to Ohio about the time it was admitted into the Union. He died in 1822. His son Caleb, father of L. G., was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1815. He removed to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1859, and settled in Dry Point township, where he still resides. He married Ary Ann Kelsy, who was born in Maryland in 1813. Her parents, Joshua and Sarah Kelsy came to Ohio in 1818. Her father died in 1861, and mother in 1864, at the residence of Caleb Torrence in Shelby county. Caleb and Ary A. Torrence have all sons living. Felix died in his twenty-fifth year while a student of medicine in the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was, during the late war, a member of the 143d regiment, Illinois volunteers. All of Caleb Torrence's sons were in the service, except the youngest, L. G. Torrence, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 9th, 1840. He went to school and helped his father at the cooper's trade, and came west with the family and here worked upon the farm until July 3d, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Co "C," 35th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The company was raised in Dry Point township. His first battle was

at Pea Ridge and next at Perryville. On the 18th of August, 1863, he was promoted to the second lieutenantcy of Co. "B," 12th U. S. Colored Infantry. During the same year he was promoted to the first lieutenantcy. After the battle of Nashville, he was appointed regimental quartermaster, with rank of first lieutenant, and was mustered out as quartermaster in January, 1866, being in active service for four years and seven months. On the 26th of February, 1865, while at home on leave of absence, he married Miss Mary A. Lockhart, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, but a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. By this union there are seven children—three sons and four daughters. Their names in order of their birth are: Josephine Cary, Emma Catherine, Jacob Grant, Mary Elizabeth, Caleb Callier, Laura Ann, and David Felix. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable order of Freemasonry, and belongs to Joppa Lodge, No. 706. Politically he is a republican. He represented his township for two years in the Board of Supervisors. He is a representative man of his township and county.

WILLIAM W. NANCE.

LEVI NANCE, the father of William W., was born in Bond county, Illinois, August 11, 1822. His father, John W., was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1820. He married Mary Lorton. Levi is the eldest of five sons. He married Mary Hooper of Shelby county, Illinois, by whom he had nine children. Of these the subject of this sketch is the oldest. He was born in Dry Point township, Shelby county, Illinois, March 8th, 1846. His advantages for securing a good education were limited. In 1870, he commenced clerking in a general store in Cold Spring township, and in 1872, came to the town of Cowden, and continued clerking for different parties, until November, 1880, when in connection with others, under the firm name of Frizzel, Nance & Co., he engaged in general merchandizing, in which he still continues.

On the 18th of February, 1868, he married Miss Margaret V. Frailey. She died July 9th, 1873. By this union, there were three children. Their names are: John A. L., Nora B., and Mary Frances. On the 15th of October, 1874, he married Miss Julia A. Belt. By this latter marriage there are two children, named Lucy and Stuard Nance. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He is a member of the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W. Politically he is a republican. He is an advocate of temperance.

McDONALD CARLISLE, M. D.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the prominent physicians of Shelby county. He was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, June 20th, 1842. His father, Albert M. Carlisle, was a native of Virginia. He removed to Kentucky about 1812, and remained upon the place where he first settled, until his death in 1876. He married Hannah Reynolds. She died August 25th, 1877. Doctor Carlisle is the fourth in a family of seven children, of Albert M. and Hannah Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle had been married prior to Isabel First, by whom he had one son. After her death he married the mother of the subject of this sketch. McDonald's education was obtained in the district schools of Kentucky. In September, 1863, he went to Eminence College, and remained there two years. In 1865 he came to Illinois, and taught school in Jackson county, and while teaching read the standard text books upon

medicine. His reading hours were confined to the nights and morning hours before opening the school. He read under the tuition and direction of Dr. Daniel Neal, of Manning's Prairie. After the close of the school term he came to Shelby county, and stopped with his brother in Dry Point township, and here pursued his studies with another Dr. Neal. He then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and took one course, and returned to Dry Point township, and commenced the practice in March, 1867. In the fall of 1879, he re-entered the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in March, 1880, with the degree of M. D., and resumed the practice of his profession. He located in the town of Cowden, when it was first laid out, and was the first physician and druggist in the village. He has contributed much to the prosperity of the town, built many houses, engaged in different business, and all the time kept up his practice. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the town. He is a live, active, energetic worker, full of push and energy. Politically he is a sound democrat. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M., and was W. M. of his Lodge, and was also N. G. of the I. O. O. F. As a physician he belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and advanced modern practitioners. His first case was a patient with *delirium tremens*,—and the first in obstetrics, triplets. He treated both scientifically and successfully. Dr. Carlisle has many friends in Shelby county. He is a member of the District Medical and Shelby County Medical Societies.

JAMES McDERMITH

WAS born in Loudon county, Virginia, Sept. 14, 1817. Philip McDermith, his father, removed from Virginia to Ohio, about 1818, and remained there until his death, in 1823. He married Anna Hart. She died in 1845. By this marriage there were six children, two sons, and four daughters. The subject of this sketch was the oldest child. His father dying while he was quite young, he was compelled at an early age to support himself, and help maintain the family. He was therefore deprived of opportunities for receiving such an education as falls to the lot of most youths. In 1844, he commenced farming for himself upon rented land, and by hard work and close living, he saved money, and a few years after purchased land in Wyandotte county. He continued there until October, 1854, when he sold out, and followed the stream of emigration that was pouring into Illinois. He came to Shelby county, and bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in Dry Point township, which was partially improved. There he has lived, and raised a fine family, and added to his original purchase until he has around and about him sufficient of this world's goods to render him comfortable, and secure from want the balance of his days. On the 4th of October, 1844, he married Sarah Nye. She was born May 20th, 1826. Her family were from near Hagerstown, Md., but were residents of Ohio at the time of Mr. McDermith's marriage. She died July 12, 1865. By this union there were nine children, six of whom are living. Their names in the order of birth are as follows: Nancy Ann, wife of Uriah Fowler, was born August 14th, 1845; Mary Jane and William died in infancy; Samuel T., born August 1st, 1848, a Physician and Druggist in Cowden; Alice, born March 7th, 1851, wife of Andrew Philips, a farmer in Fayette county, Ill.; Henrietta, born September 26, 1853. She died in October, 1874. She was the wife of George Cordey. George Scott, born June 12th, 1858. He married Elizabeth Pettibone. There was one child by this marriage named Orval. Laura, born January 20th, 1861, is yet at home; Jesse, youngest of the family, born Dec. 9th, 1863, is also

yet beneath the parental roof. On the 27th of October, 1868, Mr. McDermith married Mrs. Matilda Jane Garner, *nee* Laws, daughter of Buckner Laws. No children by this marriage. Politically Mr. McDermith is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, in 1840. He remained a Whig until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time to the present has remained a member of that party. He has been assessor and collector for his township for several terms. He has never sought office, and it was only at the earnest solicitation of his friends that he accepted any. He is an advocate of temperance and sobriety. Mr. McDermith is a kind, hospitable gentleman in his home and abroad in his neighborhood, where best known, bears the reputation of a kind and accommodating neighbor and friend, and an honest and upright man.

R. C. TORRENCE

Was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1854. His father, Caleb Torrence, was born in Fairfield county, same state. In October, 1858, he came to Shelby county, and settled in Dry Point township, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch is the youngest in the family of Caleb and Ary Ann (Kelsy) Torrence. He was raised upon the farm and attended the country schools until his seventeenth year, when he entered Westfield College in Clark county, Ill., and remained there one year, then returned home and taught school, and in the fall of 1874 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, where he took the irregular course, and remained there until 1875, when he returned and entered the law

office of McGrew & Mouser, of Shelbyville, and read law. He also taught school for several terms during the time he was reading law. At the May term of the Appellate Court in 1879, in Springfield, he passed the examination and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in Cowden, where he still continues. On the 21st of September, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Parmelia I. Christy. By this union there are two children named Thornton C. and Jessie Lenore. In politics he is a republican, and radical upon the subject of temperance.

VICTOR ROBSON

Was born in Stockholm, Sweden, December 19, 1854; he received a liberal education in the schools of his native country. At the age of fifteen years he came to America, and went to work on the farm of Gen. L. B. Parsons, of Clay county, Ills. One year later clerked in a hotel at Flora, and six months afterwards went to tracking on the Springfield and South Eastern railroad, now the O. & M. railway. In 1873 he learned telegraphing, and came into the Cowden office as agent and operator, and there he has remained to the present. He is the first agent that checked baggage from that station. Politically, he is a democrat. His father, Charles August Robson, was a captain in the Swedish army. His brother, Frederick, is a first-lieutenant in the regular army of Sweden. Charles E., another brother, is a graduate of the University of Louisiana and attorney-at-law in Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Robson is an excellent man, and a reliable and efficient agent.

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township contains fifty-four sections, the north half of town nine, range four east, and the whole of town ten, range four east. The greater part was originally timber; part of the surface is quite broken in the central and northern portions of the township; there is also good prairie land, and generally well-improved. There were no very early settlements made here. The Okaw river flows through part of sections nineteen and thirty. Jordan creek passes through the north-west part of the township,—it enters it in section five, touches section eight, and passes out in section seven. Richland creek flows through almost the entire township in a south-westerly direction. Brush creek—a tributary of Richland creek—drains the southern part of the township, where it enters Jordan creek in section eight, town nine, range four. The township is bounded on the north by Shelbyville

township, west by Dry Point, south by Effingham county, and on the east by Prairie township.

Elisha Fortner, one of the first settlers of this township, came to Shelby county in 1829, and first located in the Sand creek settlement. In 1834 he came down into what is now Holland township. His widow tells of being frightened by a painted Indian, who, because of some grievance, took this plan of revenge: the Indian sat grumly on his horse, without speaking, in front of the cabin. Mrs. Fortner had securely fastened the door, and trembling, watched his motions through a crack between the logs. Actions of this kind appeared a little threatening, but the settlers paid no attention and were not molested. It is the almost unanimous expression of the early settlers, that the Indians were the best of neighbors. As a general thing, they were polite and friendly.

David Miller, a native of Tennessee, came to Shelby county in 1828, settled three miles east from Shelbyville, where he lived six

for seven years, and then located on Richland creek, in the south-west part of Holland.

LAND ENTRIES—T. 9, R. 4 E.

Mar. 10, 1838, John Surgeon,	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, 160 acres.
" 13, " Arthur W. Hoyt,	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 17, 80 "
" " " do.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 18, 80 "
" " " do.	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 17, 160 "
" " " do.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 17, 80 "
June 1, 1838, Chas. V. Reber,	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 8, 40 "

T. 10, R. 4.

May 9, 1836, John Pritchard,	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 16, 80 "
" " 1836, do.	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 16, 80 "
" " 1836, do.	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 16, 80 "
" 9, 1836, Bailey Phillips,	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 16, 80 "
July 21, 1836, Jane S. Huges,	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 17, 80 "

Hunters would come and go, remain a short time hunting and trapping, and then go elsewhere. Josiah Daniel built a cabin on Brush creek, trapped and hunted for a living, and left, after the Mexican war, for Missouri—this country was settling up too fast for him. Zane Daniel hunted and trapped here for a short time on Brush creek.

Jacob Elliot came to this country and settled on the head waters of Richland creek, in what is now Richland township in 1825. He came here from Clay county, Ill., where he lived for three years. He was originally from North Carolina; his parents moved from that State to Indiana when he was quite young. In 1837 he moved farther down the Richland creek on account of milk-sickness, and settled where he now lives. The cabin he built in 1837 still stands and is a part of the house he now occupies. For a number of years he went to Cold Spring to Wakefield's horse mill to get his grinding and would often have to wait all night for his grist. In those days the green headed flies were very numerous and almost an Egyptian plague. They became so troublesome that during two months of the year in fly time, travelers were obliged to go on their journeys at night, and even then they were troubled to some extent. Their bites were so severe that a horse, if turned loose during that season of the year, was liable to be goaded to death with pain, loss of blood and incessant kicking and running to become rid of these insects. They were the most troublesome on the main roads where travelers usually passed with their teams.

Edward Pritchard settled on Jordan creek in 1832. John A. Pritchard made an improvement near the center of the township in 1842.

Daniel and Jacob Gallagher, two brothers from Fairfield county, Ohio, came into the county in 1839. Daniel settled the place on section twenty-nine, the same year, where he lived until his death. Jacob resided in Shelbyville township for two years, and then removed to where he now lives in 1841. For some time after the Gallaghers settled here there were only three houses north of them in the township, viz: E. Howe, M. Owens and John Pritchard, and a

few "squatters" lived along on the north side of the creek in the timber south of them.

E. Howe settled on section seventeen, now the S. Wilhelm place. M. Owens settled the A. Hahn place, on the north side of Jordan creek.

John Middlesworth came here in 1838 and settled on section thirty-one, where his widow now resides. He was from Fairfield county, Ohio. A view of the household is shown on another page of this work. Charles Reber also from Ohio and the same county, located on section thirty-two the same year; he only remained here about two years and then returned to Ohio.

Wesley and Henry Gallagher settled on section four in 1840.

The first school-house was built on section twenty-nine, near Gallagher's about 1845; it was a small log building. Willian Howe was one of the first teachers. Other early settlers of Holland who deserve mention are John Black, George Supernoskite, W. J. F. Howe, J. B. Leathers, J. Hubbard and C. Giles.

Brush Creek post-office was established a number of years ago on section twelve, in the south part of the township, with D. M. Fitch as post-master; the office was kept as his residence. It was discontinued about four years ago; the office had an existence of about two years at this place.

MODE.

Jacob Smith laid off the village of Mode in 1866, calling it Smithville. The post-office was kept by Elisha Roley, one half mile south-east, and was called Mode, which name gradually was given to the village. It is situated in the edge of the timber on section twenty-three, south-east part of the section. The first store, dry goods and groceries, was opened by Richard Miller and David Wright in the year 1870. Dr. John Duncan was the first physician; he located here in 1866. Solomon Swingle erected a saw mill here in 1870, which he still operates. The business of the place is as follows:

Dry Goods.—D. Wright.

Drugs, Groceries and post-master.—Dr. J. Duncan.

Blacksmith Shop.—Jacob Smith.

Wagon Shop—A. M. Howe.

There are two churches, Unitarian and Christian Union. One of the churches is not in the village, but near by, a short distance north-east. Mt. Zion church on section sixteen is of the Methodist denomination.

The following have been Supervisors for the township: William J. F. Howe, elected in 1860; W. J. F. Howe, elected in 1861, re-elected in 1862; Jos. Leathers, elected in 1863, re-elected in 1864; J. Gallagher, elected in 1865; W. J. F. Howe, elected in 1866; Joe Leathers, elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868; S. R. Graybill, elected in 1869; D. Brown, elected in 1870; D. V. Brown, elected in 1871; S. R. Graybill, elected in 1872; J. Allen, elected in 1873; W. J. F. Howe, elected in 1874; T. J. Graybill, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876 and 1877; J. P. Graybill, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879 and 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES COMPTON.

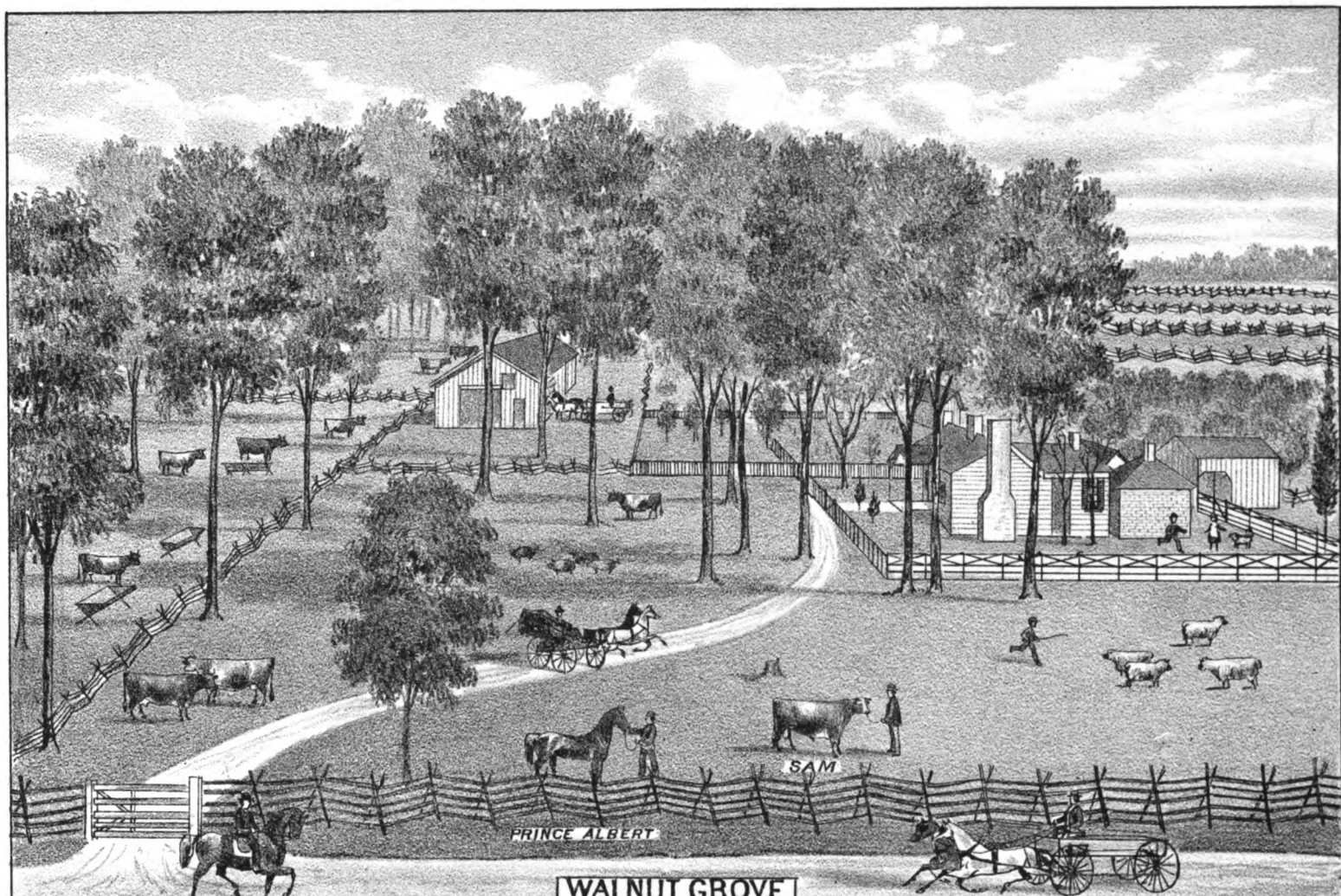
THE subject of this biography was born in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, January 1st, 1815. Isaac Compton, his grandfather, was a native of New Jersey. He settled in Virginia soon after the revolutionary war. Jonathan, his son, and father of Charles, married Mary Young. Her father, Charles Young, was a soldier of the revolution, and served seven years in that struggle. Charles' father died while he was young, and he has but little recollection of him. He left his family in limited circumstances; the children therefore, as soon as possible, became self-supporting. Wages were low in the then slave state of Virginia, and a poor boy had but few opportunities for getting on in the world. Charles determined to leave as soon as possible. His brother Jonathan had been a resident of Ohio, and had returned home to visit the family after a three years absence. When he returned Charles accompanied him, both walking the entire distance to Fairfield county, Ohio. He found work on a farm at six dollars per month. He saved his money, and from it paid his tuition and board, and went to school to get an education, of which he was much in need, and felt the necessity of having. He labored on, and continued to save his money; laying by a little each month. In 1839 he and his brother concluded to come to Illinois and invest their savings. They walked the entire distance, and came to Shelby county, and together entered 160 acres of land in Holland township. The following winter they made rails, and in June of the next year footed it back to Ohio. After his return to Ohio in 1840, he married Louisa Swope, of Fairfield county. He then rented land and farmed it on shares for four years, then paid money rent, and continued as renter until, the fall of 1852, he came west, landing here October 15th. He rented a piece of land where he now lives. On it was an old building in which he wintered. In the spring he was dispirited and would have gone back to Ohio, but his wife was sick, and it was impossible. He hung on, and gradually became more reconciled. In the spring of the next year he bought a farm of 120 acres and became a permanent settler, and there he has continued to reside until the present. He has added to his original purchase until he has now 680 acres, all of which he has made by his own industry and energy. After he left Virginia and settled in Ohio, his mother and two sisters, without his or his brother's knowledge, moved to Missouri. The family thereby lost all trace of each other, and did not discover each other's whereabouts for thirty-one years, and then only by accident. The two sons paid a visit to their mother, but so long a time had intervened, and they had changed so much, that she did not recognize them for a long while. By his marriage with

Louisa Swope there were nine children, four of whom are living. Two of them died in infancy. Jonathan, the eldest son, enlisted in Co. "B," of the 41st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the late war. He died in St. Louis, May 26th, 1862, from disease contracted in the service. Thomas was also a soldier. He died in July, 1869, in his twenty-fifth year. Francis Marion died December 3d, 1878, in his twenty-second year. The names of the other children are: Mary Jane; Charles E., who married Mary Alice Merrick; Sarah Elizabeth; and Louisa, who is the wife of William Flenner, of Clark county, Ill. Mr. Compton is a member of the United Brethren church. He has been a republican since 1860.

JOHN MIDDLESWORTH. (DECEASED.)

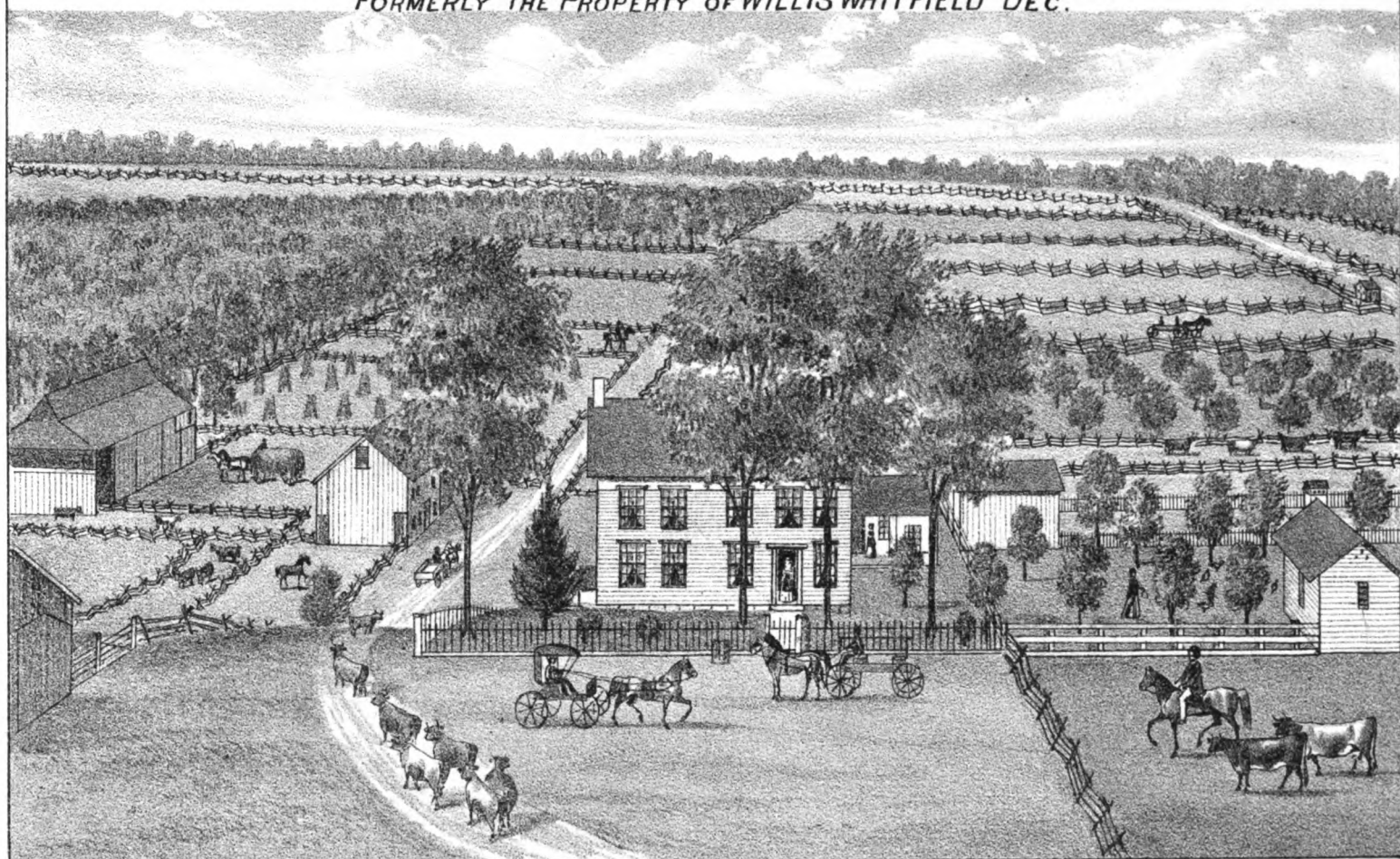
THE subject of this biography was during his life one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of Shelby county. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 8th, 1812. The Middlesworths came originally from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and were among the early settlers of that state. Abraham Middlesworth, his father, came to Shelby county in 1840, and settled near Windsor. John was the eldest of seven children. He came to Shelby county, Ills., in 1837, and stopped the first year north of Shelbyville. In 1838 he entered land in what is now known as Holland township, and there made his home until his death, which took place December 19th, 1862. His death was regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a very active man, and whatever he undertook to do, he brought all the force possible to bear upon it. As a consequence, he soon rose in importance, and added to his wealth. In his home he was of a domestic turn of mind, and was a kind husband and an affectionate father. On the 20th of November, 1836, before coming west, he married Charlotte McDermith. She was born September 2d, 1819. She died March 15th, 1839. By this union there was one child, named Sarah Ann. She died July 26th, 1838. After the death of his wife, Mr. Middlesworth returned to Ohio, and on the 19th of March, 1840, married Isabella Leist. She was born September 20th, 1820, and died May 29th, 1852. By this marriage there were six children, five of whom are still living. Belinda, wife of Mathias Kensil, of Shelbyville; Ner, the eldest son, is a farmer and resident of Mount Air, Iowa; Louisa, wife of Lafayette Higginbotham, present sheriff of Shelby county; Ellen Isabella, wife of Benjamin Powell, of Shelbyville; and Josiah, a farmer in this county.

After the death of his second wife, he returned to Ohio, and on



WALNUT GROVE

STOCK FARM & RES. OF Z.B. WHITFIELD, SEC. 7, WHITLEY TP. (12) R. 6, MOULTRIE CO., ILL.
FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF WILLIS WHITFIELD DEC.



RES. OF THE LATE JOHN MIDDLESWORTH DECEASED DEC. 1862 SEC. 31, HOLLAND TP. (10) R. 4 SHELBY CO. ILL.

the 20th of March, 1853, married Catherine Hege. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, November 25th, 1828. Her family were from Franklin county, Pennsylvania. By this union there are five children,—two sons and three daughters. Their names are as follows: Chester, eldest son, yet at home; Mary Emma, Anna Barbara, wife of Charles Tull, teacher in Stewardson; Charles, a farmer, yet at home; and Ida Jane, yet beneath the parental roof.

In the death of Mr. Middlesworth, the poor of his neighborhood lost their best friend. He was kind and charitable to them, and would not allow them to be cheated or wronged if in his power to prevent. His idea of justice was to render unto every man what was his due, and he held in contempt any man who would by false or unjust means obtain the advantage of another. His widow, Catherine Middlesworth, still resides on the homestead in Holland township.

JOHN DUNCAN, M. D.

DR. DUNCAN is among the old practitioners of Shelby county. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, in 1826. His parents, Nathan and Elizabeth Lavinia Duncan, were natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to Indiana about 1820, and remained in that state until 1834, when they removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, and settled near Clyde, where Nathan Duncan still resides. They were among the first settlers and pioneers of both Indiana and Illinois. When the subject of this biography reached his ninth year, he was afflicted with that terrible disease known as the white swelling, in his right leg, which rendered him a cripple, and incapacitated him from performing active or manual labor. He therefore concluded to adopt the profession of medicine as the

business of his life. With this idea in view he commenced the study under the tuition of his father, who was a practicing physician, and after making suitable progress in his studies, he commenced the practice in connection with his father and continued with him until June 20th, 1865, when he came to Shelby county and settled in the village of Mode, in Holland township. There the doctor continued the practice with great success from that time to the present. A few years ago, from sympathetic action, his sound limb became diseased also, and so terrible were his sufferings that in order to save his life, the limb had to be amputated above the knee. In consequence of this he was unable to continue his hitherto active practice, and in order that his time might be employed profitably, he opened a small drug, dry goods and general notion store, and now practices his profession in his office by prescribing for all those who call upon him for professional advice or medicine. He still visits patients in extreme cases where it is necessary to see them in order to treat them intelligently. During his residence in Macoupin county he was post-master of Clyde for twelve years, and was also agent for the I. & St. L. R. R. He has been post-master of Mode for the last three years. In March, 1858, he married Nancy Jane Jones, a native of Macoupin county. By this marriage there were three children—one living named Zachariah Turner Duncan. His wife died in 1866. In 1871, he married Catherine M., widow of Jefferson Hidden, *nee* Kerns. By her former husband she had two children, and by Dr. Duncan five, two of whom are living. Politically, Dr. Duncan is a democrat. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. The doctor, under all his suffering, is a cheerful man, a good talker, and a man of most general information, and of a pleasant and sociable disposition.

OKAW TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township is comprised within the boundaries of town 12, range 4, Shelby county. It has an area of thirty-six square miles, bounded on the north by Moultrie county and Todd's Point township, east by Windsor, on the south by Shelbyville township, on the west by Ridge. *Drainage.*—It is drained on the east and south by the Okaw river, Coon and Sand Creeks, furnishing an abundant supply of water for stock and other purposes. The greater part of this township was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the only place the early pioneer thought a man could exist in, therefore we find settlers here in 1823. Daniel Francisco, a native of Alabama, in the year 1832 came and settled on Section 33, on the east side of the Okaw; the cabin stood a little south of the mouth of Coon Creek, on

the hill side; about four years after he bought the Ledbetter property, on the Okaw or Kaskaskia river, where the Ledbetter mill stood; this mill was washed away in one of our old time freshets, and Francisco built another on the same site; that was the first water-mill built in this part of the county, and was considered an excellent mill for those times. The lumber used in the building of this mill was sawed out by hand. It was a saw and grist mill combined and the bolting chests were run by hand for a number of years. Francisco sold the mill to Hadley Brothers, who built an addition to the same and fitted up a distillery, and ran it some five or six years when it was burned down, and as Mr. F. failed to secure his pay, he was obliged to take back the property and again rebuild the mill, which he ran for several years. He raised a family of ten boys; nine are now living in this township, all born in Shelby county; the oldest is 56 years of age, the youngest 32. Eight of

them served in various regiments through the war of the Rebellion; one as sutler of the 126th Infantry Regiment. Mr. Francisco died in 1859. At the time of his death he was possessed of about 2,230 acres of land, and quite an amount of personal property.

Daniel Dawdy settled in the edge of the timber in what was called Lakey Bend, in the year 1827, also James E. Rose, who settled on Section 11, and has been a resident of this county since the year 1827. His father, Sherman Rose, was one of the first settlers on the Vandalia road, in what is now Rose township. John, William and James Ward, three brothers from Kentucky, settled in the county in the year 1830. John settled near where his son John W. now lives. William settled in what is now known as Todd's Point. They have all passed away to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Simon Earp, a native of Kentucky, settled on Section 2, in 1828, the place now known as the Spicer estate; he purchased the improvements from the widow Kinsey, who had built a log cabin. Earp lived upon this place until his death in 1841. Four of his children reside in the county; one in Moultrie, one in Macon and two in Indiana. William Sandusky and William Dazey came about the same time from Kentucky. Dazey bought the improvements of Nathan Rice, Section 26, near Todd's Point, where he lived about one year; he then moved south and began the improvements where J. L. Walters now resides; he also started the place where James Earp now lives, who purchased them and afterward entered the land.

Sandusky settled on the north-west quarter of section 2; he only lived here a short time after his arrival. In 1832 came Reuben Terry and Bushrod Henry. Terry settled near what is now the center of the township. Henry settled the place where James Tolly now lives. John L. Walters, who was a native of Virginia, came to this state from Kentucky, where he had resided a few years, married, and in 1827, came to Illinois and settled at Brook's Point, five or six miles from Danville, Vermillion county. He lived there seven years, then came to Shelby county, and settled in what is now Okaw township, section 14. When he first settled in Illinois, quite a number of the native Red Men were to be seen. He has been twice married, is 80 years of age, hale, hearty, full of life and energy.

Whitfield Turney and William, his brother, natives of Kentucky, came and settled here in 1833. William returned to Kentucky in 1835; Whitfield settled on section 16; he died in 1874. F. G. Turney from Kentucky settled here in 1835, on section 11. David F., son of Whitfield, resided on section 16, and is one of our foremost farmers and a breeder of Cotswold sheep. Lemuel Dazey, father of William, came from Kentucky in 1833, and bought a cabin and improvements of Samuel Hall, situated on section 11, where he lived until his death in 1842. After his demise, William his son resided on the old place until his death.

Littleton Fruit, a native of Maryland, settled here in 1830, on Coon creek, section 21. He improved a farm, raising a family of nine children, five boys and four girls. Two of his sons are prominent farmers of the township. L. W., who was born in what is now Okaw township in 1831, resides on the old homestead.

John Claridge, who settled here in 1830, was the Methodist preacher of early days, who instructed us in the road we ought to travel to the world hereafter,—a good man and much respected; his son William's widow resides on the old homestead. Randolph Mahony, who settled here in 1835, was a brother, in the name of the Lord, who inclined to the doctrines of Methodism and taught the same to the early settlers, going from house to house, so that none could complain or find an excuse for waywardness. P. Spicer settled here about 1835; he was a native of Kentucky. He came to this county from Danville, Illinois. Other early settlers, were Jacob Meyer, on section 30, from Pennsylvania; R. Inman, Allen Francisco, Samuel Hall, John R. Shanks, who was a shoemaker; Thomas Hendricks, Richard Little, Green Wamock, Len Mosely; and Allen Smith settled the place John Ward bought and sold to the widow Freyburg. E. Bryson settled here in 1836, on the Okaw, where he resided until his death. George Hendricks, a native of North Carolina, settled in 1830, near where his son Samuel now lives, he living about seven years after coming to the county. His widow raised the five children on the old place; she died in 1871.

First Land Entries.—Asa Ledbetter, on the 24th of August, 1826, entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, eighty acres; John Wheatley, sr., on the 20th of December, 1826, entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, eighty acres; W. and F. Jordan, jr., on the 26th of January, 1828, entered the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34, eighty acres.

The first school-house built was a log structure, erected a short distance south of the Bushrod Henry place; it was a small house, and B. Henry was the first teacher—this was in 1832. Game was abundant, and fish enough in the streams to entice the old and young to while away their hours of leisure.

Supervisors.—A. Francisco, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; J. Dazey, elected in 1862, re-elected in 1863 and 1864; William Fruit, elected in 1865; M. Freyberger, elected in 1866, re-elected in 1867; J. Dazey, elected in 1868; re-elected in 1869; E. K. Schwartz, elected in 1870; J. Dazey, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872, 1873 and 1874; W. J. Boone, elected in 1875; J. Dazey, elected in 1876; J. Francisco, elected in 1877; H. G. Smith, elected in 1878; R. Teny, elected in 1879; J. Dazey, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ALLEN FRANCISCO,

THE subject of the following sketch, is the oldest born citizen now living, of Okaw township. The date of his birth was May 30, 1825. The place of his birth was on Robinson Creek, Shelby county, Illinois. His father, Daniel Francisco, was a native of Alabama; he came to Illinois in 1813, and stopped in Greenville, at the Fort; he was but a mere lad then; his father and mother were both dead. Some trouble arose among the members of the family as to the division of the property of the deceased; said property consisted of six dollars in money and a gun. In the dispute Daniel picked up the gun, shouldered it, walked out of the house, came to Illinois direct, and never heard or saw any of the family afterward. How the assets were divided is yet unknown. He left the Fort and went to Montgomery county, and about the year 1818 settled on Robinson Creek, in what was afterwards Shelby county, and from that moved out on the Okaw river, then to Todd's Point township, and died there in 1859. He built a saw and grist mill on the Okaw, which he afterwards sold to some Yankee from Michigan, who converted it into a distillery, which was soon after consumed by fire. He afterwards rebuilt the grist and saw mill and sold it again, and then went back to farming. He was an energetic, business man, and dealt a great deal in stock, which he drove to Chicago and St. Louis markets.

He married Charity Virden; she was born in Virginia, but was a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. She died in 1854. By this marriage there were fourteen children, twelve sons and two daughters; nine sons have survived the parents, and are still living. The daughters died young. The subject of this sketch is the third in the family and the oldest living. He assisted his father in the saw and grist mill, and took charge of the business in the absence of his father, who was away on business a great portion of the time. He remained at home assisting his father till the spring of 1846, when he went to farming for himself. On the 8th of January, 1846, he married Miss Mary Terry; she died in 1851. By this union there were three children, two of whom are yet living; their names are William H. and Charity Elizabeth, wife of Achilles Spicer. On the 19th of November, 1851, he married Miss Ellen Waller; she was born in Hamilton county, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Illinois and settled in Hamilton county. In 1828 the family moved to Okaw township, Shelby county, where Mr. Waller died November 8, 1857. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in Gen. Coffee's division under Gen. Jackson, and was present and participated in the battle of New Orleans. His wife, and mother of Mrs. Francisco, died November 4, 1861. By

the latter marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco there were seven children born to them; the first child died in infancy; Daniel died in 1879, in his twenty-fifth year; he married Elzina Lesley, by whom he had four children. Eli, the third, is a farmer in Okaw township; Alfred, Franklin, Levi and Willis, at home; Mary Ellen died in her twelfth year. After Mr. Francisco's marriage he moved to the place where he now lives, and rented the farm and remained a tenant for thirteen years; he then purchased the place, and here he hopes to continue the rest of his days. All the improvements on the place he has made since his residence there. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in company "K," 126th Illinois Volunteers, and on the organization of the company and regiment he was elected second-lieutenant. There were six brothers in the same company. All enlisted at the same time for three years. Alfred was elected captain of the company. The seventh brother was a sutler in the same regiment. Lieutenant Francisco remained in the service for eleven months, when he lost his health, and upon the advice of his surgeon and the officers of the regiment, he resigned and came home. His son William H. then enlisted in company "C," 54th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Mr. Francisco engaged in farming and stock raising, in which business he has been very successful. Politically, he was originally, and for many years, a democrat; his first presidential vote was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848; he voted the democratic ticket at all subsequent elections, and for Horace Greeley, in 1872. At the time he voted for Greeley he doubted the soundness of his course, and then resolved that thereafter he would exercise his judgment, and vote for the man of his choice regardless of party ties or affiliations. In 1876 he voted for Peter Cooper, and in 1880 for Gen. Weaver for president. He is an advocate of the greenback theories and principles. He has been assessor for his township for four terms. He is a member of the Christian church; his wife is a member of the M. E. church. On the subject of temperance he is liberal. As a man and citizen Mr. Francisco is much respected; in his home he is hospitable, kind, and generous, and few men in the county have more friends than Allen Francisco.

THE TURNEY FAMILY.

THE TURNEY family are of German ancestry. Four brothers came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Maryland, and from them have sprung the present family of Turneys. One branch of the family removed to Pennsylvania. Peter Turney, the grandfather of the present family, removed to Bourbon

county, Kentucky, and remained there until his death. He married a Miss Collins. By this marriage there were thirteen children that reached the age of maturity.

Whitfield Turney, the father, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, May 4th, 1810. He remained in Kentucky until 1832 when he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Okaw township, Shelby county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and there he remained until his death, which took place September 25th 1874. On the 13th of October, 1836, he married Miss Margaret Townsend. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, Oct. 13th, 1816. Her mother died when she was five years of age. She came to Illinois in 1830, with the Truitt family, who settled in Okaw township. She remained with that family until her marriage. She is still living, and is a resident upon the old homestead where she settled when married. She is a woman of strong, vigorous intellect and possessed of much business capacity. Her husband was an invalid for many years, and the cares of the family and the general management of the farm devolved upon her, and right nobly she did her duty. That the family have grown up and become worthy men and good members of society, is due to her wise counsel and judicious training.

By this marriage of Whitfield and Margaret Turney there were seven children, five of whom are still living. Six of these children grew to manhood. James W. Turney was a member of the 7th Ills. Cavalry, and died January 13th, 1862, at Mound City, near Cairo, Ills. He was in the nineteenth year of his age at the time of his death. William F. is the oldest son. He was born in Okaw township, Shelby county, Illinois, August 28th, 1837. In the summer of 1861, he assisted in raising a company under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 more soldiers, and on the 5th of September of the same year was mustered into the service. On the organization of the company he was elected 2d Lieut. of Co. H. 41st regiment Illinois vols. The regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to Bird's Point, and then to Paducah, where he was taken sick. He resigned his commission and returned home, where he remained several months. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment, and at the capture of Fort Donelson he

went into the fight with his regiment and company as a private. After the battle he acted as orderly sergeant for company "H." in place of his brother, Daniel M., who held the position, but who was at home on a furlough. We may here add that Daniel M. Turney remained in the service for three years, or until the expiration of his term of service, and was mustered out and honorably discharged, as 1st Lieut. of company "H." 41st regiment Illinois infantry. William F. was orderly sergeant from the 16th of February until the 5th of April. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was elected 1st Lieut. and was placed in charge of the company. On the death of Capt. Wilbur, which occurred on the 29th of April, he was elected Captain of company "H.," but was not commissioned until September of the same year. He participated in all of the sieges and battles in which the 41st reg. was engaged, until the battle of Jackson, when in the charge with the brigade upon the works at that place, his right arm was shattered by a minnie ball, and he soon after suffered amputation above the elbow. He returned home, and remained there until his wound healed, when he rejoined his regiment. He was sent back home on recruiting service, and then went to Memphis in charge of the company. He was afterwards in charge of the non-veterans at Bird's Point. He remained in the service, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment, which was August 20th, 1864. On the 5th of September, 1865, he married Jane Casey, *nee* Golher, a native of Ohio, but raised in Shelby county, Illinois.

Charles C. Turney was also born in Okaw township, and is a farmer. He married Miss Rebecca Hendricks of Shelby county. Three children have been born to them; two of whom are living. Thomas Jefferson Turney, another son, was also born in the same township. He married Elizabeth Wright, of Moultrie county. She died in 1879, in Pueblo, Col. One child, a daughter, survives her. Thomas J. is now a resident upon the old homestead. David F., the youngest member of the family, was born December 20th, 1853, in Okaw township, is unmarried, and at home, farming the old place.

The family is republican in politics. A portion of them belong to the Christian Church.

PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Penn township, on the east by Moultrie county, and Todd's Point township, on the south by Ridge, on the west by Flat Branch township.

Early Settlers.—Elias Armstrong has the honor of being the first settler and builder of the first log-cabin. He located here in the year 1828, on section

n 7. Soon after he came he married a young lady residing in Madison county, Illinois. He resided here for a few years, and sold out his improvements to his brother John, and removed to Flat Branch, and settled where he lived until his death.

John Lee moved in the year 1829, from Robinson creek to this vicinity, and settled on the north-west corner of section 7, where he built a cabin. He lived there a few years, then sold his improvements to Elias Armstrong, and migrated to the state of Missouri.

Samuel Whitehead moved here from Madison county, Ill., in

1835, and located on section 18. He lived there a few years, and then emigrated to Kansas.

John Whitehead came the same year and remained but a short time.

Jerry Goodwin settled on sec. 17, near the little grove where J. M. Davis now resides. All the early settlements began in the north-west corner of the township.

Washington Armstrong improved the place now occupied by Daniel Yantis, called Buck Grove. Old settlers say it was no uncommon sight to see a herd of one hundred deer at a time, in or around the grove.

Daniel Yantis, a native of Maryland, came to Shelby county, in 1853. After remaining here a short time, he moved to Ohio, but returned and settled on section 29, in the year 1855, raising a family of nine children, all married and living in this county.

Collins McKee came from Ohio, and settled on sec. 35, in the year 1846, and lived there until his death.

The place is now owned by W. H. Jackson, a native of Ohio, who emigrated to this county in the year 1845. Mr. Jackson enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war, and served as a private in Co. B., Third Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ferris Foreman. The war over he received an honorable discharge, and returned to the state of his adoption, and began, as it were, life anew, opening one among the finest stock farms in the county, containing about seven or eight hundred acres of land, where he now resides.

Among the early settlers we find Harrison Hopkins, D. F. Durkee, John Durkee, John Luffers, John Foster, J. Atkinson, and John Casey, who settled his place in 1834, and A. James, who was the Nimrod of the settlement, being remembered for killing the black bear, in 1838, that was driven by George Royse some four miles or more. Mr. Royse was riding through the prairie from Decatur, and came upon bruin near what is now called the Davis grove. He drove the bear to the grove on the farm now owned by Nathan Corley. It was in the month of August, and as the bear was inclined to "go West," he became pretty well worried and warmed up, and when he came to the branch his bearship refused to go any further eastward, and laid down. Royse then rode down to the cabin of James, who took his rifle and hounds, and went to the grove; he soon came upon the bear, and in a shorter time than it takes to write this narrative his bearship was "treed," and James with the pioneer's trusty rifle brought him to the ground.

In 1836 Mr. James had a very severe tussle with a panther at or near the same grove, and succeeded in killing him. Upon measurement, he was found to be nine feet long, from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail.

Edward Reddington, from Indiana, settled on the south-west quarter of section 34, in 1847, living here but a short time, then removing to Texas.

Nathaniel Corley was born in Ridge township in the year 1827; enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war of 1846, in Company "B," Third Regiment; was promoted to the rank of third sergeant; after serving with credit to himself, was honorably discharged. Returning home, he laid his land warrant on section 34, and at once began

improving the farm and erecting the necessary buildings; and what was then a wild timber and prairie plot is now a beautiful farm, surrounded with many of the comforts of life.

The first school-house was built on section 7, in the edge of the timber. It was a log structure of no mean dimensions for those days.

St. Mary's Church, on the north-east corner of section 25, was built by the Methodist denomination.

Grove Church, on section 20, was erected by the United Brethren in the year 1858, and was the first church erected in the township. It proving too small to accommodate the congregation, it was removed, and the present beautiful edifice was built on its site in 1875.

The Baptist denomination are now building a church on the north-west corner of section 34, on N. Corley's place.

This township contains an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres of fertile and productive land, capable of producing in large quantities all crops grown in this part of the state.

Drainage.—The southern part is drained by Robinson creek and its affluents, and the north-western portion by the tributaries of Flat Branch, all of which give a good supply of water for stock purposes. There are no pools, swamps or stagnant water to generate miasma, hence this is a healthy portion of the county.

Game.—The early settlers of this township were surrounded with an abundance of game, such as bears, deer, wild turkey, prairie chickens, quails, rabbits, wolves, raccoons, opossums, &c. Also numerous flocks of migratory birds came in the spring and fall, among which were geese, brants, ducks, cranes, &c.

The first land entry of government lands was made on the third day of August, 1833. John Armstrong entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, town 13, range 3 east, containing 160 acres. On November 23d, 1833, David Watkins entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 6, 39 97-100 acres. On the 25th day of July, 1834, Ebzmond Basye entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, 160 acres. Robert Porter laid his land warrent on section 26, in 1848. Also Nathan Corley on section 34, in 1849.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have represented Pickaway in the board of supervisors: J. Casey, chairman, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; G. M. Thompson, elected in 1862; John Casey, chairman, elected in 1863; G. M. Thompson, elected in 1864; John Casey, elected in 1865; William Baird, elected in 1866, re-elected in 1867, and chairman in 1868 and 1869; W. L. Ward, elected in 1870; N. Corley, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872; J. Casey, chairman, elected in 1873, re-elected in 1874; N. Corley, elected in 1875, re-elected in 1876-77; C. H. Hilliard, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879; J. C. Noon, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

YANTISVILLE,

A post-office on section twenty-nine, was established November 15, 1880, with Henry Yantis as post-master. Longenbaugh and Yantis have a general store here.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BARBEE.

JOHN BARBEE, one of the residents of Pickaway township, like many of the settlers of Shelby county is a native of Ohio, and was born in Ross county of that state, on the 21st of December, 1821. His father, Hazael Barbee, lived in Ross county, Ohio, and carried on farming. His mother's maiden name was Phoebe Ann Clayton. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of six children by this marriage. When he was a boy of about four years of age his father died. His mother was married again to James Miller, and subsequently moved to Shelby county, Ill., and settled in Holland township, south of Shelbyville. Mr. Barbee was four years old when he left Ohio. He had gone to school pretty regularly in that state, principally in the winter season. After he got old enough to be of much service he worked on the farm during the summer. He was raised in Holland township of this county, and on the 23d of November, 1875, he married Deborah Ellen Compton, a native of Pickaway county, Ohio. Her father, Jonathan Compton, moved from Pickaway county to Illinois in 1853, and settled in Holland township seven miles south of Shelbyville, where his death resulted from an accident by a mowing machine, in July, 1875. Mrs. Barbee was one year old when she came to this county. In December, 1875, Mr. and Mrs. Barbee moved on their present farm in section 19, of Pickaway township. They have one child, Charles Milton Barbee. In his politics Mr. Barbee has always been a member of the democratic party. His first vote for president was cast for Samuel J. Tilden, in the presidential campaign of 1876. He is still a young man, but is active and enterprising, has paid considerable attention to public affairs, and is known as a good citizen. Mrs. Barbee's father, Jonathan Compton, was born in Virginia, came to Ohio when about eighteen years old, and married as his first wife, Lucinda Brinker, and his second wife, her sister, Elizabeth Brinker. Mrs. Barbee was born in 1852.

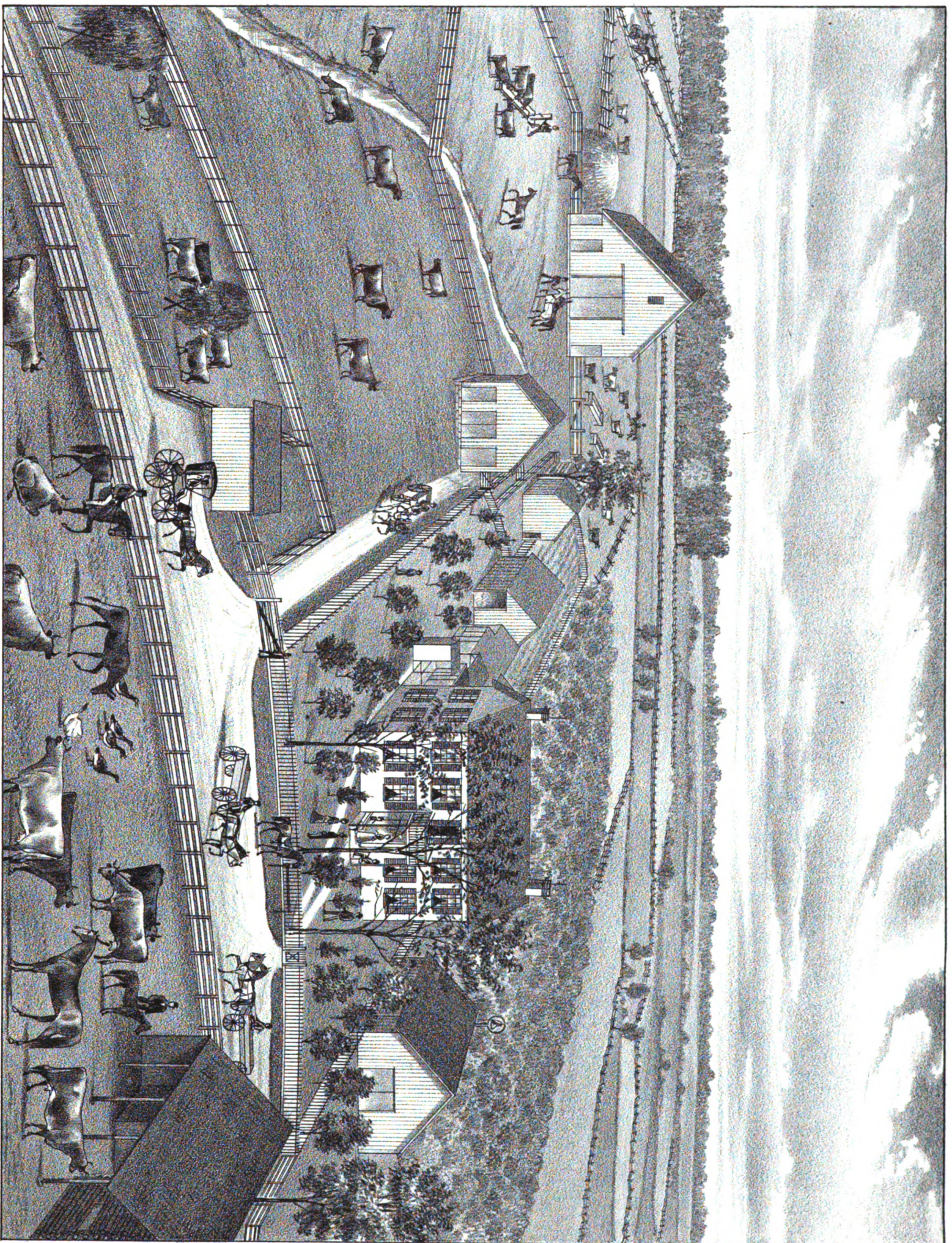
W. H. JACKSON,

A VIEW of whose farm in Pickaway township, appears on another page, is a native of the State of Ohio. His grandfather, Thomas Jackson, was a resident of Pennsylvania. His father, who was also named Thomas Jackson, was born in Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Mainley, a native of the same state. In the fall of 1822, he moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and remained at Steubenville about a year, and then not liking the country, returned to Pennsylvania; but after a couple of years residence in that state he came back to Ohio and was engaged in farming in the neighbor-

hood of Steubenville eight years, and then moved to Richland county, in the same state. The birth of William Henry Jackson occurred at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 15th of February, 1823, in the winter after the first arrival of the family in the state. He was ten or eleven years old when his father settled in Richland county, Ohio. In 1840, the family moved from Ohio to Illinois, and settled in Fayette county, ten miles north of Vandalia. Mr. Jackson's father died there in 1844, and his mother at Assumption, in Christian county, in 1869. The subject of this sketch had limited opportunities for acquiring an education. The schools which he attended were subscription schools, held in log school-houses for three months during the winter season. He went to school usually a short time during the winter, and was kept from forgetting all he had learned during the next summer by the fact that his mother made the children study at home on Sundays. Mr. Jackson went to school two winters after coming to this state. The greater part of his education he acquired outside of school, partly during his experience for a short time as clerk in a store, and partly by his actual connection with business affairs. He was seventeen when the family settled in Fayette county. He lived at home till he was twenty-one.

The first work he did for himself after he became of age was to help another man raise a crop, in the summer of the year 1844. The other party furnished everything, and Mr. Jackson received one-fourth for his labor. Part of his share of the grain he traded for a horse, and thus became the owner of the first horse he could call his own property. This crop was raised in the southern part of Shelby county. The summer of 1845, he hired to a store-keeper in the same part of the county, on a salary of seven dollars a month. He worked three months and received five dollars. The next year, 1846, witnessed the outbreak of the war with Mexico. Mr. Jackson volunteered his services. In May, 1846, he enlisted at Shelbyville, in Co. B., Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers. His company was commanded by Capt. Freeman, and the regiment by Col. Ferris Forman, of Vandalia. He went to St. Louis, and the regiment proceeded from that place by boat to New Orleans, and thence across the Gulf of Mexico to Brazos Island. The regiment ascended the Rio Grande some distance. In the fall he was taken seriously sick with the measles, a disease which gave the American army in Mexico much trouble. During the winter of 1846-7, he was employed mostly on guard duty at Matamoras. He was honorably discharged from the service on account of disability at Matamoras, on the 1st of April, 1847, and reached Illinois on his return home on the 3d of May.

Before enlisting in the army he had bought a small improvement on Congress land, and when he came back from Mexico he settled



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF W. H. JACKSON, CONTAINING 800 ACRES, SEC. 35, PICKAWAY Twp. (13) R. 3, SHELBY Co. ILL.

on the improvement and began farming. He had received a land warrant for his services as a soldier in the Mexican war, and in the fall of the same year (1847), he came to what is now Ridge township and laid this warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he settled. He was full of industry and energy, and managed gradually to improve his circumstances and buy additional land. He was married in September, 1849, to Margaret Jane Walters, who died about two years and a half afterward, on the 8th of March, 1852. His second marriage took place on the 25th of August, 1853, to Mary Ann Burk, who was born in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of December, 1826. Her parents, whose names were Robert Burk and Esther Fergurson, were both natives of Ireland, and came to this country when small; from Pennsylvania they emigrated to Ohio, where the family lived seven years, then to Indiana, where they remained about a year and a half, and about the year 1841, came to Shelby county, Illinois, and settled in Ridge township, on Robinson Creek, and afterward on Mud Creek. Mrs. Jackson's father died in 1863, and her mother is still living.

Mr. Jackson was a resident of Ridge township till 1862, and then moved to Section 35, Pickaway township, where he has since lived. He is known as one of the progressive and substantial agriculturalists of Shelby county. He is the owner of about nine hundred acres of land situated in Ridge and Pickaway townships. Five hundred acres are comprised in his home farm, of which one hundred and sixty acres are in cultivation, one hundred and twenty in meadow, and the remainder devoted to grazing. The buildings and improvements are of a substantial and attractive character, and the farm is known as one of the best in Shelby county. He has had eleven children; two by his first, and nine by his second marriage. John Thomas, the oldest, died on the 24th of March, 1864; William H. is now living in Texas; the others are: Robert, who is farming in Todd's Point township; Samuel, who is farming in Pickaway township; Margaret Jane; Louisa, who married Samuel Debaun; Mary Ann, Esther Isabel, Lizzie, Andrew K. and Charles. In his politics Mr. Jackson was originally a Democrat. His first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. He voted the Democratic ticket uninterruptedly till he became convinced that the laboring classes must look elsewhere for relief from the oppression of monopolized capital, and he then joined the National Greenback organization. In 1880, he voted for Weaver for President. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. He is one of the large farmers of the county who have reached their position by means of great energy, judicious economy, and the prudent management of their business affairs. When he left home to begin the world on his own account, he scarcely had sufficient money to buy an axe. Although the contrast between his circumstances then and now is very great, he accounts for it by hard and steady work and good judgment in investing his means. He always endeavored to raise all he could from his land, and then to invest his surplus money where it would be likely to bring the most profitable returns. He has been a good neighbor and citizen; his integrity has been unquestioned; and his name deserves a place in this work as a man who has assisted in developing the material resources of the county.

GEORGE A. DURKEE,

Now the oldest inhabitant of Pickaway township, was born in Vigo county, Indiana, April 1st, 1823. His grandfather, John Durkee, was born in Vermont, moved to the State of New York, and about 1816 settled in Vigo county, opposite Terre Haute, and

afterward removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. He was a physician. His father, David F. Durkee, was born in Vermont in 1801. He was married at Terre Haute, to Freelove Frink, who was born near Saratoga, New York. In 1848, David F. Durkee settled in Pickaway township and died at Shelbyville in 1871. The subject of this sketch was raised principally in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. His father lived on the land now comprised in the limits of the city of Lafayette. He was married March 5th, 1845, to Salome Ellis. On coming to this county in 1848, he settled on a piece of timber land now comprised in his present farm, and in 1849 moved to his present location. At that time there were few settlements in Pickaway township. There is no one now residing in the township who lived in it when he came. All have died or moved elsewhere. He has four children living: Walter B. Durkee, Lizzie, wife of Samuel Martin, now residing in Kansas; Fannie, who married Albert White, of Shelbyville, and Edward Durkee. In his politics he was originally a Whig and voted for Henry Clay. He was an early republican and one of the few men in Shelby county who supported Fremont in 1856. In his voting precinct, which comprised a number of the present townships in the northern part of the county, he was the only one who supported the republican candidate in that campaign. He has since been one of the strongest supporters of the Republican organization in Shelby county. He represented Pickaway township on the Board of Supervisors. He has been interested in agricultural matters, and for a number of years was president of the Shelby County Agricultural Board.

CAPT. GEORGE WRIGHT.

CAPT. WRIGHT was born at Hutton, Yorkshire, England, October 13th, 1825, and was the fourth of six children of Robert and Ellen (Bradley) Wright. After the age of ten or twelve, he earned his own living. He had but little chance to obtain an education, and the greater part of it was acquired after reaching years of maturity and mostly after coming to this country. His life in England was spent on farms in Yorkshire and Durham. In the spring of 1848, he emigrated to America and settled in Stark county, Ohio. In 1858, he came to Shelby county, Illinois. He purchased 240 acres of land in section thirteen of Pickaway township, now comprising his present farm. He began improving this tract, and in the spring of 1861, commenced building a house, but went into the army on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He was mustered into the state service as a private at Shelbyville, May 11, 1861, and on the 25th of the same month was mustered in the United States service at Jacksonville, as a member of Co. B, Fourteenth regiment, Illinois infantry. He had enlisted under the three months call, but the quota for that service having been filled, he was mustered in the three years service.

July 5th, 1861, his regiment crossed from Quincy to Missouri, and served in that state till the next winter, being stationed at Rolla, Macon City, Sturgeon, Jefferson City, Tipton, Springfield, Sedalia and Otterville. At the last place the great part of the winter of 1861—2 was spent. The regiment was sent to re-enforce Lyon at Wilson's creek, and Mulligan at Lexington, but both times arrived too late to be of much service. While he was at Jefferson City, September 28th, 1861, he was promoted to second lieutenant. Crossing to the east of the Mississippi, the regiment reached Fort Donelson the Sunday morning after the battle. The regiment took part at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, on the 6th of April, 1862. This engagement was very severe, the regiment losing two hundred out of the five hundred men.

which it entered the battle Sunday morning. Capt. Wright received a bullet wound in his left arm. October 25th, 1862, he received a commission as first lieutenant to date from September 13th, 1862. His commission reads: "Promoted for meritorious service rendered at Pittsburg Landing." During the advance on Corinth, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the front. It afterward marched to Grand Junction and La Grange, and June 17th, 1862, arrived at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and in October, 1862, took part in the battle of Metamora, or as it is sometimes called, the battle of the Hatchie. The regiment spent the winter of 1862-3 at Lafayette, Tennessee, and the next spring and summer took part in the siege of Vicksburg. While lying in front of that stronghold, just before its capture on the 30th of June, 1863, he received a commission as captain dating from May 8th, 1863. He was subsequently in the fight at Jackson, Mississippi, and the regiment afterward camped at Natchez. He was afterward detailed with his company to escort Adj. Gen. Thomas to New Orleans, and rejoined his regiment near Vicksburg. January, 1864, he accompanied a number of the veterans from the regiment to Illinois, for whom he obtained furloughs at Springfield, and afterward for a month was on detached service as recruiting officer in Shelby county. He met his regiment in the spring at Memphis, but returned with Col. Hall, who commanded the regiment, to Illinois, to assist in obtaining recruits. After having recruited the regiment it reached Cairo, May 13th, 1864, to again take the field. While at Huntsville, Alabama, the three years term of enlistment expired, and soon after the regiment came back to Springfield, where Capt. Wright was mustered out in July, 1864.

He returned to Shelby county and resumed farming at Todd's Point, his land being under lease. In 1870, he moved back to his present farm. His wife, to whom he was married December 29th, 1864, was formerly Miss Jennie Turner, a native of Lancashire, England, daughter of John Turner. She came to this country in 1862. He has five children, John Sherman, Florence Agnes, Frances Helena, Annie Jane and Alice Maud. Capt. Wright is worthy of mention in this work as a man, who made a brave record as a soldier, fought well in the field, and assisted in preserving the liberties of his adopted country. He was a Douglas democrat before the war, and has since been a republican of a strong and steadfast type.

E. S. FRENCH

WAS born in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, December 10th, 1829. His grandfather, Lefford French, was born in New Jersey, and moved to South Carolina, where he lived during the Revolutionary war, in which he served as a soldier. Mr. French's father, William French, was born and raised in South Carolina, near the line separating that state from North Carolina, and married, as his second wife, Cassindia Cantrell, who was born in North Carolina. He moved to Jefferson county, East Tennessee, and from there, in the fall of 1842, emigrated to Clinton county, Illinois, where he died in November, 1845. The family in East Tennessee lived in a rough but healthful country, possessing but few school advantages. He was thirteen when he came to this state. He resided in Clinton

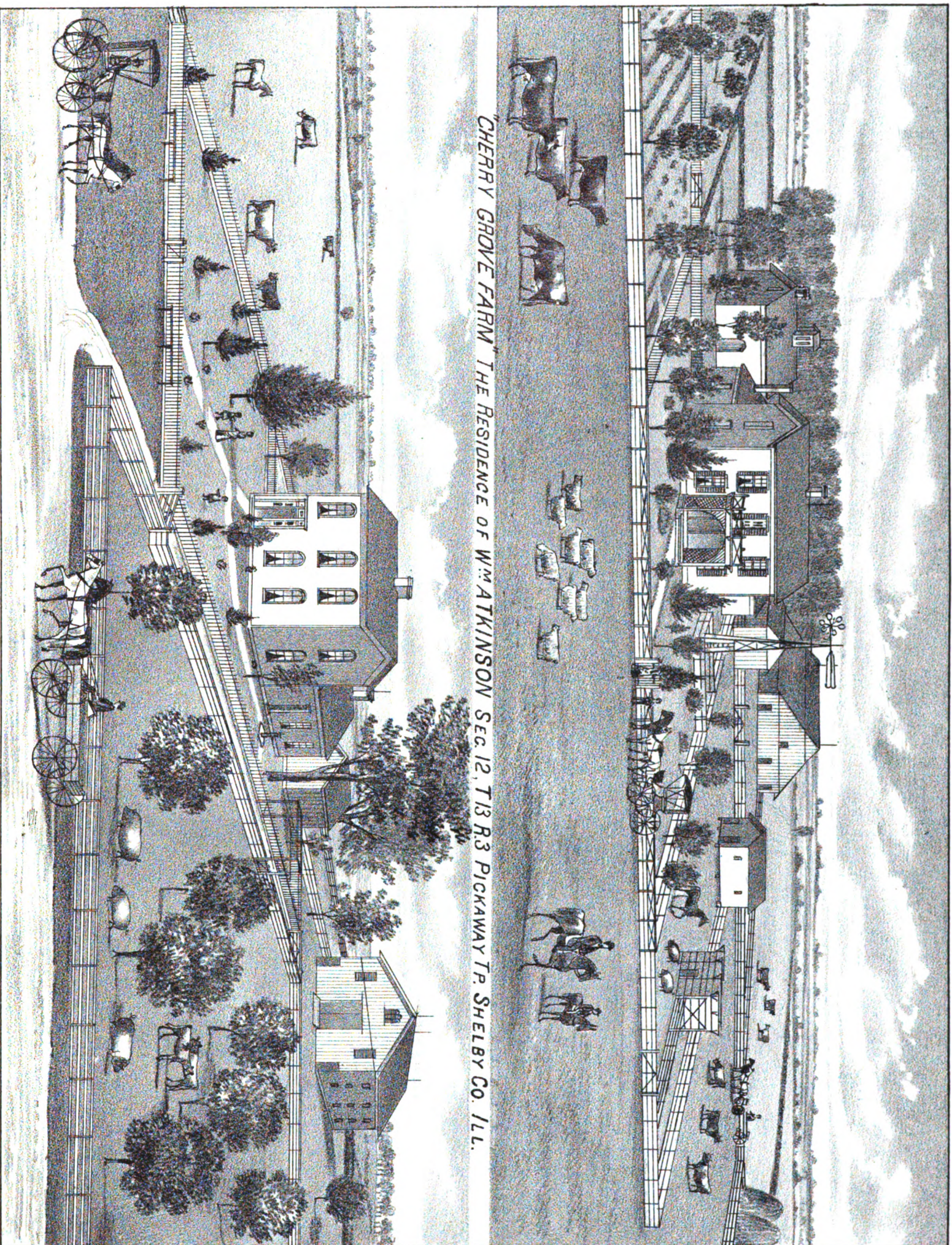
county till twenty-one years of age. About the year 1850 he came to this part of the state, and for some years was engaged in different occupations. February 14th, 1855, he married Julia Ann Ward, daughter of William L. Ward, who came to Illinois from Shelby county, Kentucky.

Mrs. French is a native of the county. Her mother's name, before marriage, was Sallie McKiver. After his marriage, Mr. French went to farming for himself in Moultrie county, and in the spring of 1856 came to Pickaway township, and in 1857 settled where he now resides in section 23. He began improving his present farm in 1856. At that time there were few settlements on the prairie in the township. He has been one of the large farmers of that part of the county, and owns 789 acres of land, 735 of which is in Pickaway township. He has six children: Ada, who married B. P. Deering; Mary, Jennie, Maggie, Ellsworth, and Geneva. Three beside died in infancy. He was brought up a whig, and voted for Fillmore in 1856, but has been a republican since 1860, when he voted for Lincoln. For about twenty years he has been a member of the Methodist church.

ISAAC LONGENBACH

WAS born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the seventeenth of December, 1821. His grandfather emigrated from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, Jacob Longenbach, was born in Pennsylvania, and married Eleanor Shofe, whose father was a native of Ireland. Jacob Longenbach, at an early period, settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, near the present town of Lancaster, then a wilderness. He was fond of hunting, and spent several years among the Indians, with whose language he was well acquainted. He served in the Ohio militia during the war of 1812-14, and acted as scout, and took part in several battles. He died in Pickaway county, Ohio. Isaac Longenbach was the youngest of fourteen children, of whom two sisters and six brothers reached maturity. His opportunities for acquiring an education were confined to the old-fashioned Ohio schools. On growing up, he worked on a farm and rented land. In 1856 he came to Pickaway township, and in 1858 settled on a quarter section of land he had purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1855. At that time he was the farthest settler, out on the prairie in Pickaway township. He was industrious and energetic, and is one of the representative farmers of the township, owning four hundred and forty acres of land. His wife, to whom he was married on the 28th of May, 1854, died February 27th, 1873. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Cole. She was of Irish descent, and born in Pickaway county, Ohio. His children are—Jacob, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pinkston, Eliza Ann, Mrs. Sarah Jane Shride, Agnes Amanda, Abraham Lincoln, Flora May, Isaac William, and Emma Hettie. He was brought up a democrat; voted for Polk in 1844; became a republican, and voted for Lincoln in 1860; and is now a member of the national green-back party. For many years he was connected with the Methodist Church, and is now a member of the German Reformed denomination.





"CHERRY GROVE FARM" THE RESIDENCE OF W. ATKINSON SEC. 12, T. 13 R. 3 PICKAWAY TP. SHELBY CO. ILL.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF W. T. NAZWORTHY SEC. 6 & 7, T. 13, R. 5, SULLIVAN TP. MOULTRIE CO. ILL.

ASH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township contains forty-two sections of land, the whole of town 11, range 6 E. and the south row of sections from town 12, range 6 E. It is bounded on the north by Whitley township, Moultrie county; on the west, by Windsor and Richland townships; on the south, by Big Spring township, and on the east, by Coles county. It is well drained by several streams, tributaries to the Little Wabash. There is considerable timber along these streams. Among the larger bodies is Cochran's Grove; it contains fully three thousand acres at the head waters of the West Fork of Little Wabash; a part of the Grove is in Richland township, and has been known by this name for over fifty years; it was named in honor of John Cochran, one of the early settlers. The two other large groves in the north part of the township, are called the East and West Four Mile groves; these groves are at the waters of two small streams, called four mile creeks; they are tributaries of the East Fork of Little Wabash. A beautiful prairie, situated south of this timber is also called four mile prairie. The timber mentioned, in early times, received its name, four mile groves, from the fact that it was about four miles distant from Whitley's Point settlement, north of Ash Grove. This township was a desirable location for the early settlers, inasmuch as here could be found three things indispensable—wood, water and an abundance of game; and in proof, we find as early as 1826 there were several families within the boundaries of what now comprises Ash Grove. The deer were the principal game; however, bears were seen in the township as late as 1833, and panthers for several years later. Along the streams was a favorite hunting-ground for the Indian, and as late as 1827 Indian camps still remained. In the winter of 1826 and 1827 the Indians had quite a large camp, of ninety or one hundred lodges, on the west side of the west four mile branch, on what is now the William M. Wilson place. The Indians camped here were a part of three tribes, the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies and Delawares, under a chief by the name of Turkey. These Indians were very friendly, and considered honest by the early settlers. This camp was a lively place, particularly on Sunday, made more so by the presence of a great many white people, who would come from the settlements for miles around to spend the day. The camp was kept lively by horse-racing, shooting, foot-racing, jumping and trying their muscle in various ways. In the spring of 1827 the Indians left their hunting-grounds in this part of the country, and were not seen any more here after the year 1828.

The first to settle, was Samuel Little. He was a native of Illinois, born in the southern part of the state. In the fall of 1825, he came into this part of the country bringing all his possessions on an

ox-cart. He built a cabin in the west part of section 18, now the Samuel Rankin place. Little was born and raised on the frontier and among the Indians. When this country began to be settled, and his old friends and companions, the Indians, left, as he delighted to hunt with them, he too left the county, moving to Texas.

In the spring of 1826, John Little (brother of Samuel), and Robert Duncan, brothers-in-law, came into the township. John Little settled on section 20, east side of the Wabash creek, in the timber, and cleared out five or six acres, where he raised corn. His cabin stood within one hundred and fifty yards of the mouth of the Willow branch, and near the Wabash bank. The place he cleared, and where he raised his corn, has grown up in timber, and there are now large trees growing thereon. Little left for Texas at the same time as his brother. Robert Duncan settled on section 17, west side of the Wabash branch near where D. T. Clawson now lives. He was only a "squatter," never owning any land, as was the case with his brothers-in-law. He afterward went up into what is now Moultrie county, and settled in the Whitley creek settlement, and subsequently went to Bond county, where he died about two years ago, in good circumstances.

In the fall of 1826, came John Cochran accompanied by three sons-in-law, John, Daniel, and William Price. The three Price brothers married three sisters, daughters of John Cochran, and all had families when they came here. John Cochran was born near the state line of North and South Carolina. He married in North Carolina, where he lived a number of years. He then emigrated to Caldwell county, Kentucky, in 1802, where he lived twenty-four years. Upon arriving in what is now Ash Grove township, he settled on section 7, and built a cabin at the head of the West Fork of Little Wabash river, near where J. H. Cochran now lives. He lived there until his death in 1853, at the advanced age of ninety-two years; his wife preceded him seven years, at the age of seventy-three. Mr. Cochran raised a family of five children; his youngest son, James, who was thirteen years of age when they came to this county is the only survivor of the family, and has lived in this vicinity ever since 1826. He has raised a family of four children. William the eldest is a well-known citizen of the county, having filled the office of circuit clerk for sixteen years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. The second child, J. J., is now deceased. James H., and George R., are engaged in farming.

John Price also settled at the head of the Wabash; his son, J. H. Price, now owns the place. John Price raised a family of ten children, and lived on the above place until his death.

Daniel Price settled on section 7, where A. Kemp now lives. He was a large, well-proportioned man, and was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. He afterward settled on the east

prong of the Wabash creek, sometimes called Four Mile creek, where he died. He was a man of fair education, filled the office of Justice of the Peace in the township for a number of years, and was one of the early County Commissioners. He put up the first horse mill in the township, in about 1833. Prior to this date the early settlers here went to Drew's mill, on the Okaw, for their milling. Price raised a family of seven children—four boys and three girls.

William Price settled on section 8, where Rollins Storr now lives. He died in 1837. He also raised a family of four boys and three girls.

John Frazer, a native of North Carolina, emigrated from Kentucky to Illinois and settled in this township in 1828 on section 6, where V. Tressler lives. He had a family of five sons and three daughters. His oldest son, Frank, made an improvement on the east side of the section, in 1832. Albert G., his second son, improved the T. Gilpin place as early as 1833. Greenberry Frazer settled the J. C. Hart place, section 28, in 1832. Only two of John Frazer's children are now living—William F., and Mrs. John Dawdy. They live in Pana, Illinois. John Frazer died at the residence of his son Albert, in Ash Grove township, in the spring of 1855. Robert Templeton, a native of North Carolina, came here in 1828. He settled on section 4, the first settler in the west Four Mile Grove. Joseph Dixon located where the widow Weeks now lives, on section 4, in 1828. He was a native of North Carolina. Robert Rankin settled the J. P. Templeton place in 1828. His cabin stood near the section line of sections 4 and 9; he was also from North Carolina. Two of his children now live in the county; Samuel Rankin, who lives in Windsor, and Mrs. V. Storm of this township. John Storm, a Kentuckian, settled the William M. Wilson place, section 9, in 1830. He was one of the first preachers in Ash Grove township, and of the Christian denomination. He organized several Christian churches in this and adjoining counties. He spent the greater part of his life preaching the gospel. He died in 1855, aged sixty-two years. He raised a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. Only two of the family are now living; Vincent Storm resides on section 10, where he settled in 1845, and Mrs. Wm. M. Wilson, living on the old Storm homestead, where she has lived half a century.

William Elis, a native of Tennessee, made an improvement on section 3 in 1830, where his son, C. R. Elis, now lives. In about 1831 William Elis had the misfortune to have three of his sons killed by lightning. At the time they were killed they were traveling across the prairie on a trail a foot, and when found by a cousin, John N. Curry, they were lying in the path about ten feet apart. They were single young men, and were the first persons buried in the Elis cemetery. All of them were placed in one grave, and a little log house built over the mound, which has long since rotted down, and nothing now marks the spot.

John Storm, a nephew of the Rev. John Storm, came here in 1830, and settled on section 8. He raised a family of four children, three of whom are now living: William, Hiram, and John C.

John L. Clawson, a native of Virginia, from Tennessee, settled here on Sand Creek, in 1830, where he lived about seven years, and then moved to Ash Grove township, and located where he now resides. He has four children living in Ash Grove, and one in Cedar county, Missouri.

The first settlers in the vicinity of Sexson post-office were Daniel Green and John Bolin. They settled here in 1830. John and Nathan Curry were the first settlers in the east four-mile grove. The Currys were from Tennessee, and came here as early as 1830. Two of John Curry's children now live in this township: I. J. and Silas. Nathan Curry has one daughter living in the township,—

Mrs. G. W. Templeton. James Curry, brother of John and Nathan, settled on section 2 in 1833, where he lived a short time, and then moved to Coles county, where he resided until his death. Four of his children still reside here: J. W., Wm. J., Nathan, and Mrs. James Storm.

William Morgan, from Kentucky, settled here on section 18 in about 1831. He was a blacksmith, and the first man here that could do any blacksmith work; consequently he was quite an acquisition to the neighborhood. He was also a wood-worker, and was considered by the early settlers a good workman in both his trades. About ten years ago he sold out and moved to Kansas.

Free Sexson, a native of Virginia, settled on section 7, where his son, Perry Sexson, now lives. He resided there until his death, about thirty-eight years ago. He was run away with by a horse, thrown from a sleigh, and received injuries from which he died. He left a widow, who still survives him, and a family of eleven children. Ten are still living, eight of whom now reside in Ash Grove, viz.: M. F. Perry, Wm. A., Mrs. John Abercrombie, Mrs. George M. Rankin, Mrs. Isaac R. Baker, Mrs. Wm. E. Blackburn, and Mrs. Eli P. Bennett. The two in Arkansas are Green B. and Joel C.

Joseph Blythe, a native of Tennessee, settled on section 33 in 1833. He was among the first settlers in the south part of the township. He now lives on section 3, where he moved in 1841. Other early settlers in the south part of the township were William McDaniel and John and William Rose.

David L. Storm located on section twenty-two (where H. C. Storm now lives) about 1834.

Jacob Tressler, a German from Ohio, bought the John Frazer place in 1836. His son, V. Tressler, now owns the place. For a number of years Jacob Tressler kept a tavern here to accommodate the travelers on the State road.

Cochran's Grove post-office was established in 1831 or '32, and John Price was the first post-master, the office being at his house. The mail was then carried from Paris to Vandalia via Shelbyville. James Poe and Jesse Evans kept the office for a number of years. The last post-master at the Grove was James Cochran. He kept the office for fifteen years. When the railroad was built and Windsor established, the office was taken to that point with J. B. Bruce as post-master. Cochran's Grove post-office was quite a distributing office. The following offices in this part of the county received their mail from this point: Hood, Sand Creek, Whitley's Point and Big Spring. Hood post-office was in the southern part of this township, established about 1854 with Aaron Hood as post-master. The railroad killed the Hood office, and it was discontinued at the same time the Cochran's Grove office was. This township has only about two miles of railroad in the north-west corner. The I. & St. L. road passes through sections thirty-one and thirty-two.

Sexson is on the section line between sections fifteen and twenty-two. They have a post-office here, established in 1877, a general store by Phillip Lutz, who is also post-master, a blacksmith and wagon shop by S. H. Kirkpatrick. The town house is here, and was built in 1879, a school-house and a few dwellings. This little village was started by Ammerman and Lutz. They first opened a store here and afterwards got a post-office established. The place was named after Morgan F. Sexson, an old and honored citizen who lives near by.

The first school-house built in this township was a log cabin erected in 1833, and was used for several years before any floor was put into it, and this was a puncheon floor. It stood on the south-east corner of section four. Daniel Green, a one-armed man, was the first teacher. The first church was built on section eight by

the Christian denomination in 1840, where the present Christian church now stands. It was a frame building covered and weatherboarded with clap-boards, built by Robert Abercrombie. The Methodist church is in the extreme southern part of the township, on section thirty-three. Hiram Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, preached Mormonism here about 1832 or '33. He preached at the residence of John Price. Other Mormon preachers followed him, and quite a number in this vicinity joined the faith and subsequently sold out their effects and went to Nauvoo, Illinois.

We here relate the Mormon trouble in this township, called the Mormon War by the old settlers; it was occasioned by citizens, mostly from the Wabash Point, that not only objected to the faith, but objected to having its doctrines preached in this part of the country. They raised a mob and went to a meeting being held by the Mormons, at the residence of Allen Weeks. (This occurred in 1836 or '37.) The Mormon preacher was a Rev. Carter. The mob went there with the evident intention of taking Carter out and whipping him, or doing him some other bodily harm, but Carter became apprised of their intention and slipped out of the house bare-headed, and in the darkness of the night got away. The mob had in company a Methodist preacher who was their spokesman. The mob soon dispersed. Afterwards, Younger Green, who was a citizen of the township and a preacher of the Mormon faith, and being present at the disturbance, went before Judge Breeze and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the leading members of the mob, and as it was supposed the mob would resist civil authority, the warrant was placed in the hands of Col. James Vaughan, who was at that time colonel of the militia. He gathered together about one hundred men and marched to where the mob was collected, in a grove of timber, near where T. J. Curry now lives. Upon the sight of the militiamen, the mob immediately showed fight and a disposition not to be tampered with, as the mob was fully seventy-five strong and well armed. Col. Vaughan detailed three men to go and inform them that if they did not surrender immediately, he would march upon them and take them by force.

The mob received the three men according to the rules of war, and sent word back to Col. Vaughan that they would all die right there before they would surrender or allow the warrant to be

served upon them in that way; that they were willing for any constable to serve the papers, and they would appear before any justice of the peace. Col. Vaughan then rode in front of his men and said, I will take them in short order if a majority of this company is willing. All who are in favor of marching against this mob who defy the laws of Illinois, march to the front ten paces. After a short silence two men marched out, and the balance stood stock still and laughed. The colonel was so disgusted he handed the warrant to a constable in the company and told him to serve the papers the best he could, and the colonel then turned his horse about and rode off in a gallop, leaving his company of brave men to disband, or do as they liked. The constable soon after served the warrant, and mob and militiamen got together, procured some whisky, and had an old-fashioned time; and here the matter dropped, as no one ever appeared against the mob on trial.

The first marriage in the county took place in this township on May 3, 1827. John Cochran and Sally Batemen were the contracting parties.

LAND ENTRIES, T. 11, R. 6 E.

Oct. 21, 1829.	William Price,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$,	sec. 8, 80 acres.
" "	John Price,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$,	sec. 7, 80 "
Mar. 11, 1830.	John Frazer,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$,	sec. 7, 80 "
June 19, "	John Price,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$,	sec. 8, 80 "

T. 12, R. 6 E.

Nov. 16, 1832.	Nathan Curry,	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$,	sec. 34, 40 acres.
Oct. 28, 1833.	Jas. F. Smith,	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$,	sec. 34, 40 "
June 16, 1834.	Hiram Langston,	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$,	sec. 36, 40 "
Feb. 24, 1836.	Hiram Langston,	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$,	sec. 35, 40 "
June 6, 1836.	Elliot Crockett,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$,	sec. 36, 80 "

SUPERVISORS.

Wm. B. Bennett elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861. James Storm elected in 1862, re-elected in 1863-4-5-6. J. H. Brockin elected in 1867, re-elected in 1868. N. Curry elected in 1869, re-elected in 1870. M. F. Sexson elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872. W. B. Bennett elected in 1873, re-elected in 1874. W. Storm elected in 1875. W. Shaw elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877. J. H. Brockin, elected in 1878. G. W. Cross elected in 1879 and 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. ALLEN GASKILL.

This gentleman was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 20th, 1819. His parents, John Gaskill and Mary Taylor, were natives of England, and settled in Ohio in 1816. His father died when Mr. Gaskill was ten years of age. He attended the common schools for only a few months, but, after reaching manhood, studied by himself, acquired a substantial English education, and for four years taught school. On the 12th of February, 1839, when in his twenty-first year he married Harriet Everhart, a native of Harrison

county, Ohio. He learned the carriage-making trade, which he carried on at Port Washington for a number of years. He had become connected with the Methodist church under the preaching of the Rev. William Swayzie, in the year 1834. In 1844, he was licensed to preach as a local minister. In 1851, he joined the North Ohio conference in which he was a traveling minister two years, after which he located. The first year of the war of the rebellion he volunteered (on the 24th of August, 1861) in Co. C. Fifty-first regiment, Ohio Infantry. On the organization of the company he

was elected first lieutenant, and was promoted to be captain in March, 1862. His regiment was in the Army of the Cumberland, and its first Colonel was Stanley Matthews. On account of failing health he resigned and came home December 26th, 1862. In 1863 he removed to Shelby county, purchasing the farm on which he now resides. His older daughter, Mary J., is now the wife of the Rev. G. W. Fisher, a Presbyterian minister at Trenton, Clinton county. The younger, Drusilla A., married W. C. Kennedy, of Ash Grove township. He has taken an active interest in the Methodist church. The society in Ash Grove township known as the "Gaskill church" was built up under his supervision. In 1865 he was a traveling minister on the Windsor circuit. He was originally an anti slavery man, and was called an abolitionist in the days when that term was a synonym of unpopularity. His first vote for President was cast for Harrison in 1840. He was a whig as long as that party lasted, and then became a republican, and voted, in 1856, for Fremont, the first republican presidential candidate. Since 1876 he has been an active supporter of the principles of the National Green-back party.

HARRISON MESSER, (DECEASED)

HARRISON MESSER, who died at Shelbyville, February ninth, 1864, was one of the prominent residents of Shelby county. He was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August the twenty-third, 1816. His father, Amos Messer, was a native of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and his mother, Sarah Colby, of Hopkinton, Merrimac county. When he was about ten years old, his parents moved with the family to Canada, and resided for some time at Dunham Flats near Montreal. On the breaking out of the cholera in Canada, the family moved to Nashua, New Hampshire. Mr. Messer shortly after went to Concord, where without capital he began the arduous battle of life on his own account, entering into the transportation business. Railroads were not then in existence, and the business of transporting goods required many men and much capital. He bought some horses on credit, was successful, and gradually increased his business till it assumed large proportions. Stage lines then traversed the different sections of New Hampshire, and he went largely into this business, having sometimes as many as a hundred horses on the road. On the twenty-fifth of November, 1840, he married Mary Boynton, who was born at Merritt's Bridge (now Laconia), New Hampshire. As soon as the stage lines began to be supplanted by railroads, he turned his attention to railroad construction, in which he was engaged the remainder of his life. In 1848, he began work on a contract on the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad, of which he built upwards of twenty miles. In the fall of 1850, he transferred his operations to the state of New York. He constructed part of the New York and Erie railroad; finished the Jefferson and Canandaigua road; and built a part of the Buffalo, Corning and New York railroad. He also built part of a road running from Cleveland to Toledo in the state of Ohio. In company with other gentlemen he secured a contract for masonry of the bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati, but the work was relinquished on account of funds not being furnished. In the spring of 1853, he began work on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, (now the Indianapolis and St. Louis) railroad. On this road he held the position of manager and sub-contractor, and was engaged in building several miles of the line. In company with some other gentlemen he laid out Mattoon and other towns along the road. After the road was built, he was connected with it as fuel agent till 1860. The latter year he went to Missouri, and was interested in building a railroad in Platte county, but was obliged to abandon the work on the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In 1864, he was at work on a contract

for making the fills and grades on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad at Shelbyville, and while attempting to get on a freight train to return home, his death resulted from an accident on the ninth of February, 1864. His widow afterward carried out the contract and completed the work. Mr. Messer was a man of iron constitution, and during his life performed an immense amount of hard labor. He was extremely energetic, and to this quality was owing the great part of his success. He always had an object in view, and never rested short of its accomplishment. He was ambitious and hopeful, and never gave way to discouragement. While others were mourning over disaster, he went to work to repair them and arrange his plans for a more successful attempt in the future. He belonged to the class of self-made men. He quit school at fourteen, and his subsequent education was obtained by his acquaintance with the business affairs of life. He was brought in contact with all classes of men, and held his own by his natural shrewdness of mind and his excellent judgment of human nature. He was in early life a whig and afterward became a democrat. He brought his family from New Hampshire in 1859 to Mattoon, which was their home till 1861, when he moved on the farm, north-east of Windsor. A short time before his death he began the erection of a large and commodious dwelling. He owned fourteen hundred acres of land at this place, beside a large tract in Missouri. He left three children: Mary Hellen, wife of Ellis Baldwin; Belle, who married J. B. Brisbin and Amos H. Messer.

JOSEPH BLYTHE

Was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, March 25th, 1814. Both his father and grandfather were named Thomas Blythe. The latter moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in the early settlement of the state, first locating in Bedford and afterward in Lincoln county. Mr. Blythe's mother, Phoebe Dawdy, was a daughter of Howell Dawdy, who lived in New Jersey and served in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch was the third of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity. His father died when he was fifteen. His educational advantages were confined to the old subscription-schools, held in log school-houses with puncheon floors and their only furniture split-log benches. He secured a good education, afterward improved by experience with business affairs. August 4th, 1831, he married Sarah Crockett, daughter of William Crockett, and niece of the celebrated David Crockett, famed for his skill, as a huntsman and his daring adventures in the early annals of Tennessee. In 1833, Mr. Blythe emigrated to Illinois and settled in the southern part of the present Ash Grove township. The settlements in the county were then few in number. After living five years on Congress land he made an entry. In the spring of 1841, he sold his farm at three dollars an acre, and bought eighty acres, where he now lives, at eight dollars an acre. His farm now consists of three hundred and thirty-six acres. His first wife having died on the seventh of September, 1854, he was married on the following 18th of December to Mary Ann Crockett, sister to his first wife. She was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, on the 25th of November, 1819. He has six children:—Angeline, now the wife of William Webb, of Iowa; Susan, who married David Hall, of Windsor; William T., connected with the signal corps of the United States army and now in Texas; Sarah, who married Timothy Small of Richland township; and Ruth and Alfred, who still reside at home. He has always been a democrat from the time he voted for Van Buren in 1836. He has taken an active interest in public affairs. He was first elected justice of the peace in 1837, and was the first person elected to that office after the formation of Wabash precinct, which then embraced the present Big Spring and Ash Grove townships. He was twice re-elected to the same office.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township is bounded on the south by Effingham county, north by Richland township, east by Big Spring, and on the west by Holland. It contains fifty-four sections. It is drained by Jordan, Wolf, Rattlesnake and Hog creeks and their affluents. The township is strictly prairie—only slightly timbered in the north-west and south-east corners, with a grove on Brush creek, section thirty, and two small groves on Wolf creek. In consequence, it was only sparsely settled until a comparatively late date. At the opening of the year (1845), the township was very little settled; indeed, it could hardly be said to be settled at all. At that time the most hopeful of the old settlers only dared to think that the country would ever be settled, except along the timber edges. There were several reasons for their belief at that time. The prairie grass grew thick and very high, and its roots were tough; and, there being no roads or ditches through the country, the most of this land was wet the whole year. It was, therefore, an impossibility for the first settlers to break this prairie, even where the land would drain. The early residents of the country hardly ever possessed more than one team. The plow they used would now be considered a curiosity—it had a strip of iron for a shear, attached to a wooden mould-board, and with this kind of an implement they could manage to plow a little where a clearing had been made in the timber.

The first settler that we have any account of here was David Keller; he came from Indiana, and located on the north side of Rattlesnake creek, on section thirteen, about 1835. The first land he entered here was forty acres S. E. quarter of the N. W. quarter, section thirteen, town nine, range five, in April, 1840.

The first land entered in the township was the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirty, town ten, range five—forty-one acres, by George W. Reams, Sept. 5, 1836.

The next entry was by William Leach, of forty acres, in section five, south-east quarter of the north-east quarter, same town, in May, 1837.

November of the same year, George Rouse entered the forty north of the Leach forty.

Thomas McKibbin made the fifth entry of forty acres, north-east quarter of the north west quarter, section twelve, town nine, range five, Feb., 1842. Three years later, he made the next entry, entering the west eighty in the same quarter.

Preston Ramsey and John Cregger were early settlers in the south-east part of the township.

Paul Daniel, now living here, is one of the old residents of the

county; his father, Nathan Daniel, came to Big Spring township in 1831.

William S. Colston, a native of England, settled at the head of Rattlesnake creek, section fourteen, about 1845—place now owned by J. Shelton. Colston afterwards settled on the mound on section eleven, in 1853—the place is now owned by E. Deal.

Other early settlers in this part of the township are—Jesse Shelton, John Brown, and Squire Hutchins. Jesse Welton, a native of Virginia, but from Franklin county, Ohio, here bought a "squatter's" improvement in 1840, on sec. seven, north of Richland creek; he moved on this tract in October, 1842. The following November he took sick and died. He left a family of six children, three of whom now live in the county, viz.:—John Welton, Mrs. Lucinda Reed, and Mrs. Mary Miller.

F. Shumard and — Lilly were the first settlers in the vicinity of Stewardson. They began improvements here in 1855. Shumard settled the west half of section three, and Lilly located on section thirty-three.

M. B. Williams was the first settler on the head of Brush creek. His father, J. B. Williams, improved a place east of Mode, in 1839. He was from Ohio. Here M. B. Williams settled, where he now lives, in the summer of 1856. At that time there were no settlements within two and a-half or three miles. He raised the first two crops before fencing his farm. After that time stock became troublesome, and he fenced his place in 1858.

Josiah Huffer settled in the edge of the timber, south side of Brush creek, on section 30, in 1852 or '53.

J. J. Elam located where he now lives, on section 25, in 1860. Nathan Elam, his father, came to the county in 1834, from Maury county, Tennessee, and for a time lived near Shelbyville. In 1845 he moved to Big Spring township, where he died in 1864.

Dead Man's Grove, on Wolf creek, section 8, in the south part of the township, received its name from the following circumstances: About forty-two years ago the skeleton of a man was found on the east side of the grove, a short distance south of Wolf creek. The man had undoubtedly been killed for the purpose of robbing him; for when found by a party of hunters, a hole in the skull showed where the bullet had done its deadly work. His clothes were intact, but the flesh had entirely disappeared from the bones. The coroner's jury, after their examination, buried the remains in a shallow grave near where they were found. The clothes of the murdered man were taken to Shelbyville, and there subsequently identified by his wife, who had come on from Ohio to obtain some trace of her missing husband, who was a man of considerable means, and was traveling through this country with the intention of pur-

chasing land, and at the time of his death had a large amount of money concealed in a belt upon his person. The murderer, or murderers, in their haste ripped open his clothes and secured the belt, but overlooked a wallet containing several dollars in his pants' pocket. The coroner's jury expressed the opinion that the man had been killed in the early part of 1838-9, and his remains were not discovered until the fall of the following year.

The town of Stewardson, situated on the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific railroad, is built on section 34, on nice rolling ground, at the head waters of Wolf creek, and contains a population of about seven hundred. The town was laid off by William Stewardson, jr., January, 1874. At the time Stewardson laid off this town he owned nearly 3,000 acres in the vicinity. Shafer, Turner & Baldwin erected the first business house, and put in a stock of hardware in 1874. The next business house was built by Fagan & Pfluger. They opened with a stock of general merchandize. The same year Jacob Leader erected a hotel, which is now used as a private residence. Knox & Jordan built the same year, and put in a stock of drugs. Knox here kept the first post-office. Noah Hostter built one among the first houses; he sold furniture, and was the first undertaker in Stewardson. His house stood in the south-west part of the town. Jacob Leader put up a livery stable in 1874.

J. D. Wilson kept the first livery stable, in 1876, which is still in operation. The flouring mill was erected in 1874, by Stewardson, Wilhelm & Douthit, now operated by John Frankboner. The mill has two run of burrs, and does a good business. The town built up rapidly in the years 1874, '75, '76, and buildings are still being erected annually. There are two church buildings, Baptist and Methodist, and a graded school in the place. The inhabitants are a live, active and enterprising people. The professions and business houses are represented as follows:

Physicians.—R. T. Worley, J. W. Knox, F. L. Ingram, B. B. Bacon.

Attorney.—W. B. Townsend.

Dry Goods and General Merchandize.—Tull & Hoesen, York & Mautz, H. R. & L. H. Keller.

Dry Goods and Groceries.—H. H. Wolf.

Druggists.—J. W. Knox, who is also postmaster, and T. N. Robinson.

Stewardson Enterprise.—by A. M. Anderson.

Lumber Dealers.—Moberly, Smyser & Tull.

Grain Dealers.—Gould & Voris.

Groceries.—H. C. Snyder, York & Mautz.

Hardware and Farm Machinery.—Grayham & Co., Walker & Wilkinson.

General Store.—R. B. Miller & Son.

Baker and Restaurant.—Charles Moldenkee.

Sadler and Harness Makers.—E. E. Barnes & Co., Jacob Hebel.

Furniture and Undertaker. F. X. Gress.

Milliner.—Mrs. E. Boggs.

Hotel.—Mrs. Compton.

Livery.—Edward Westenhaver.

Saloon.—Joel Shelton, Barnett & Beamer.

Butcher Shop.—J. F. Kull, Wilson & Conroy.

Barber.—John Dearing.

Shoemaker.—John Richards.

Blacksmith Shops.—George Zolman, Smith & Graybill.

Wagon Maker.—Henry Duensing.

Benevolent Societies.—Sigel Lodge,* No. 541, A. F. and A. M., chartered by Grand Lodge of State, in 1867. Had its first meeting November 6th, 1867; with the following charter officers:

J. J. Carey, W. M.
Isaac Perkins, S. W.
J. Williamson, J. W.
Arch. Shelton, Treas.
F. J. Niswanger, Sec.
J. C. Cleveland, S. D.
D. W. Davis, J. D.
J. McKenzie, Tyler.

This Lodge was organized at Sigel, where its meetings were held, until June 16th, 1875, when it was removed to Stewardson. The present officers are—

T. P. Mautz, W. M.
William Graybill, S. W.
H. H. York, J. W.
R. T. Worley, Treas.
C. C. Wilson, Sec.
H. R. Keller, J. D.
J. D. Wilson, S. D.
O. D. Miller, Tyler.
Present membership, twenty-five.

HERBORN

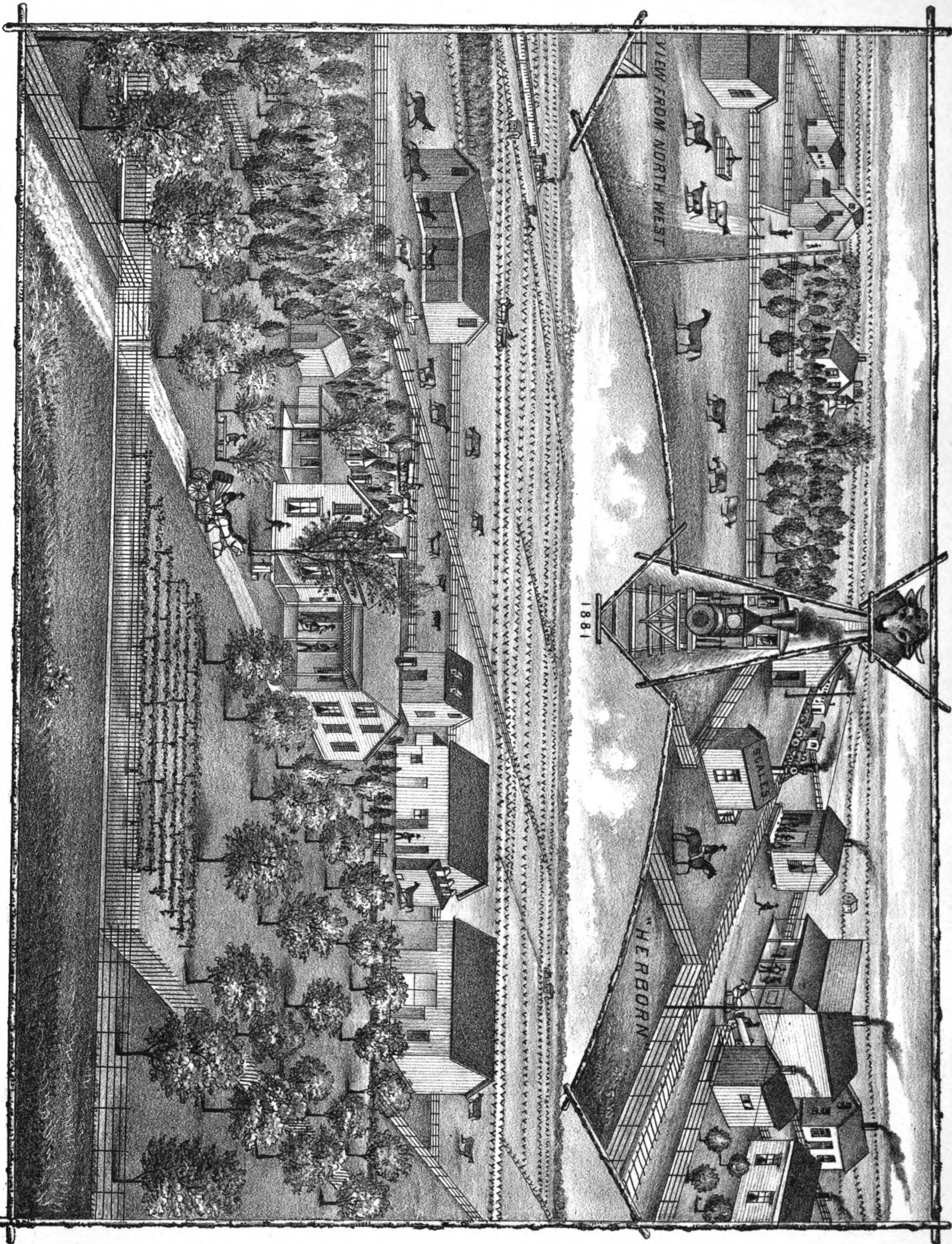
Is on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad, located on section twenty-two. When the railroad was built through the township, the company put in a switch here in compensation to Mr. H. W. Rincker for the right of way through his farm. Mr. Rincker built here a depot, and grain ware-house, blacksmith shop, and one dwelling. T. J. Cantwell has a general store here, and is deputy post-master. F. M. Dannelley is the blacksmith; Mr. Cantwell buys grain also. Mr. Rincker is one of the prominent German farmers in this part of the county. The first Germans to settle in the township were John Rosin, William Wangaline, G. Boldt, John Kuster, J. Kassang, and C. Casting; they came in 1862. The village of Herborn is situated in the midst of a rich and fertile district of country, and bids fair to become quite a town.

Supervisors.—The following gentlemen have represented *Prairie* in the Board of Supervisors:

Wm. Manning, elected in 1860, re-elected in 1861; John Welton, elected in 1862, and by re-election, served until 1867; H. W. Rincker was elected in the spring of 1867; J. W. Homrighouse, elected in 1868, and by re-election, served until 1874; A. Shelton, elected in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877; J. D. Wilson, elected in 1878, re-elected in 1879 and 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Prairie comprises within its boundaries some of the richest and most fertile lands in the county. It is peopled by a thrifty, energetic and moral class of citizens. There may be seen many very well improved farms; prominent among which are those of H. W. Rincker, Lafayette Fisk, and Samuel Bailey,—handsome views of which are shown elsewhere in this work. Among the old residents of Shelby county now living in *Prairie*, is R. B. Miller, a native of Virginia, who came to the county in 1825, and Joel J. Elam, of Williamson county, Tennessee, came to this county in 1834.

* We are indebted to the Secretary for the data concerning this Lodge.



GRAIN FARM & RES. OF W. H. RINCKER SEC. 23, PRAIRIE T. P. (10) R. 5, SHELBY CO. ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



John W. Homrighous

FEW men in the county deserve special notice in a work of this character more than Mr. Homrighous. He is one of the wealthy and prominent farmers and stock raisers in this section of the country. Apart from those considerations, he is a man who occupies a high position in the estimation of the general public and those with whom he comes in contact in the way of business or social enjoyment. The ancestors of the family were German. His grandfather was born in Germany. He emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Ohio, at a date very early in the history of that state. He married Hannah Alspach. Both he and his wife died in Fairfield county, in the latter-named state. By this marriage there were four sons and two daughters. John Homrighous, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1811, and is yet a resident of the same neighborhood where he was born and raised. In early life he learned the trade of cabinet maker and undertaker, and has con-

tinued that business from that time to the present. In the service of undertaker and handling the dead, and in assisting to perform the last sad rites over the departed, he can exclaim with the sexton of old :

"I have gathered them in, both man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy.
I have builded the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial-ground.
Come they strangers or come they kin,
I gather them in, I gather them in."

He married Magdalene Wagoner, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. Her family emigrated originally from Pennsylvania to Ohio. She is yet living, and shares the joys and sorrows of her husband in Royalton, Fairfield county, Ohio. By this marriage there are five children, all living. John W., the subject of this biography, is the eldest of the children. He was born in the town of Royalton,

Fairfield county, Ohio, June 15th, 1834. He received a good English education in the public schools of his native state, which has been much improved in later years by habits of close observation and extensive reading. He worked in his father's shop until his seventeenth year, but he had no taste or inclination for mechanism, and much preferred out door work upon a farm. So strong were his tendencies towards a farmer's life, that he induced his father to purchase a farm, and give him the opportunity of working on it. His father consented, purchased a farm, and John went to work on it, and continued farming for his father until his twenty-fourth year. He then got married, and commenced farming for himself, and continued for two years. Land being high in his state, he concluded to come west to Illinois, where it was cheaper. In October, 1860, he came to Shelby county, and stopped during the following winter with his brother in Holland township. In the following spring he leased a half section in section 30, town 10, range 5, and continued a renter for three years, when he purchased the land, and there he has made his residence, and lived to the present time. He has added to his original purchase until he now has a large body of land, all well improved and under cultivation. When he purchased it was slightly improved. The large and commodious brick dwelling-house and outhouses which ornament the farm have been built by him since he has come into possession of the property. The dwelling-house is erected on a mound, and the land recedes in all directions, and from this eminence he has a commanding view of the country for miles around.

On the 31st of December, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Reber, of Fairfield county, Ohio. She was born and raised in that county. By this marriage there have been nine children, eight of whom are still living—three sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet beneath the roof-tree. Their names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Charles, Rachel, wife of O. D. Miller of Stewardson, Illinois; Reber, Jeanie, Carrie, Hattie, Lucy, and Clay Homrighous.

Both he and his excellent wife are devout members of the M. E. church. In the matter of politics, Mr. Homrighous was formerly a democrat. He voted that ticket from 1856 until 1876, when he joined the National Greenback party and voted for Peter Cooper. In 1880 he cast his vote for General Weaver, and remains a convert, and believes in the principles as enunciated in the platforms of that political organization. In the spring of 1868 he was elected to represent his township in the Board of Supervisors, and was re-elected four times, and served until the spring of 1874. During his occupancy of the office, the bond in aid of the Chicago and Paducah Railroad was voted and issued in compliance with the demands of the people of the township. For thus obeying the will of the people, whose servant he was, he was subsequently censured. Alas! how fickle is public opinion. Upon the subject of temperance he is an advocate of the cause, and is a positive and emphatic temperance man. In his home and abroad Mr. Homrighous is a hospitable and honorable gentleman, and is as widely respected as is the circle of his acquaintance.

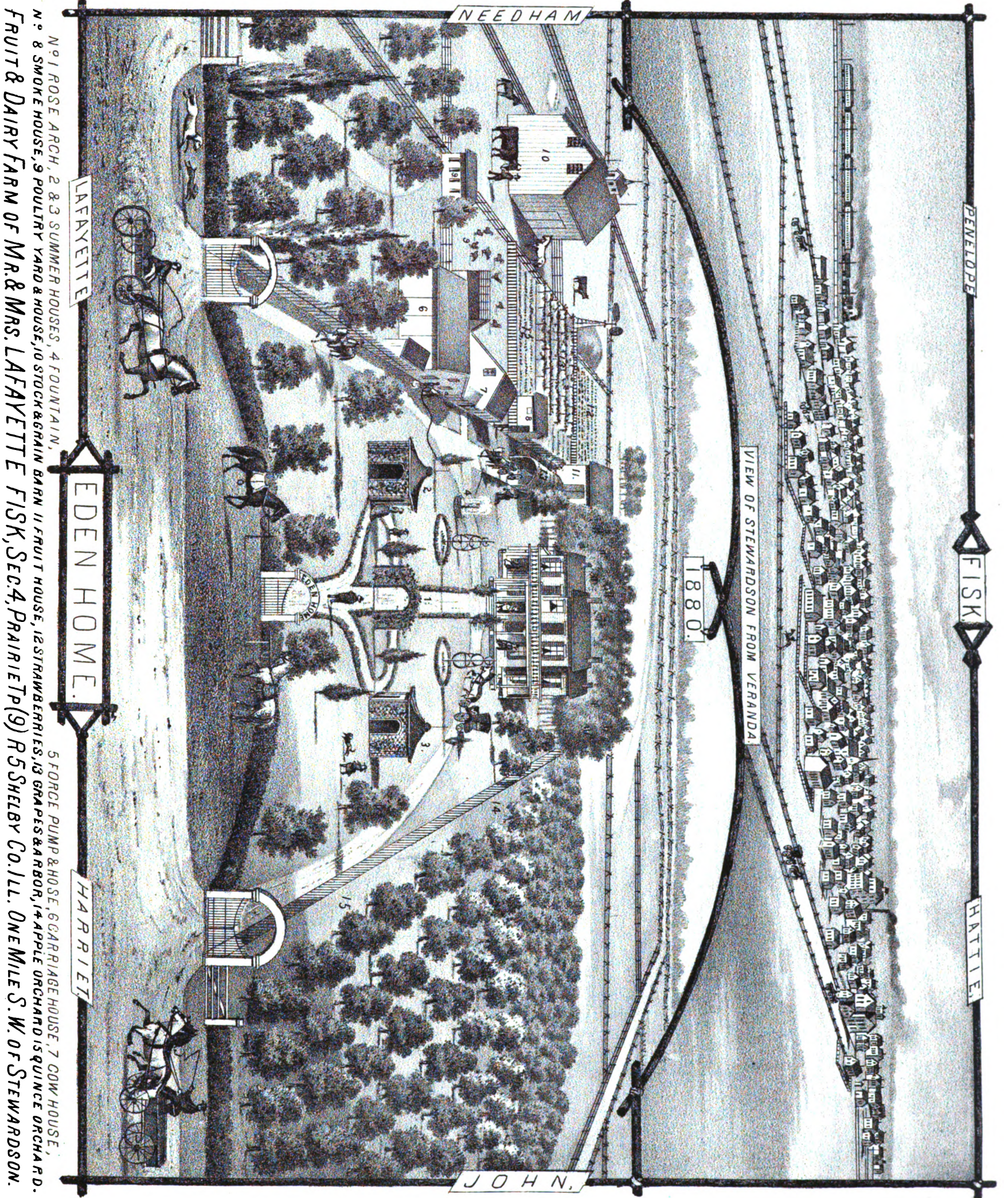
J. D. WILSON.

AMONG the active business men of the town of Stewardson, is the subject of this biographical sketch. He was born in the city of New York, February 15, 1849. His parents, James B. and Delia Wilson, were born in King's county, Ireland; they emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in New York city, and remained there until 1858, when they removed to Logan county, Ohio, and continued residents of that state until October, 1864, when they came

to Shelby county, Illinois, and located at Moawequa, and in the following year removed to Prairie township, and there remained until the death of Mr. Wilson, which took place December 16, 1878. The subject of this sketch is the next to the eldest in a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom survived the father. He passed his youth at work upon the farm, and in the winter months attending the public schools, and therein received a good English education. He remained beneath the parental roof until 1865, when he went to work on the farm of William Stewardson, a leading and prominent agriculturalist and stock-raiser of this county. He took charge of his stock, and remained in his employ until 1874, when he came to the town of Stewardson and erected a stable, and engaged in the livery trade, in which he continued for several years, and then went into the hardware and agricultural implement trade and grain business, in which he was engaged until the 1st of October, 1880, when he sold out and retired from business. On the 3d of September, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Belle Curry, a native of Shelby county, Ill. This union has been blessed by two children, both daughters, named Ethel and Bertie Wilson. He is a respected member of the order of A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Sigel Lodge No. 541. He comes from a democratic family, and has been a member of that political organization since attaining his majority. In 1877 he was appointed to represent his township in the board of supervisors and fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arch. Shelton, who resigned to accept the office of county treasurer. In 1878 he was elected to the same position, and in 1879 and 1880 was re-elected, and at present is serving his township in that capacity. In the county board he is regarded as a worthy and efficient supervisor, looking carefully after the interests of his constituents and the interests of the entire county. In his manners and address he is a pleasant and affable gentleman, possessed of fine social qualities, and universally liked by all with whom he comes in contact. He is a good business man with methodical habits, and possesses the confidence of his friends and those who know him.

J. J. KNOX, M. D.

THE family of Knoxs on both the paternal and maternal sides is of Scotch ancestry. John S. Knox, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Allegheny county, Pa. He removed to Ohio, and there followed the profession of surveying and teaching. He settled in Clinton county, and remained there until his death. He contracted disease while surveying in the miasmatic swamps, with which that county was infested at an early day. In many respects he was a remarkable man, possessed of a mind of unusual vigor and force. Although of a limited education, he was a fine mathematician and a most accomplished penman. He married Sophronia Knox, who was born in Rockbridge county, Va. By this marriage there were two children. J. W. Knox is the oldest. At the age of four years his father died, and some years after his mother married again. At the age of eleven years he left home, determined to make his way in the world. Possessed of a self-reliant spirit which is characteristic of the American youth, particularly Western boys, he went to work earning his own livelihood, and as he grew in age saw the necessity of an education, and made arrangements to enter school and become better informed in the rudimentary principles. This he succeeded in doing. At the age of twenty-one years, he determined to become a physician, and with this idea in view commenced the study by reading the text-books upon medicine. He afterwards drifted to Iowa, and there



NO. 1 ROSE ARCH, 2 & 3 SUMMER HOUSES, 4 FOUNTAIN,
N. 8 SMOKE HOUSE, 9 POULTRY YARD & HOUSE, 10 STOCK & GRAIN BARN 11 FRUIT HOUSE, 12 STRAWBERRIES, 13 GRAPES & ARBOR, 14 APPLE ORCHARD 15 QUINCE ORCHARD.
FRUIT & DAIRY FARM OF MR. & MRS. LAFAYETTE FISK, SEC. 4, PRAIRIE TWP. (9) R. 5 SHELBY CO. ILL. ONE MILE S. W. OF STEWARDSON.

LAFAYETTE

EDEN HOME.

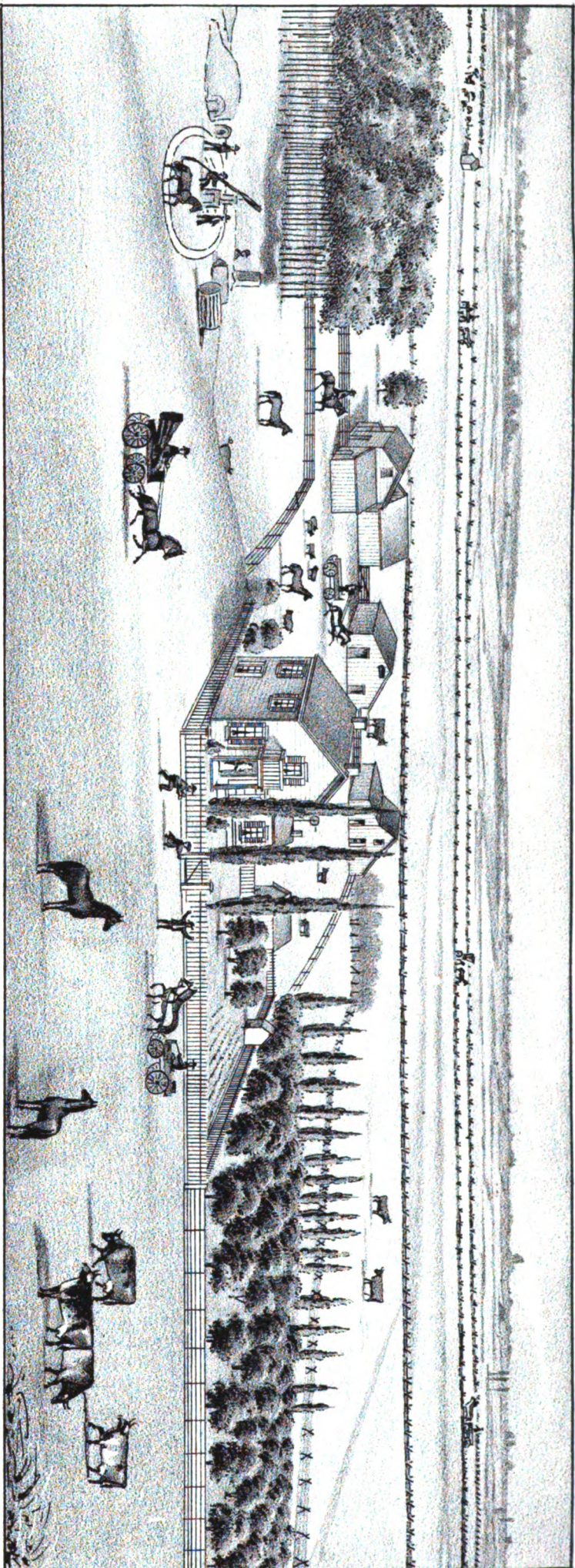
HARRIET

NEEDHAM

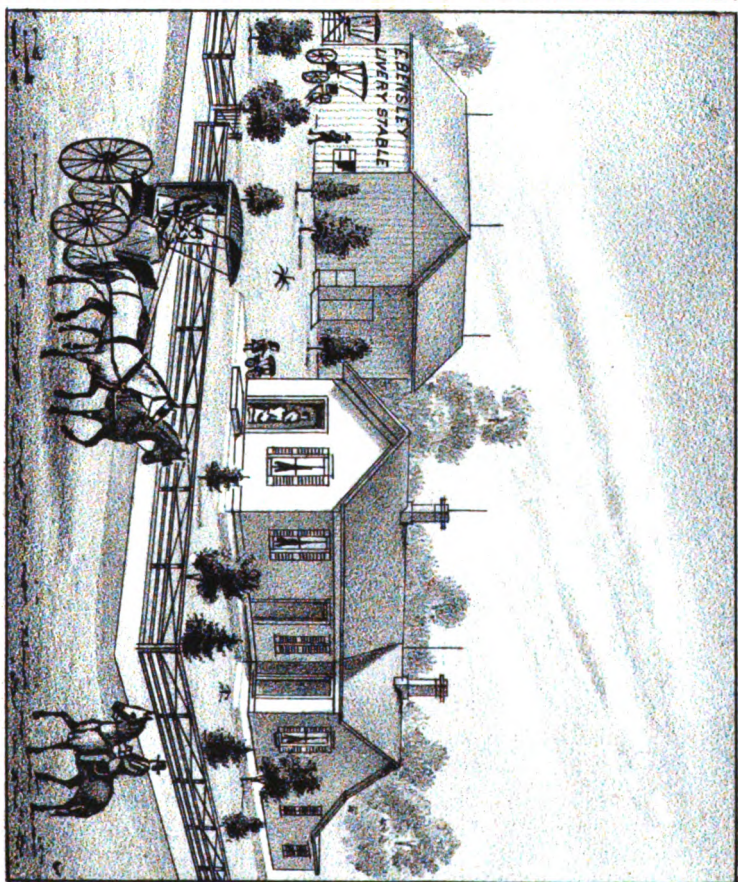
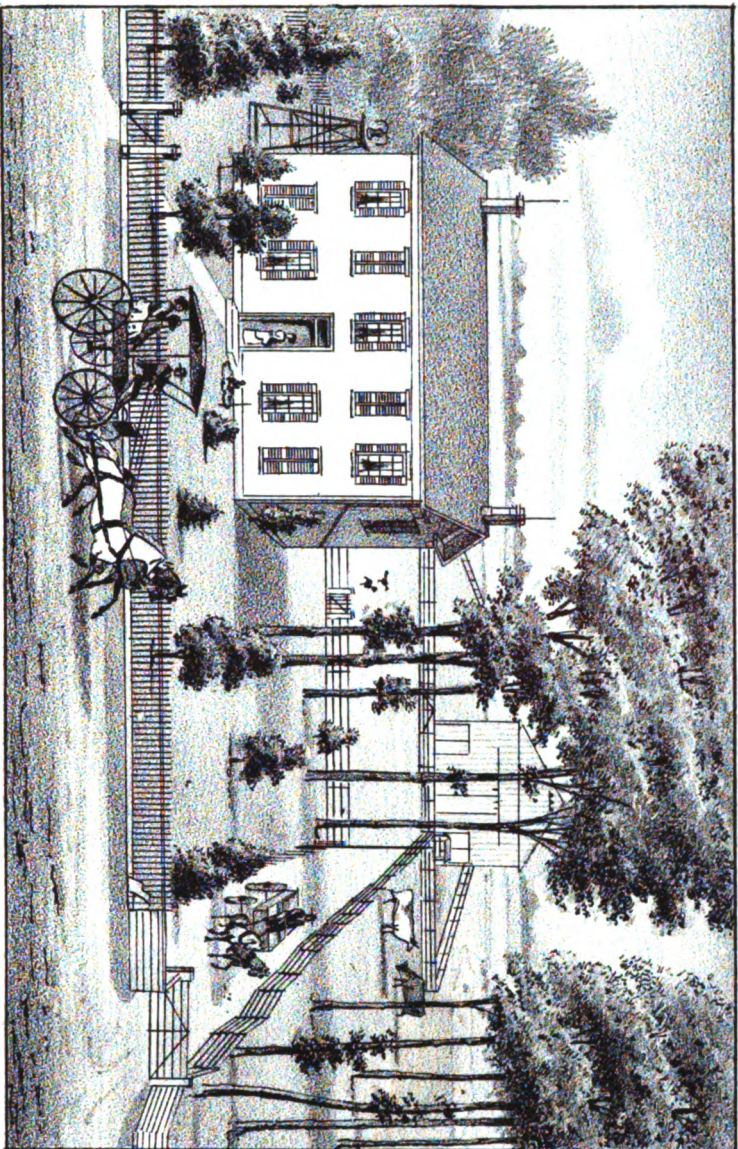
JOHN.

VIEW OF STEWARDSON FROM VERANDA.

1880.



STOCK FARM OF SAMUEL BAILEY SEC. 6, PRAIRIE TP. (9) R. 5, SHELBY CO. ILL.



FARM VIEW.

TOWN RESIDENCE.

FARM AND TOWN RESIDENCE, THE PROPERTY OF MRS. E. BENDSLEY MOAWQUA, SHELBY CO. ILL.

continued his studies under the direction and in the office of Dr. J. C. Shrader, of Linn county. He remained under his tuition for three years, when he commenced the practice in connection with his preceptor, and continued with him until he (Shrader) entered the service in the late rebellion. He then removed to Laurence county, Ill., and remained there for several years, then went to Richland county and stayed for two years. His health failing he went west to Barton county, Mo., and remained there one year, and then came to Shelby county, Ill., landing here in the fall of 1874. He stopped in the county until he could erect a building in the new town of Stewardson, which was then being surveyed and laid out. After the erection of the building, he engaged in the drug trade and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been busily engaged to the present. In the fall of 1873-4 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1874, with the degree of M.D. In the year 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Thrap. She was born in Olney, Ill. Two children have been born to them, both girls, named Carrie and Maud Knox.

Mrs. Knox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Knox is a respected member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he has since casting his first vote been a republican, and may be classed as a stalwart. When he first came to Stewardson he was appointed post-master, and has retained the office until the present.

Dr. Knox has been identified with the material interests of the town since it started, and has contributed much to its progress and prosperity. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and is not bound by old forms, but keeps pace with the new remedies and latest discoveries in materia medica. In his habits he is temperate, in his manners an agreeable and pleasant companion, and in his locality is regarded as an honorable man, and much respected as a citizen.

JOEL J. ELAM.

THE family of Elams are of English descent. Matthew Elam, the father of Joel, was born in Prince Edwards county, Va., in 1790. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Tennessee, and while a resident of that state, served five campaigns in the Indian wars, under General Jackson. He remained in Tennessee until 1834, when he moved his family to Shelbyville, Illinois, and remained there some years, and then moved to what is now known as Cold Spring township, and died there in 1863. He married Nancy O. Jackson, who was remotely connected with the family of Gen. Jackson. She was born in Virginia, in 1799, and died July 24, 1879, in the eightieth year of her age. By this marriage there were seven children that grew to maturity, four of whom are living. Joel J. is the eldest of the family. He was born in Williamson county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1819. He came with his father to Illinois, and has been a resident of this county since October 10, 1834. He is one of the few remaining pioneers that braved the hardships and privations of this western country, that we of the present generation might here live surrounded by all the comforts that a populous and peaceful country gives. During his life he helped to cut down the weeds and dig up the stumps of trees in the public square of Shelbyville. Many years have elapsed since that time. On the 23d of December, 1841, he married Minerva Austin, a native of East Tennessee. She died March 21, 1855. There were four children by this marriage; two of whom died; one in infancy, and Robert J. in his twenty-seventh year. He left one child named Dora Alice. William A. is still at home, and Matthew H. is now a resident of this county, is married and has five children. On the 25th of November, 1860, Mr. Elam married Miss C. P. Porter. She was born in Athens county, Ohio, in 1816, and came to Illinois in 1855, and was living in Neoga, Cumberland county, at the time of her marriage. Politically he was for many years a Democrat but is now an Independent.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



Named in consequence of the richness and fertility of its soil, is one of the finest portions of land in the county. It contains thirty-six sections; the whole of town 11, range 5 east. It is bounded on the north by Windsor; west by Shelbyville; south by Prairie; and on the east by Ash Grove township. Two railroads pass through the township—the I. and St. L., and the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. Its territory is well drained by Richland and Poe creeks. This is one of the early settled localities of the county, and well did the hardy pioneer make choice of a home. The only impediment here in early times was milk-sickness. The most of the township is prairie land,

slightly timbered along the margin of the streams, with a beautiful grove here and there, dotting the landscape on the prairie.

David Elliott was the first to settle here; he came in 1825, from Clay county, in this state, and in the spring of the same year he built his cabin on the west side of Richland creek, cleared out a little patch in the timber, and raised a crop of corn the following summer. In the fall of the same year, 1835, his brother Jacob, who now lives in Holland township, came in and started an improvement, where he lived until 1837, when he moved to where he now resides. David Elliott in early days had a horse mill and still-house, and at that time this place was quite a rendezvous for the settlers. The early Nimrod would often of a morning shoulder his trusty rifle and tell his confiding wife that he must kill a deer,

and as soon as the door was closed he would strike a bee line for the above place, where he would spend the day, and in the evening wend his way homeward and tell his wife the deer were getting scarce. About twenty years ago David Elliott went down into Clay county to buy stock, where he was taken sick and died.

E. Harper, from Indiana, settled near where the town hall now is, in the fall of 1825. He afterward moved to Shelbyville, where he operated a horse mill for a number of years.

Wm. Weger, in the spring of 1826, located in the Richland creek settlement; his oldest son, John, who was a married man, also settled here at the same time. Julia Ann and Jane Weger twins, were born to John and Ann Weger in Richland township, July 4th, 1826. The neighboring Indians made for them a double papoose cradle, which is yet retained in the family. The Weger families only lived in this township about two years, and then moved into the Sand creek settlement, in Okaw. John and James Renshaw, natives of Tennessee, came from Kentucky into the Richland creek settlement in 1826. They brought with them a drove of hogs from White county, Illinois. They started with 150 hogs. The wolves were very troublesome on the route, and caught all the smaller ones, and when they arrived in Richland they had only about 75. The Renshaw brothers walked and drove the hogs into this settlement, and received a warm welcome by the few residents. James Renshaw immediately returned to White county for his family, and John, who was then a single man, remained at the camp they had located, and cut logs for a cabin. He drew the logs together with a single ox that he borrowed of E. Harper. Renshaw soon became tired of the ill provided camp he was stopping at, and took board with Mr. Harper at one dollar per week. Renshaw sold Harper dressed hog meat at \$2.00 per hundred. Renshaw says it was high board at \$1.00 per week, for all they had to eat was boiled corn and pork; and before his arrival, Harper lived wholly upon boiled corn, as he was no hunter, and devoted his entire time to clearing out his place. When James Renshaw returned he brought a team of horses and wagon. They built their cabin on section 22, a short distance east of where the Union church now stands. This cabin was erected in April, 1826. They lived together about two years, when John improved the place where he now resides. James afterwards moved to Shelbyville, and subsequently to Decatur.

John Richardson settled on Section 20, west side of the creek, in 1826 or 1827.

John Cox, Bolen Reems and Obadiah Wade settled on the west side before 1827.

Joseph Robinson improved a place and built a cabin on the east side of the creek about 1827. Kinsey Robinson, his brother, came in 1833.

In 1827, James Rather and his widowed sister, Mrs. Wheat, came into the Richland Creek settlement. Rather only remained about two years, when he returned to Kentucky. Mrs. Wheat afterwards married here and lived in the settlement until her death.

Benjamin Walden and his son Hugh located in the north-west part of the township in 1827. They both raised families and were prominent farmers in the county.

William Childers and David Fortenberry settled in the Richland Creek neighborhood as early as 1828.

George Parks settled the W. R. Sargent place about 1830; he was from Tennessee; he afterwards moved to Texas.

James Poe, a native of Tennessee, settled on the east side of Section 14; he built a cabin a short distance from the present home of C. Carmain, in about 1830. James Poe, Jr., settled in the south-east corner of Section 1, where J. L. B. Turner lived about the same time. Abner Poe married and three years later located

on Section 13, where his son John A. Poe now lives. In 1838, James Poe, senr., moved to Texas, accompanied by two other sons not mentioned above.

A man by the name of Schatteen made an improvement west of Look-out Point, as early as 1830. His wife only lived a short time after coming here; and this was perhaps the first death in the township. Look-out Point is a high elevation of land, and gives a view of fifteen or twenty miles southward over the prairie.

A Mr. Greer settled on the east side of Section 8, and on the west side of Richland Creek, in 1832. He only lived a short time after coming here; his son, James Greer, afterwards moved to Shelbyville township, and subsequently moved to Moultrie county.

LAND ENTRIES.

April 14, 1826, John Richardson, E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, 80 acres; April 24, 1828, Benj. Walden, N. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 5, 82 64.100 acres; March 4, 1829, Benj. Walden, N. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 6, 85 21.100 acres; May 29, 1829, David Elliott, E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 17, 80 acres.

The late George A. Bandy, though not an early settler of this township was, however, one of the leading farmers in Shelby county. He was a native of Breckinridge county, Kentucky, and died suddenly in the latter part of the year 1880. A fine view of his late residence is shown on another page of this work.

H. C. Shallenberger, now a justice of the peace in Strasburg, is one of the old settlers in Shelby county; his father, Henry Shallenberger, settled near Shelbyville in 1836, when H. C. was in his nineteenth year,—he has lived in Strasburg four years.

Samuel Whitlach, a native of Ohio, located on section 29 in 1838. Five of his sons are now farmers in this township.

Tobias Renner, George Rouse, and Abraham Shay, came to the township together, from Ohio, in about 1838.

John Webb, a native of Tennessee, settled on section 13, in 1840. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, where he had two fingers shot off; he was three times married,—his third wife is yet living, and receiving a pension from the government. Mr. Webb often preached in this vicinity. He died at the old place, in 1869, near the age of seventy-eight. His son, B. T. Webb, lives near where his father first settled.

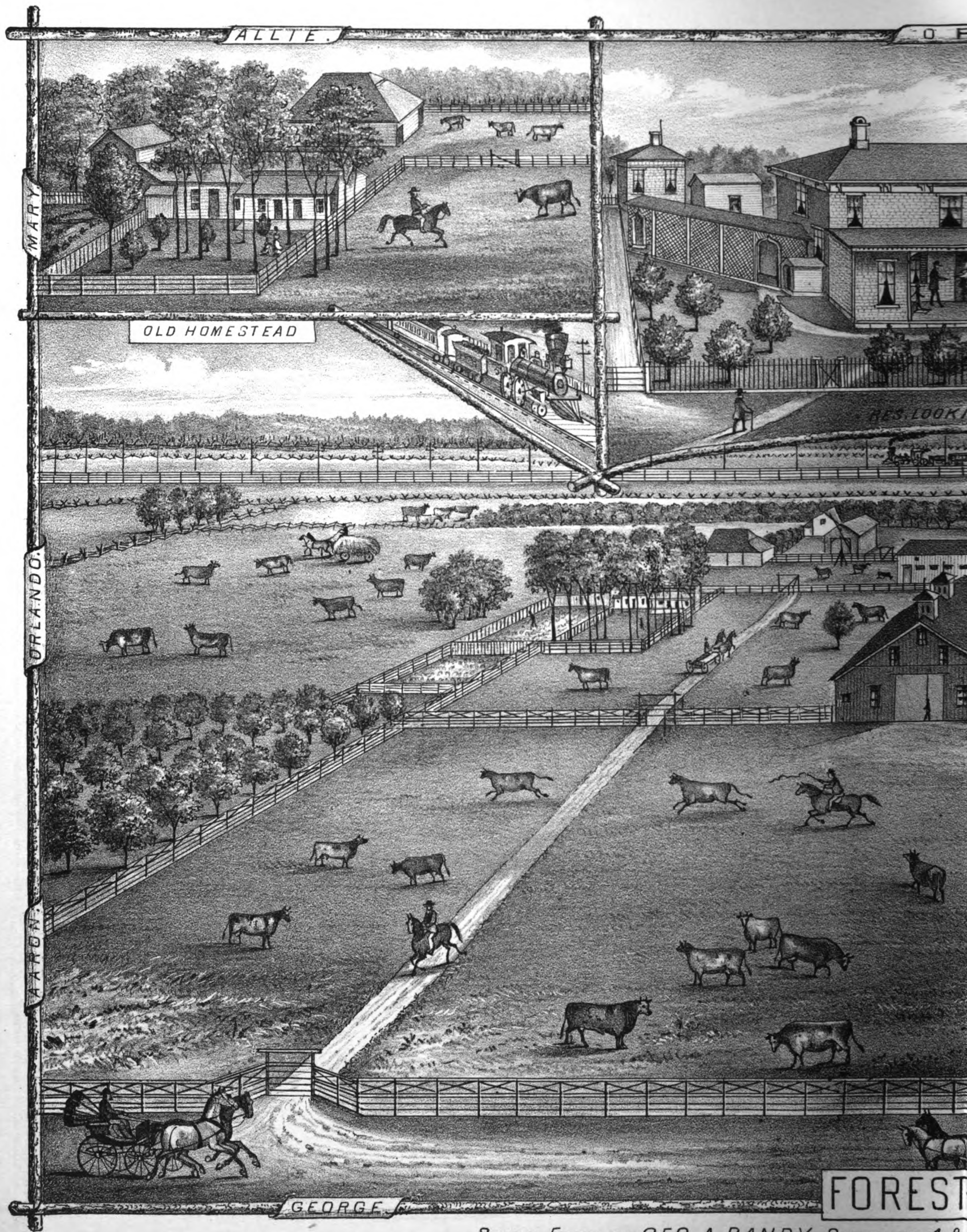
M. C. Richardson, a native of Virginia, came to Shelby county in 1839; he remained only a short time and returned to Ohio, where he was principally raised, and in 1849 he returned and bought land in the south-west part of this township, where he settled permanently, and has since resided. He is generous and hospitable, and whoever talks to him is immediately made to feel at home.

Rev. Robert Rutherford settled where John Kiercher now lives as early as 1840; he sold goods there, operated a carding machine and horse-mill, was also a practicing physician, and frequently preached to his neighbors on Sunday.

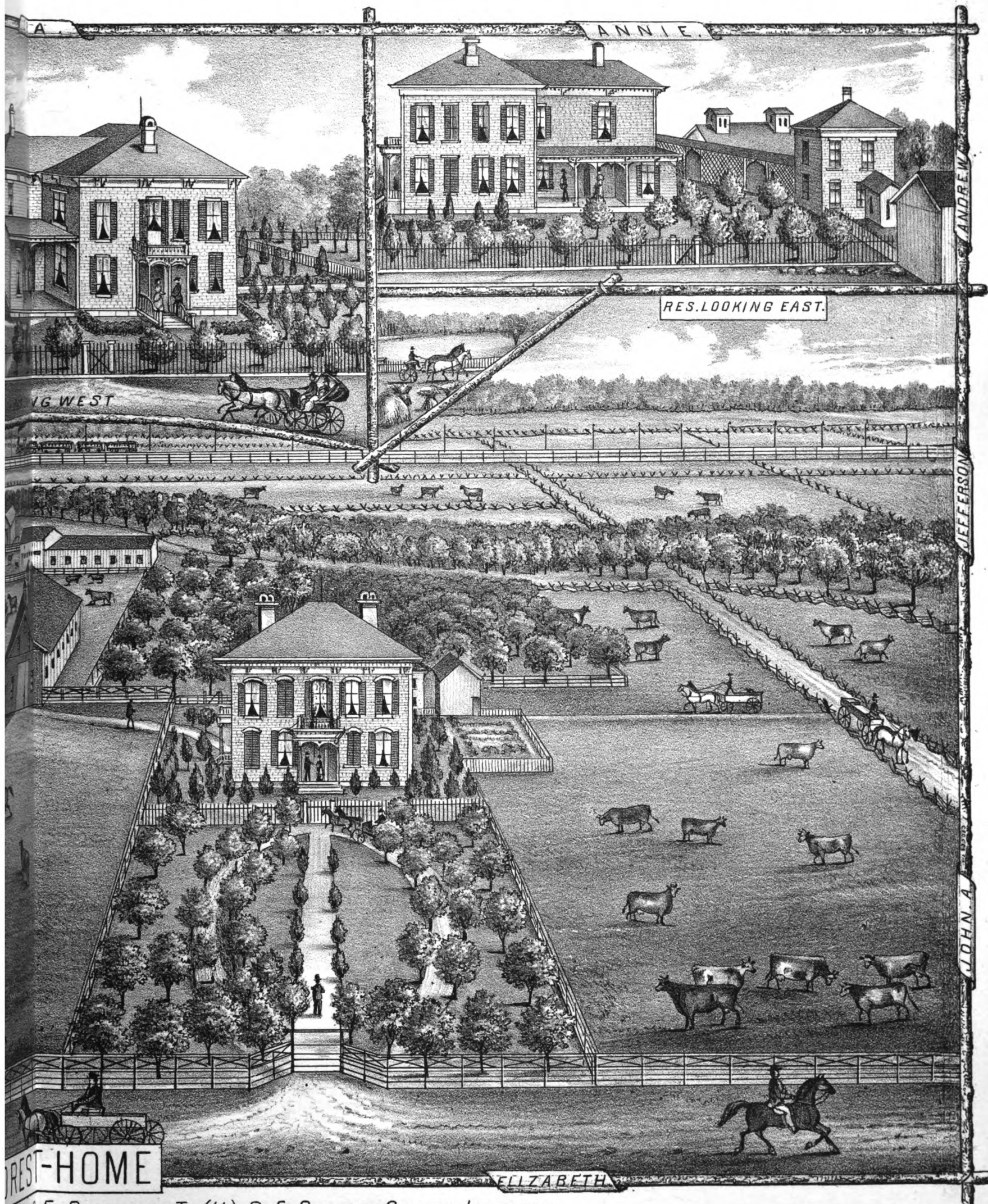
William Stewardson, sr., a native of Westmoreland, England, emigrated to America in 1841, and settled in Ohio; he lived in that State and Indiana four years and then came to Shelby county; he lived in Shelbyville township one year when he bought the farm and settled where his son William Stewardson, jr., now lives, on section 19; he raised a family of seven children. He died at his home, in this township, in 1864.

Other early settlers who deserve mention, are James Duncan, J. L. B. Turner, Isaac Stull, Joseph Smart, and William Robinson.

The south-east part of Richland is principally settled by Germans. The first Germans to locate here were: B. Harves, George Stereng, F. Kull, Charles Ostermier, John Kiercher and P. Kueller.



STOCK FARM OF GEO. A. BANDY SECTIONS 4 & 5



REST-HOME
TIONS 4 & 5, RICHLAND TP, (II) R. 5, SHELBY COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

The first school-house erected in this township was a round hickory log building with greased paper windows, and stood near where the town hall now is. It was put up about 1832, and William Robinson and James Rouse were among the first teachers.

The first preaching was at the house of Joseph Robinson.

The first church was built by the Baptist denomination at Look-out Point. It was a hewed log building, and afterwards used for a school-house.

The *Town Hall* was erected in the fall of 1872, and is used for township business. It stands in the center of the township. The first meeting held in it was April, 1873.

In 1872 Charles Ostermeir put up a store building on section thirty-five, and opened a general stock of goods. Two years later the Chicago & Paducah railroad, now the W., St. L & P. Railroad, was finished through the township, and Ostermeir laid out the town of Strasburg, January, 1874. The first building put up after the town was laid out was Allen's Hotel. Frank Beck was the first post-master. It is a good business point, and is represented in business by the following gentlemen :

Druggist and Postmaster.—J. H. Wiandt.

General Merchandize.—Hamm & Storm, Henry Foster.

Blacksmith Shop.—Wm D. Fink, George Bath.

Wagon Shop.—Richard Raebiger.

Saw Mill.—W. L. Bowen.

Hotel.—R. H. & A. F. Allen.

Grain Dealers.—J. T. Endicott, M. Montgomery.

Physician.—Amos York.

Shoemaker.—William Winkler.

Saloons.—M. J. Laughlin, A. F. Van Rheeden.

Supervisors.—Richland has been ably represented in the Board of Supervisors by the following gentlemen :

Joseph M. Brown, elected in 1860, and by re-election served until the spring of 1866. M. C. Richardson, elected in 1866, re-elected in 1867-8; H. C. Shallenberger, elected in 1869, re-elected in 1870-71; N. C. Turner elected in 1872; J. F. Poe, elected in 1873, re-elected in 1874; J. L. B. Turner, elected in 1875; S. Caskey, elected in 1876, re-elected in 1877; M. Kercher, elected in 1878; C. Carman, elected in 1879; J. J. Wilson, elected in 1880. and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REZIN WHITLATCH

Is a native of Shelby county, Ills. Robert Whitlatch, his paternal grandfather, removed from Ohio to Fountain county, Ind. Samuel, his son, and father of Rezin, was born in Ohio in 1813. He came with his father to Indiana, and in the spring of 1838, removed to Shelby county, Ills., and settled in Richland township, and farmed here until 1847, when he moved back to Fountain county, and died there in 1852. He married Margaret Dunkin, daughter of Joshua Dunkin. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and moved to Ohio, afterward to Indiana, where she married. In 1852, after her husband's death, she came back to Shelby county, and is yet a resident of Richland township. There were six sons. Rezin is the third in the family. He was born on section 29, Richland township, Shelby county, Illinois, January 9th, 1842. He received in his youth a fair education in the common schools of Shelby county, Ills., and

Fountain county, Ind. He remained at home until he married, which was on the 30th of December, 1866. He married Miss Mary Gilfilan. She was born in Fountain county, Indiana, February 4, 1844. Her parents, John and Mary Gilfilan, were both natives of Ohio. There have been born to Rezin and Mary Whitlatch six children, four of whom are living. The names of those living, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Robert Manford, Jesse Wilber, William Henry and Rezin Walter Whitlatch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitlatch are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically he is a democrat, and an advocate of temperance. After Mr. W.'s marriage, he went to farming on land that he purchased in 1865. He remained on it for seven years and improved it, and then sold and bought where he now lives. He has been reasonably successful, and has the reputation of being a good man and most excellent neighbor.



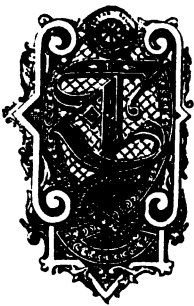


THIS estimable gentleman was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, October 10th, 1823. In the year 1831, he came with his father's family to Illinois and settled in Edgar county. At that date, that portion of our great state was comparatively a wilderness, and our subject, as he grew to manhood, battled with the privations and hardships experienced by the hardy pioneers. He obtained a liberal education at the rude log cabin schools, and like most of the vigorous and energetic youths of that day, became an intelligent and useful man. He married in that county, Miss E. J. Shrader, who was "to the manor born." Mr. Bandy continued

to reside in Edgar county, until March, 1878, when he moved to Shelby and located in Richland township, on a large and finely improved tract of land, a view of which may be seen on another page. Here he soon became prominent among the leading stock growers and agriculturalists of the county, and was only beginning to enjoy the fruits of his labors when, in the prime of manhood, he was overtaken by that cruel messenger,—death. This occurred in December, 1880. In life, he was a kind and affectionate father, and a devoted husband. He was much respected for his worth as a man and citizen, and his death was widely regretted.

ROSE TOWNSHIP.

(SHELBY COUNTY.)



HIS township is situated near the center of the county, and contains thirty-six sections. It is bounded on the north by Ridge, south by Dry Point, east by Shelbyville, and west by Tower Hill townships. It is drained by the Kaskaskia river, Robinson's creek, Mud creek, Rocky Branch, and Swafford's Branch. It was originally considerably more than half timber.

There is some very fine farming land here, and considerable broken land, fit only for pasture. The Illinois and St. Louis Railroad passes through the center of the township from east to west; Robinson's creek is a flag-station on this road, at the Robinson creek bridge. The city of Shelbyville lies partly in this township, on sections twelve and thirteen. There are several coal banks on Robinson's creek, affording a good quality of coal.

John Mosley is supposed to be the first settler. He located in the north-west part of what is now Rose, as early as 1824; was a native of Tennessee when he came to Shelby county. He was quite an old man, and had a family grown. He afterwards moved to Missouri.

Jesse Combs settled in the township about the same time, three miles south-west of where Shelbyville now is. In 1827 he had quite an orchard set out, and this was the second bearing orchard in the county, now known as the Swallow-place. Combs was from Kentucky. He afterwards moved with his family into Bond county.

William South built a cabin in the extreme north side of the township in 1826, near where the county poor-house now is. He was from Kentucky, and came to this state with the Calverts, who were early settlers of Ridge township. Mr. South was a physician, and the first that practiced in the Robinson creek settlement. He also preached to the early settlers, and subsequently moved to Missouri.

James Rowling lived on section three as early as 1826. He was a Kentuckian. The place is now owned by the widow Corley. Levi Virden settled in the same section the same year. He was a brother of James Virden, one of the early settlers of Ridge township.

Isaac Perteitt came into the township in 1828. He had two sons, John and Barney, who were well known to the old settlers of this county.

Jonathan Hill located on the Vandalia road in 1827. Sherman Rose settled on the same route about a mile from Shelbyville in 1830. Jacob Cutler bought his improvements and afterward entered the land. The property is now known as the Woodward place.

James B. Stanly settled on the road near Robinson's creek in 1830. He was a native of Tennessee. His principal occupation was hunting, and this was the cause of his death; he accidentally

killed himself some years ago while hunting deer. The widow Smith emigrated from Kentucky with her family of six children, and settled near where P. Roessler now lives, in 1831. William Smith, her eldest son, at that time was eleven years of age. He now lives in the south-west part of Ridge township, where he settled in 1843.

Dr. Bayles Williams came into the township in 1830, and practiced medicine for ten months when he died. Mrs. P. Graham, now living in Shelbyville, is the only member of the family living in Shelby county. In 1833, Richard Howard put up a grist and saw mill on Robinson's creek, a short distance above where the railroad station now is, known as Craddick's mill.

The Howard Bro's came to the county near the same time,—John, Jonathan and Richard. They were men of good education, and all mechanics. They were from Maryland. John Howard made a little improvement west of Mud creek, in an early day, where he lived a short time; then made a permanent settlement on section nine, near the Litton Smith coal bank, where he raised his family, and resided until his death.

Joseph Renshaw settled the Samuel Igo place in about 1835. He was the contractor that built the brick court-house in 1835. The building of the court-house ruined him, financially, but he afterward recovered, and when he died he was in good circumstances. John Igo, a native of Ireland, came into the township in 1840.

George Wendling, Sr., a native of France, settled in section twenty-one in 1837. He raised a family of seven children; four now living in Shelby county—Mrs. Barbara Stilgebauer, George Jacob and Michael. Mr. Wendling followed farming all his life, and died on the place he improved here.

Abraham Stretch settled in 1841. Buckner Laws, the Boswell family, and the Bowmans came in the same year.

First Church, built on Robinson's creek, was a good-sized hewed log building, and stood on the west side of the creek, not far from where the county poor-house now is. It was built by the Methodists as early as 1830, and it stood so near the township line, that it is a question with the first settlers whether it was in Rose or Ridge township. It was used for a church many years, and was afterwards used as a barn by Litton Smith.

Supervisors since township organization: J. C. Selley, elected in 1860; Ed. Roessler, elected in 1861; Martin Bechtel, elected in 1862, re-elected in 1863; Ed. Roessler (chairman), elected in 1864, re-elected in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870; J. White, elected in 1871, re-elected in 1872 and 1873; M. Henderson, elected in 1874; B. C. Ward, elected in 1875; M. Mercer, elected in 1876; J. Hoffman, elected in 1877; John Funk, elected in 1878; L. Perryman, elected in 1879; A. Roessler, elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE WENDLING

WAS born in the Province of Alsac, in Lower Germany. At the time of his birth, in 1812, the province was a part of France. It is now a member of the States composing the German Confederation. His father with his family emigrated to America in 1832, and from New York immediately went west and settled in Wooster, Ohio, where the family remained until 1839, when they came to Illinois, and settled in Rose township, Shelby county, where the subject of this sketch still resides. In 1844, he married Catherine Wagoner. She was born in Germany in 1820. She came to America and settled in New Orleans. Her father was in the military service of his native country at the time. As soon as his term of service expired he also came to America, and together they came to St. Louis, where Miss Wagoner remained until her marriage to Mr. Wendling. By this union there were four children. Margaret died in her twelfth year; George, William, and John are the names of the remaining children. The latter is the youngest of the family. He was born July 27th, 1857, in Rose township, Shelby county, Ill. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wendling are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as are also his family. Mr. Wendling is a sound, uncompromising democrat, and has been since gaining a residence in this country. His sons have followed in the footsteps of their father, and have been consistent democrats. He has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, since he has been a resident of Illinois. The family from time immemorial have been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Wendling is one of the old settlers and pioneers of the county. He has been a permanent settler here since 1839, nearly half a century ago. In that time he has seen the county grow from a sparsely and thinly settled district to one of the most populous of the state, in proportion to the area of territory, and inland disadvantages. He is much respected in the county, and among the people with whom he has lived for many years.

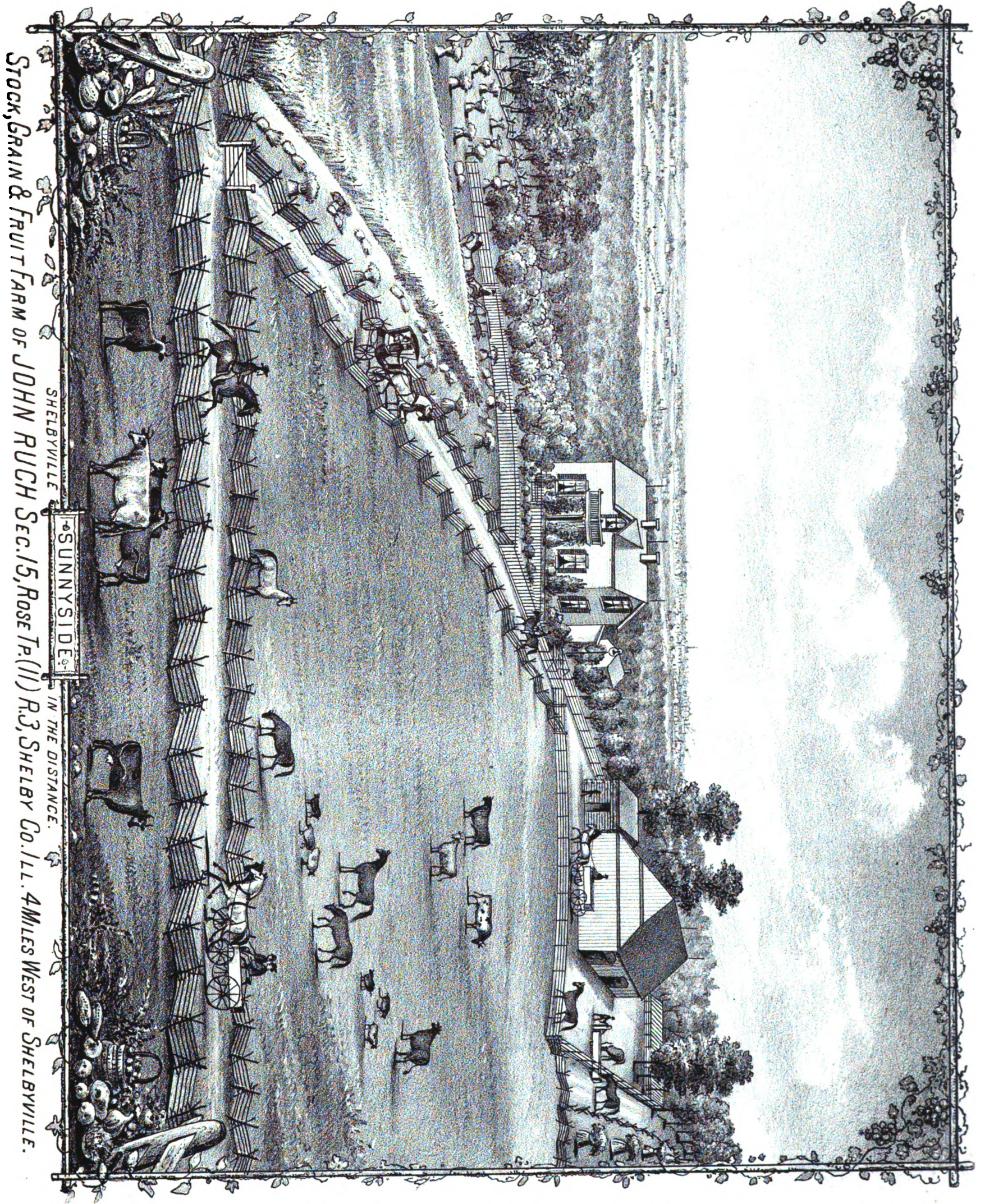
LIEUT. JOHN E. LANE.

THE Lane family are of English descent on both the paternal and maternal sides. John Lane, the grandfather of John E., was a native of Pennsylvania; he removed to Ohio and settled in Fairfield county at an early day, and remained there until his death, which occurred about the year 1824. He married Rachel Hoard, also a native of Pennsylvania; she died in 1876, at the advanced age of one hundred years. There were ten children by this marriage. Jesse D., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1814, where he grew to manhood, and remained until 1864, when he came to Shelby, Ill., and settled in Rose township, and entered land. In 1868 he moved to Ridge township, and a few years later purchased land, and at present is still a resident of the latter township. He married Miss Matilda Loofborough; she was born and raised in Fairfield county, Ohio. By this marriage there were eleven children, eight of whom are living, six sons and two daughters. John E. is the oldest of the family. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 1, 1841. He was raised upon the farm, and attended the district schools in the winter months, and received a fair English education. In the summer of 1861 he went to school in Royalton, Ohio. During this time the war broke out. He put aside his books, and on the 31st of August, 1861, he entered as a private for three years in company

B, 17th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infy., Col. Cormel commanding. The 17th Regiment was organized at Lancaster, Ohio, and was attached to Gen. Geo. H. Thomas' Division. The first regular battle in which the 17th Regiment was engaged was at the Wild Cat Hills. Mr. Lane participated with his regiment in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and after that in the continuous battles occurring every day from Ringgold, Georgia, to Atlanta, and in the siege and capture of the latter place. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, up through the Carolinas and on to Washington, where with his regiment he participated in the Grand Review, which was the proudest moment of "Old Tecumseh's" life. He was mustered out and honorably discharged July 23, 1865. He veteranized with his regiment in December, 1864, while the army was at Missionary Ridge. He entered as a private and passed through all the grades up to the 1st Lieut. of company B, and held that rank when mustered out. He received his commission as 1st Lieut. in May, 1865. He held the arduous position of orderly sergeant of his company for eighteen months. He passed through nearly four years of hard active service, participating in every battle in which his company was engaged, and while hundreds fell by his side and around him, he escaped without a wound. After his discharge from the service he returned home, and in the fall of the same year came to Illinois, and settled in Rose township, this county. In 1871 he purchased land in Tower Hill township. The same year he was appointed superintendent of the county farm, and held that position until 1877, when he removed to his farm in Tower Hill township; he remained there two years, when he was again appointed to the same position, and at present is still superintendent.

On the 23d of November, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Crist. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio. She is the fifth in a family of eleven children, and was born August 9th, 1844. Her grandfather, Simon Crist, was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, and removed from that state to Ohio about 1820. His son Samuel, father of Mrs. Lane, married Margaret Myers. Both were natives of Ohio.

By the union of John E. and Ellen Lane, there have been six children, five of whom are living—three sons and two daughters. The names of the children in the order of their birth are, Cora Edith, Wellington, who died in his third year, John Clarence, Arthur, Walter, and Nellie Lane. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Lane is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to Tower Hill Lodge, No. 512. Politically, Lieut. Lane was formerly a republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864, while in the army, and on the march. He continued a republican until 1873, when he joined the Farmers' movement, which has since developed into the National Greenback party. In the last presidential contest he cast his vote for Gen. Weaver. He takes no further part in politics than to declare his preference by the right of suffrage. While a resident of Tower Hill he represented that township in the Board of Supervisors for one term. He is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and practices what he preaches. Few men in the community stand higher in the estimation of the public than Lieut. Lane. He is of a quiet, retiring, gentlemanly disposition, conceding the rights of others, and firmly demanding his own in return. He was a brave soldier, and is an honored citizen.



PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[SHELBY COUNTY.]

CITY OF SHELBYVILLE.

CITY OF SHELBYVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Abell, G. W.	North 1st street	Real Estate and Loan Agent	Kentucky	68
Brown, N. F.	S. 1st & Morgan	Butcher	Macoupin Co. Ill.	74
Bivins, Frank P.	2d N. of Broad	Physician and Surgeon	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Berner, George H.	Main st [way	Tobacconist & Cigar Manfr.	Germany	77
Bland, S. Zane	North 1st street	Dry Goods Merchant	Ohio	56
Bowman, J.	North 4th street	Dental Surgeon	Pennsylvania	62
Bartscht, G.	Broadway	Drin Agrl. Impl. & Uphol	Austria	56
Bisdee, E.	Main street	Butcher & Farmer [sterer	England	65
Bobzien, F. F.	Main street	Propr. Turkish Bath	Germany	69
Behymer, F.		Contractor and Builder	Ohio	57
Behymer, Aaron S.	Morgan street	"	"	64
Cochran, W. A.	Broadway	Circuit Clerk	Shelby Co. Ill.	31
Cooper, W. T.	Main street	Miller and Grain Merchant	Tennessee	60
Casey, John	Cor. N. & Charles	Retired	Kentucky	25
Catherwood, T. L.	Broadway	Physician and Surgeon	Virginia	54
Conn, J. W.	Morgan street	Lumber Merchant	Canada East	64
Chafee, George D.	Broadway	Attorney-at-Law	Vermont	61
Marie Smith	"	Wife of Geo. D. Chafee	Shelby Co. Ill.	74
Dove, T. F.	Cor. Wood & N.	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	68
Dilley, M.	Main st [1st st	Propr. of Commercial House	New Jersey	65
Dearing, B. P.	Broadway	Mercht. Tailor and Clothier	Maine	69
Dixon, H. S.	Morgan street	Grocer	Indiana	35
Douthit, J. L.	Washington st	Pastor Unitarian Church	Shelby Co. Ill.	68
Davis, E. W.	Shelbyville	Proprietor Clifton House	New Jersey	74
De Baun, S.	Wood street	Operator of Coal Shaft	Kentucky	43
Earp, William	Main street	Retired	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Frazier, James E.	Washington st	County Clerk	"	75
Fuehring, Henry	Broadway	Dr in Musical Instruments	Germany	26
Francisco, E.	Shelbyville	Constable & Deputy Sheriff	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
Fox, Thomas	"	Railroad Agent	Ireland	56
Margaret O'Neal	"	Wife of Thomas Fox	"	57
John W. Fox	"	R.R. Agt. & Telegraph Operat'r	Shelby Co. Ill.	59
Mary B. Middlesworth	"	Wife of John W. Fox	"	54
Fauley, E. T.	"	Jailor and Deputy Sheriff	Fairfield Co. O	59
Nancy M. Davis	"	Wife of E. T. Fauley	Pennsylvania	48
Funk, H. H.	"	Farmer, Stock Dlr & Miller	Ohio	55
Sarah E. McMorris	"	Wife of H. H. Funk	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Guilford, R. E.	North 1st street	Dr. in Hardware & Agrl	Pennsylvania	60
Graybill, T. J.	Shelbyville	Circuit Clerk [Impl.	Fairfield Co. O	56
Thirrisa Travis	Died Aug., 1873	First Wife of T. J. Graybill	Indiana	71
Laura Newkirk	Shelbyville	Pres. wife of T. J. Graybill	Fairfield Co. O	56
Headen, W. C.	Cor. Wood & 1st N	Attorney-at-Law	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Huffer, J. C.	Washington st	Propr. Livery, Feed & Sale	Ohio	67
Hess, W. W.	Morgan street	County Judge [Stable	Ohio	67
Herrick, J. T.	Washington st	Banker	Fayette Co. Ill.	70
Hamer, J. W.	Main street	Dr. in Queens & Glassware	Ohio	70
Hamlin, H. J.	North 2d street	Attorney-at-Law	New York	38
Hart, Charles	Wood street	Grocer	Pennsylvania	58
Hunter, J. D.	Broadway	Carriage Manufacturer	Ohio	30
Headen, Joseph R.	Shelbyville	Notary Pub. & Pension Agt.	Kentucky	61
Hall, Mrs. Cyrus	Main street	Retired	Pennsylvania	57
Cyrus Hall	Died Sept. 6th.	Widow of Col. Cyrus Hall	Illinois	65
Harwood, D. N.	S. 2d st [1878	Hay and Grain Dealer	New York	60
Henry, W. J.	Main street	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	40
Hannaman, T.	Broadway	Blacksmith	Shelbyville, Ill.	52
James, J. A.	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Kelly, W. C.	"	Attorney-at-Law	"	41
Keller, J. R. & Son	"	Harness Maker & Saddler	Ohio	53
Kensil, Mathias	North 2d street	Grocer and Farmer	"	59
Kleeman, Max	Broadway	Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots	Germany	60
Wm. Goldstein	"	" " [& Shoes	"	60
Kurtz, C. J.	Main street	Grocer	Ohio	70
Kinnee, J. E.	Broadway	Fresco and Scenic Artist	Canada	71
Kunze, Charles	Shelbyville	Tobacconist	Germany	58
Keiningham, Benjamin	"	Book-keeper	Bourbon Co. Ky	74
Lindley, Frank	Main street	Att'y-at-Law & Notary Pub.	Indiana	59
Lloyd, J. William	Morgan street	Real Estate, Ins. Abstractor	Springfield, Ill.	71
T. E. Ames	North 2d street	Attorney at Law [of Titles	New York	66
Launey, A. R.	South 1st street	Photographer	Louisiana	55
Martin, H. L.	South 4th street	Editor Union	Ohio	40
Middlesworth, A.	Shelbyville	Banker, Farmer & Stock Dlr	"	69
Marshutz, Wm. B.	Main street	Boots and Shoes	Germany	63
Mitchell, P. W.	"	Jeweler [of Schools	Ireland	67
Mouser, H. S.	Broadway	A'y-at-Law & Co. Supervisor	Ohio	60
Marks, D. W.	S. 1st & Hancock	Grocer and Real Estate Dlr	"	50
Moulton, S. W.	Broadway	A'y-at-Law & Congressman	Massachusetts	65
Offenhausser, Fred	North 2d street	Grocer	Germany	61
Pauschert, Fred A.	Commercial st	Dry Goods and Groceries	"	76
Pierce, W. W.	Shelbyville	Physician and Surgeon	Vermont	57
Patient, Isaac	Broadway	Wagon and Carriage Maker	England	67
Reber, Charles T.	South 1st street	Physician and Surgeon	Pennsylvania	29
Roberts, Burrel	Morgan street	Retired	Kentucky	49
Stuart, T. W.	South 1st street	Editor Greenback Herald	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
G. W. Cook	Broadway	"	"	59

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Scarborough, H. M.	Main street	Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes	New Jersey	58
Silver, J. H.	North 2d street	Sheriff	New Hampshire	57
Sann, William W.	Broadway	Barber	Germany	57
Shelton, Arch	Broadway & 4th	County Treasurer	Indiana	63
Seaman, L. S.	Main street	Druggist	Ohio	64
Sturgis, W. B.	Shelbyville	Blacksmith	Knox Co. Ohio	47
Melissa Fletcher	"	Wife of W. B. Sturgis	Shelby Co. Ill.	36
Trower, W. A.	Broadway	Editor Leader	Albemarle Co. Va.	30
Thornton, Anthony	Decatur, Ill.	Attorney-at Law	Bourbon Co. Ky	37
Thornton, Thomas M	Morgan street	Banker	Shelby Co. Ill.	37
Trimble, J. T.	Wood street	Carriage Ironer	Kentucky	73
Turney, Wm. F.	Broadway	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Tam, John L.	Shelbyville	General Insurance Agent	Indiana	29
Turner, Thomas	North 2d street	Boot and Shoemaker	England	42
Tackett, W. J.	Broadway	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	76
Terry, George S.	Shelbyville	Clothier	Shelby Co. Ill.	53
Van Reed, D. R.	Main street	Physician and Surgeon	Pennsylvania	29
Van Dyke, E.	Elm street	"	Ohio	41
Waggoner, E. E.	Shelbyville	Editor Democrat	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Woodward, Charles E.	Broadway	Miller and Grain Buyer	New Jersey	65
Waggoner, J. G.	Shelbyville	Pastor Christian Church	Shelby Co. Ill.	78
Weakly, James T.	Main street	Boot and Shoe Merchant	Ohio	30
Westervelt, J. C.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Tennessee	54
Wright, William M.	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Germany	56
Wendling, George, Sr.	Morgan street	Retired	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Wendling, M. B.	Long street	Deputy Circuit Clerk	"	57
Webster, S. H.	Broadway	P. M., Dir. in Agricultural Implements,	Ohio	57
Webster, Phil R.	Hancock street	Pork Packer and Grain Dealer	"	57
Wendling, John	Shelbyville	City Mayor, Dir. in Agricultural Imple-	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Yantis, J. W.	North 2d & Olive	Dr. in Dry Goods	"	57

SHELBYVILLE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Barnett, Ira A.	Shelbyville Sec. 20		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Delaware Co. O.	65
Barnett, O. H. P., Died	May 4, '75		Father of Ira A. Barnett	Hawking Co. O.	65
Euphins H. Barnett	Shelbyville Sec. 20		Mother of Ira A. Barnett	New York	65
Coplin, A.	"		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	55
Adelia Patton	"		Wife of A. Coplin	"	76
Culp, William B.	"		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O.	64
Hattie Lee Emrick	"		Wife of Wm. B. Culp	Fairfield Co. O.	64
Cutler, Emily J.	"		Widow of Jacob Cutler	Licking Co. O.	70
Jacob Cutler	Died Sept. 13, '75		Farmer	Indiana	70
Carnes, William H.	Shelbyville Sec. 27		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	70
Jennie C Walls	"		Wife of Wm. H. Carnes	Franklin Co. Ten.	41
Douthit, W. H.	"		Farmer	Shelby Co. Ill.	43
Rhoda A. E. Patterson	"		Wife of W. H. Douthit	Tennessee	30
Douthit, A. E.	"		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. Ten	25
Mary Ann Jordan, died	Aug. 23, '71		1st wife of A. E. Douthit	Franklin Co. Ill.	52
Eliza B. Fraker	Shelbyville Sec. 13		Present wife of "	Washington Co Md	62
Etter, S.	"		1 Farmer, Stock Raiser and Wagon-	Virginia	62
Helena Robinson	"		1 Wife of S. Etter	"	37
Fleming, C.	Shelbyville		35 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	74
Emma Blakemore	"		35 Wife of C. Fleming	Missouri	74
Gowdy, Ryan	"		34 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	74
Emily Kilpatrick	"		34 Wife of Ryan Gowdy	Pennsylvania	49
Huffer, James	"		13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	52
Frances Bean	"		13 Wife of James Huffer	Tennessee	62
Holt, John F.	Middlesworth Station		1 Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	65
Sarah E. Luckinbill	"		1 Wife of John F. Holt	Indiana	57
Hagan, J. H.	"		2 Farmer and Teacher	Wythe Co. Va.	56
Mary C. Wallace	"		2 Wife of J. H. Hagan	Fairfield Co. O.	70
Kessel, John	Shelbyville		13 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	55
Pritchard, Henry A.	"		31 Teacher & Law Student	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
James W. Pritchard	"		31 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	43
Martha White	"		31 Wife of Jas. W. Pritchard	Illinois	56
Rice, David	"		35 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	30
Margaret E. Owens	"		35 Wife of David Rice	Bedford Co. Ten	50
Rice, John	"		36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	50
Bridget Fagan	"		36 Wife of John Rice	"	58
Roll, William	"		12 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. O.	45
Elizabeth Henderson	"		12 Wife of William Roll	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Stewardson, Thos., Sr.	"		24 Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	39
Sarah Brady	"		24 Wife of T. Stewardson, Sr	Shelby Co. Ill.	68
Stansberry, John H.	Middlesworth Station		10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	68
Mary J. Harrison	"		10 Wife of J. H. Stansberry	"	44
Venters, George	Shelbyville		22 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	53
Sarah Belle Reed	"		22 Wife of George Venters	"	66
Yencer, John H.	"		32 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	54
Emma Curry	"		32 Pres. wife of J. H. Yencer	Shelby Co. Ill.	66
Emily J. Shafer, Died April 8, '76	"		First wife of J. H. Yencer	Fairfield Co. O.	66

ASH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ASH GROVE TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Abercrombie, John	Windsor	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monongalia Co. Va.	41	Lutz, Phillip	Sexson	Sexson	Gen. Merchant and P. M.	Maryland	77
Jane Sexson	"	29	Wife of J. Abercrombie	Whitley Co. Ky.	32	Sarah Clark	"	"	Wife of Phillip Lutz	Ohio	77
Abercrombie, R. F.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	52	Ledbetter, G. L.	Windsor	Sec. 7	Farmer and Teacher	Shelby Co. Ill.	60
Lucinda Furgurson	"	29	Wife of F. R. Abercrombie	"	56	Lockhart, William	Neoga	23	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Cattle and Hogs	Orange Co. Ind.	53
Bracken, John H.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. O.	53	Mareldo M. Crockett	"	25	Wife of Wm. Lockhart	Lincoln Co. Ten.	33
Sophia Sharron	"	31	Wife of John H. Bracken	Hamilton Co. O.	73	Louisa Lockhart	"	25	Daught. of W. & Mar. Lockhart	Shelby Co. Ill.	61
Bland, Thomas	Strasburg	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Licking Co. O.	58	Moor, George M.	Sexson	22	Farmer and Teacher	"	49
Malinda Stokley	"	31	Wife of T. Bland	Wyandott Co. O.	58	Eliza L. Sexson	"	22	Wife of Geo. M. Moore	"	49
Blythe, John T.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Ten.	40	Messer, A. H.	Windsor	8.33-12.6	Farmer & Stock Dealer	New Hampshire	59
Sarah E. Spain	"	31	Wife of John T. Blythe	Shelby Co. Ill.	41	Sarah E. Flowers,	"	"	Wife of A. H. Messer	Ohio	61
Blythe, Joseph	Windsor	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. Ten.	33	Mary G. Messer,	"	"	Mother of "	New Hampshire	59
Mary Ann Crockett	"	3	Wife of J. Blythe	"	33	Harrison Messer	Died Feb. 9, '63	Father of "	"	"	59
Bennett, John	Sexson	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	44	Marsh, Beal	Windsor	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	77
Nancy A. Sexson	"	22	Wife of John Bennett	Indiana	59	Mary S. Garrett	"	4	Wife of Beal Marsh	Moultrie Co. Ill.	77
Blystone, David	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	56	Mesnard, John A.	"	16	Farmer and was a Soldier in 17th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infy.	Fairfield Co. O.	68
Nancy C. Storm	"	23	Wife of David Blystone	"	55	Sarah C. Paret	"	16	Wife of J. Mesnard	"	68
Beck, Vivian P.	Neoga	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Louden Co. Va.	57	Montgomery, Franklin	Etna	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ind.	79
Emily, A. Huffman	"	32	Wife of V. P. Beck	"	57	Cidney Love	"	13	Wife of F. Montgomery	Coles Co. Ill.	79
Bennett, E. P.	Windsor	8	Farmer and Breeder of Norman Horses	Shelby Co. Ill.	40	McIntosh, William M.	Whittly Point	8.33-12.6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Putnam Co. Ind.	32
Ollie Sexson	"	8	Wife of E. P. Bennett	"	40	Nancy Hardin	"	"	Wife of Wm. McIntosh	Jefferson Co.	50
Barnhart, H. W.	"	5	Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs	Fairfield Co. O.	65	Ross, L. P.	Sexson	Sec. 23	Far. & Breed'r Berkshire hogs	Ohio	66
Louisa E. Tressler	"	5	Wife of H. W. Barnhart	Shelby Co. Ill.	56	Sarah Curry	"	23	Wife of L. P. Ross	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Carlyle, Robert	Whittly Point	8.35-12.6	Farmer and S ock Raiser	Scotland	66	Runnels, B. M.	Strasburg	33	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire and Poland China Hogs	Tennessee	38
Allice Wooldridge	"	"	Wife of Robert Carlyle	Kentucky	75	Elizabeth C. Crockett	Died April 20, '62	First wife of B. M. Runnels	Lincoln Co. Ten.	33	
Clawson, Jack L.	Windsor	Sec. 20	Far. & Breeder fine horses	Shelby Co. Ill.	34	Rebecca Latch	Strasburg	Sec. 33	Present wife of "	Catawba River, WV	64
Rachel Price	"	20	Wife of Jack L. Clawson	"	29	Runnels, A. J.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser, Propr. of Steam Thrasher	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Curry, Nathan	Sexson	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. Ten.	30	Margaret A. Humes	"	29	Wife of A. J. Runnels	Ohio	67
Jane Storm	"	15	Wife of Nathan Curry	Green Co. Ind.	36	Robinson, James	Sexson	32	Farmer and J. P.	Connecticut	53
Curry, Silas	Windsor	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. Ten.	30	Mary J. Pearce	"	32	Wife of Jas. Robinson	Pittsburg, Pa.	53
Tabitha Renshaw, nee Reid	"	19	Wife of S. Curry	Rutherford Co. "	29	Roberts, L. D.	Neoga	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerl'd Co Ind.	57
Cochran, James	"	6	Farmer and Breeder of Norman Horses	Kentucky	28	Bethsheba Dodds	Died Feb. 1877	First wife of L. D. Roberts	Ohio	19	
Nancy C. Templeton	"	6	Wife of Jas. Cochran	North Carolina	26	Mary E. Brant	Neoga	Sec. 26	Present wife of "	Indiana	65
J. H. Cochran	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	41	Roberts, Larkin	"	35	Farmer & Road-overseer	Switzerl'd Co Ind.	57
Sarah E. Brockin	"	7	Wife of J. H. Cochran	"	53	Mary A. Graham	"	35	Wife of Larkin Roberts	"	57
Cross, G. W.	Neoga	36	Farmer & Twp. Supervisor	Coles Co. Ill.	38	Rominger, M.	Whittly Point	2	Farmer & Road-overseer	North Carolina	54
Sarah J. Stewart	"	36	Wife of G. W. Cross	Shelby Co. Ill.	41	Martha Simmons	Died Sept. 8, '60	1st Wife of M. Rominger	Kentucky	34	
Carruthers, John	"	35	Farmer and Teacher	Ohio	67	Sarah Wiseman	Whittly Point	Sec. 2	Present wife of "	Ohio	34
Emma Nerghbor	"	35	Wife of John Carruthers	"	66	Rankins, Joseph	Windsor	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	56
Curry, W. J.	Sexson	10	Farmer and Breeder of Lincolnshire Sheep	Illinois	56	Hulda Ellis	"	4	Wife of Joseph Rankin	"	50
Elizabeth Moore	"	10	Wife of W. J. Curry	Coles Co. Ill.	56	Storm, Thos. Jefferson	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	19
Curry, John W.	Whittly Point	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co. Ten.	30	Julia Gore	"	20	Wife of T. J. Storms	Coles Co. Ill.	76
Faithy Shores	"	11	Wife of John W. Curry	Kentucky	30	Sexson, Perry	"	7	Far. & Breeder fine horses	Whitley Co. Ky.	32
Catherine Bennett	Died May 1, '74	11	First wife of "	Tennessee	31	Nancy Goode	Died Oct. 4, '77	Late wife of Perry Sexson	Green Co. Ind.	29	
Curry, George F.	Whittly Point	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	55	Sexson, Lemuel	Whittly Point	8.34-12.6	Farmer and Blacksmith	Whitley Co. Ky.	65
Edna Worley	"	11	Wife of Geo. F. Curry	Coles Co. Ill.	77	Mary Acuff	"	"	Wife of L. Sexson	Granger Co. Ten.	65
Cobert, John B.	Sexson	22	Farmer & Twp. Collector	Indiana	57	Storm, Vincent	Windsor	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Ind.	29
Mary J. Brown	"	22	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire and Poland China Hogs	Shelby Co. Ill.	46	Lillie Rankin	"	10	Wife of Vincent Storm	Jefferson Co. Ill.	28
Doll, Ransom	"	34	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire and Poland China Hogs	Germany	65	Storm, Emeline, nee Price	"	29	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co. Ill.	39
Evans, John	Neoga	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Queen Ann Co. Ind.	40	Henry Storm	Died Sept. 17, '73	Late hus. of Emel. Storm	"	39	
Tabitha Beck	"	33	Wife of John Evans	Ohio	56	John Price	Died Nov. 1865	Father of Emeline Price	North Carolina	26	
Erwin, Catherine, Miss	Windsor	31	Farming & Stock Raising	Clermont Co. O.	65	Jane Cochran	Died	Wife of John Price	Kentucky	26	
John Erwin	Died Jan. 22, '70	31	Father of Cath. Erwin	Ireland	65	Sexson, W. A.	Windsor	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Whitley Co. Ky.	32
Frances Erwin	Died Aug. 31, '76	31	Wife of John Erwin	"	65	Martha Goode	"	29	Wife of W. A. Sexon	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Miss Mollie Erwin	Windsor	Sec. 31	Sister of Catherine Erwin	Clermont Co. O.	65	Storm, William A.	Sexson	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	44
Miss Louise Erwin	"	31	"	"	65	Mary A. Curry	"	22	Wife of Wm. A. Storm	"	48
Miss Margaret Erwin	"	31	"	"	65	Storm, Hiran	Windsor	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
James Erwin	"	31	Brother of "	"	65	Mary J. Furgeson	"	17	Wife of Hiram Storm	"	53
George Erwin	"	31	"	Shelby Co. Ill.	65	Sexson, Morgan F.	Sexson	21	Far. & Dep. Circuit Clk.	Whitley Co. Ky.	32
Ferguson, A.	"	18	Far. & Breeder fine horses	Southamp'tn Co Va.	57	Elizabeth Williams	"	11	Wife of M. F. Sexon	North Carolina	40
Penelope Sears	"	18	Wife of A. Ferguson	Ohio	57	Storm, William	Windsor	18	Far. Blacksmith & Wagon mkr	Pulaski Co. Ky.	31
Frazer, J. H.	"	8.33-12.6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	59	Elizabeth Rankin	"	18	Wife of William Storm	Rutherford Co Ten	33
Elizabeth Roberts	"	"	Wife of J. H. Frazer	Illinois	79	Storm, John O.	Sexson	33	Far. & Breeder short horns	Kentucky	35
Frazer Mattie, nee Barker	"	Sec. 4	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co. Ill.	48	Maria M. Gaskill, nee Evans	"	33	Wife of John O. Storm	Pennsylvania	40
Geo. W. Frazer, Dec'd	Died Dec. 20, '78	40	Late hus. of Mattie Frazer	"	40	Storm, Hulda N.	Whittly Point	3	Farming & Stock Raising	Lincoln Co. Ten.	30
Goode, Isaiah	Windsor	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Ind.	29	James Storm	Died Nov. 27, '69	Late hus. of H. N. Storm	Illinois	31	
Elizabeth Aldrich	"	8	Wife of Isaiah Goode	Virginia	50	Storm, James L.	Windsor	Sec. 19	Far. & Census Enumerator	Shelby Co. Ill.	42
Gaskill, Allen	Neoga	34	Far. & Minister M. E. Ch.	Ohio	63	Mary Veech	"	19	Wife of James L. Storm	Coles Co. Ill.	64
Harriet Everhart	"	34	Wife of Allen Gaskill	Carrol Co. O.	63	Storm, H. C.	Sexson	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Ind.	35
Goode, J. W.	Etna	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumberl'd Co Ill.	53	Nancy Price	"	27	Wife of H. C. Storm	Shelby Co. Ill.	30
Maria C. Miller	"	21	Wife of J. W. Goode	Coles Co. Ill.	70	Storm, Isaac	"	21	Farmer and Teacher	"	60
Gilpin, Thomas	Windsor	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	48	Louisa Storm, nee Kemp	"	21	Mother of Isaac Storm	Ohio	37
Catherine Hopkins	"	9	Wife of Thomas Gilpin	Ohio	48	John Storm	Died April 7, '76	Late hus. of Louisa Storm	Indiana	37	
Harnett, Samuel	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Beaver Co. Pa.	64	M. Morgan	Died Mar. 6, '58	First wife of John Storm	Kentucky	32	
Mary E. Hardy	Died in 1873	First	Wife of S. Harnett	Sumner Co. Ten.	64	Storm, David L.	Sexson	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Mary A. Gallagher	Windsor	Sec. 6	Present wife of S. Harnett	Ohio	70	Margaret J. Ramsey	"	22	Wife of D. L. Storm	"	47
Harsh, J. W.	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Grayson Co. NC	66	Storm, D. F.	Windsor	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	44
Margt. A. Storm, nee Price	"	7	Wife of J. W. Harsh	Shelby Co. Ill.	28	Sarah E. Bennett	"	15	Wife of D. F. Storm	"	47
Huntington, Harry	Sexson	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cuyahoga Co. O.	65	Storm, John O., Jr.	Sexson	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Aly Hart	"	24	Wife of Harry Huntington	Tennessee	56	Mollie Peters	"	11	Wife of John O. Storm, Jr.	Indiana	75
Hartwell, J. A.	Windsor	19	Farmer and Breeder of Norman Horses	Fayette Co. Ind.	60	Sexson, Nathaniel	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Saphrona, Walker	"	19	Wife of J. A. Hartsell	"	60	Nancy J. Renshaw	"	21	Wife of N. Sexson	White Co. Ill.	67
Kennedy, William C.	Neoga	26	Far. & Breeder fine horses	Rush Co. Ind.	65	Tressler, Valentine	Windsor	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. O.	36
Drusilla A. Gaskill	"	26	Wife of Wm. Kennedy	Tuscarawas Co O.	63	Catherine Imboden	"	6	Wife of V. Tressler	Fairfield Co. O.	68
Kirkpatrick, S. H.	Sexson	Sec. 7	Blacksmith & Wagon Mkr	Knox Co. O.	79	Louisa, Small	Died Jan. 8, '56	First wife of V. Tressler	"	38	
Barbra E. Henry	"	"	Wife of S. H. Kirkpatrick	Springfield, O.	79	Veech, James	Sexson	Sec. 23	Far. & Min'r Christian Ch.	Kentucky	63
Kemp, Abraham	Windsor	Sec. 7	Farmer and Breeder of Norman Horses	Fairfield Co. O.	36	Susan Hart	Died Dec. 13, '79	Late wife of James Veech	Grayson Co. Ky.	63	
Arena Poe	"	7	Wife of A. Kemp	Shelby Co. Ill.	38	Wheat, Z. D.	Sexson	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson, Miss.	78
Love, James	Paradise	13	Farmer & Twp. Assessor	Hardin Co. Ky.	64	Allie True	"	14	Wife of Z. D. Wheat	Iroquois Co. Ill.	78
Mary Hart	Died Dec. 13, '71	13	Late wife of J. Love	Coles Co. Ill.	69	Winings, John H.	Whittly Point	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio Co. Ind.	61
						Laura Chamberlain	"	14	Wife of J. H. Winings	Illinois	58

MOAWEQUA TOWNSHIP.

RURAL TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	BIRTH
Ayers, A. G.	Moawequa	M'qua	Carpenter and Joiner	Washington Co. Vt.	58
Cordelia B. Watson	"	"	Wife of A. G. Ayers	Montreal, Can.	58
Buck, Wilbur P.	"	"	Physician	Clinton Co. N.Y.	66
Camilla A. Washington	"	"	Wife of Wilbur P. Buck	Harrison Co. Tex.	66
Brewster, John W.	Macon	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Muskingum Co. O.	74
Magdalene Brewster	"	22	Wife of J. W. Brewster	Switzerland	74
Beudsley, Charles	Moawequa	M'qua	Merchant	Denmark	73
Elizabeth Snyder	"	"	Wife of Charles Beudsley	Sangamon Co. Ill.	52
Campbell, A. C.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
Jane Hurt	"	"	Wife of A. C. Campbell	Warren Co. O.	56
Day, Henry F.	"	"	General Merchant	England	57
Louisa M. March	"	"	Wife of Henry F. Day	Morgan Co. Ill.	56
Doyle, E. M.	"	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Logan Co. Ky.	63
Hellen Bremer	"	34	Wife of E. M. Doyle	Madison Co. Ill.	63
Elledge, F.	"	M'qua	Farmer	Pike Co. Ill.	61
Rebecca S. Snyder	Dec'd Jan. 5, 1879	"	Late wife of F. Elledge	Sangamon Co. Ill.	52
Friedley, John M.	Moawequa	M'qua	Retired Banker	Seneca Co. N.Y.	47
Julia F. Stewart	"	"	Wife of J. M. Friedley	Robertson Co. Tenn.	39
Francis, N.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Monmouth Co. N.J.	67
Mary C. Duncan	"	"	Wife of N. Francis	Washington Co. Tenn.	67
Gregory, W.	"	"	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc.	Breckenridge Co. Ky.	58
Catherine Goatley	"	"	Wife of W. Gregory	"	58
Gumph, F.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	66
Hattie N. Hughes	"	23	Wife of F. Gumph	Macoupin Co. Ill.	64
Hughes, Thomas M.	"	M'qua	Pub. Moawequa Register	Wales	78
Mary Bobbitt	"	"	Wife of Thos. M. Hughes	Chatham Co. NC	78
Hoxsey, A. P.	"	"	Physician	Macoupin Co. Ill.	60
M. M. Chatterwood	"	"	Wife of A. P. Hoxsey	Vigo Co. Ind.	57
Humphrey, Walter	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co. O.	68
S. M. McKay	"	35	Wife of W. Humphrey	Mercer Co. Ky.	68
Johnson, J. W.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scioto Co. O.	76
Mary M. Bennett	"	34	Wife of J. W. Johnson	"	76
Miller, Samuel	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. O.	70
Maria T. Hand	Dec'd Aug. 17, '76	"	First wife of Sm'l Miller	Kentucky	70
Sarah J. Deffenbacher	Moawequa	Sec. 24	Pres. wife of Sm'l Miller	Macon Co. Ill.	56
Otto, A.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	69
A. Duffey	"	24	Wife of A. Otto	Russia	69
Parker, Lemuel	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	56
C. A. Parker	"	29	Wife of Lemuel Parker	"	56
Penn, Felix G.	"	M'qua	Carpenter and Joiner	St. Clair Co. Ill.	71
Sarah J. Barton	"	"	Wife of Felix G. Penn	"	71
Portwood, J. S.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macon Co. Ill.	59
Priscilla A. Ruark	"	23	Wife of J. S. Portwood	"	65
Potter, I. H.	"	M'qua	Prop. Potter House & Livery	Harvington, Ct.	54
Jane Hough	Died in Wis. Ag. '53	"	First wife of I. H. Potter	"	54
Mary J. Deffenbacher	Moawequa	M'qua	Pres. wife of I. H. Potter	Macon Co. Ill.	54
Snyder, Valentine, Jr.	"	"	Banker	Christian Co. Ill.	67
Lillian Snow	"	"	Wife of Val. Snyder, Jr.	Green Co. Ill.	67
Scarlette, Bartley	"	"	J. P. and Notary	Jefferson Co. Tenn.	62
Mary M. Hatch	"	"	Wife of Bartley Scarlette	Pennsylvania	62
Smith, Robert I.	"	"	Harness & Saddle Dealer	Washington Co. Ill.	66
Mary A. Allsman	"	"	Wife of Robert I. Smith	Christian Co. Ill.	65
Smith, James R.	"	"	Harness & Saddle Dealer	Clinton Co. Ill.	66
Mary A. Adams	"	"	Wife of James R. Smith	Ontario Co. N.Y.	56
Stine, H. H.	"	"	Groceries & Queensware	Pennsylvania	69
Smith, Thomas M.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	67
Elizabeth Sullivan	"	33	Wife of Thos. M. Smith	Randolph Co. Ill.	67
Snell, W. H.	"	M'qua	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co. O.	43
Thiabe J. Biggs	Dec'd Oct. 15, '54	"	First wife of W. H. Snell	New Jersey	43
Louisa J. Warsham	Dec'd Jan. 9, '63	"	Second wife of "	Sangamon Co. Ill.	40
Ann C. Sumers	Moawequa	M'qua	Present wife of "	Maryland	55
Smith, Wm. M.	"	"	Prop. of Mill & Elevator	Pennsylvania	68
Hannah M. Stine	"	"	Wife of Wm. M. Smith	"	69
Stewart, James G.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Blair Co. Pa.	66
Martha Elizh. Freidley	Died Aug. 12, '77	"	Late wife of J. G. Stewart	Illinois	49
Travis, S. G.	Moawequa	M'qua	Dealer in Hardware, Shoes, Agricultural Implements	Huntingdon Co. Pa.	57
Anna B. Travis	"	"	Wife of S. G. Travis	Indiana Co. Pa.	59
Tolley, Daniel	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	47
Chloe Howse	"	26	Wife of Daniel Tolley	"	49
Wilson, Robert B.	"	M'qua	Carpenter & Pension Agt	Edgar Co. Ill.	57
Martha Anderson	Dec'd May 11, '75	"	Late wife of R. B. Wilson	Tazwell Co. Ill.	64
Margaret J. McDaniel	Moawequa	M'qua	Present wife of "	Macon Co. Ill.	77

RURAL TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Charles	A'sumption	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
Maggie Armstrong	"	26	Wife of Chas. Armstrong	New York	76
Armstrong, Jasper	Tower Hill	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	52
Naomi A. Luckenbill	"	26	Wife of Jasp. Armstrong	Illinois	61
Armstrong, Lafayette	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	40
Hodgson, William	Shelbyville	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	47
Margaret A. Boyce	"	13	Wife of Wm. Hodgson	Kentucky	47
Hill, G. B.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	50
Elizabeth Fullerton	"	13	Wife of G. B. Hill	"	50
Harper, Robert	A'sumption	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	48
Sarah A. Lewis	Dec'd Mar. 12, '68	"	Late wife of R. Harper	Kentucky	44
Jenkins, J. W.	Tower Hill	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	56
Mary E. Smith	"	27	Wife of J. W. Jenkins	Shelby Co. Ill.	59

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	BIRTH
Killam, John T.	Tower Hill	Sec. 33	Farmer & Cattle Trader	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Oma J. Olla	"	33	Wife of John T. Killam	"	58
Mitchell, S. J.	A'sumption	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	65
Agusta Post	"	3	Wife of S. J. Mitchell	"	71
Ray, William	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	69
Jane Hanna	"	19	Wife of Wm. Ray	"	69
Smock, B., Rev.	"	2	Minister and Farmer	Indiana	53
Delilah Casey	"	2	Wife of B. Smock	Shelby Co. Ill.	38
Steward, J. L.	"	19	Fa'r & Breeder fine stock	Ohio	54
Elizabeth Van Loon	"	19	Wife of J. L. Steward	"	54
Smith, Russell	Shelbyville	15	Farmer and Supervisor	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Mary F. Locer	"	15	Wife of Russell Smith	Indiana	76
Vermillion, J. W., Jr.	Tower Hill	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	55
J. W. Vermillion, Sr.	"	27	Father of J. W. Vermillion, Jr.	Virginia	40
Jane C. Miller	"	27	Wife of J. W. Vermillion, Sr.	Kentucky	54
Wemple, H. M.	A'sumption	2	Fa'r & Breeder fine sheep	Illinois	65
Mitchell, Mary W.	"	2	Wife of H. M. Wemple	"	65

COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Ash, David	Tower Hill	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	70
Margaret Park	"	21	Wife of David Ash	"	70
Brownlee, James	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. Pa.	39
Elizabeth Sheridan	Died in O. April 13, '37	"	First wife of J. Brownlee	Ohio	"
Rachel Dye	Died Mar. 25, '49	"	Second wife of "	Monroe Co. O.	39
Mary Templeton	Died Oct. 10, '69	"	Third wife of "	Tennessee	"
Lucinda Fulks	Tower Hill	Sec. 10	Present wife of "	Madison Co. O.	60
Bryant, Samuel	ColdSpring	36	Farmer and Surveyor	Marion Co. Ind.	50
Elizabeth Powell	"	36	Wife of Samuel Bryant	Fayette Co. Ill.	40
Butler, Ignatius	"	20	Farmer and Miller	Greenup Co. Ky.	42
Abigail Miligin	Died July 17, '55	"	First wife of I. Butler	Knox Co. Tenn.	30
Maria E. Brown	ColdSpring	Sec. 20	Present wife of I. Butler	Lawrence Co. Ind.	52
Corley, H. W. W.	Tower Hill	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Breckenridge Co. Ky.	23
Martha Ann Hall	Died April 23, '48	"	1st wife of H. W. W. Corley	Shelby Co. Ill.	27
Cynthia Ann Powell	Died Mar. 17, '65	"	Second wife of "	Moultrie Co. Ill.	46
Mary Ann Pugh	Tower Hill	Sec. 10	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	35
Corley, C.	ColdSpring	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	26
Unity J. McKee	"	34	Wife of C. Corley	Tennessee	35
Evans, J. B.	Beck's Creek	S. 4-9-2	Farmer & Road Comm'r	"	69
Sarah Wygal	"	"	Wife of J. B. Evans	Allen Co. Ky.	69
Glick, I. S.	Lakewood	Sec. 11	Farmer and Painter	Pickaway Co. O.	70
Julia Ann Glick	"	11	Wife of I. S. Glick	"	70
Henderson, Emily J.	ColdSpring	15	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Joel E. Henderson	Died May 12, '72	"	Late hus. of E. J. Henderson	"	44
Jesse Millikin	Died Feb. 22, '76	"	Father of "	Tennessee	"
Elizabeth Millikin	Died Dec. 31, '77	"	Mother of "	Adams Co. O.	42
Hadley, W. T.	Beck's Creek	S. 17-9-2	Farmer and J. P.	Green Co. O.	59
Jane E. Shay	"	"	Wife of W. T. Hadley	Allen Co. Ky.	65
Hornbeck, Jasper N.	ColdSpring	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
Curtis Hornbeck	Died Feb. 11, '70	"	Father of J. N. Hornbeck	Ohio	52
Sarah J. Hornbeck	ColdSpring	Sec. 23	Mother of "	Pickaway Co. O.	52
Hornbeck, Mary	"	22	Farming & Stock Raising	Ohio	53
Clariss Hornbeck	Died Feb. 10, '77	"	Late hus. of M. Hornbeck	Kentucky	53
Jones, John E.	Beck's Creek	S. 14-9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	47
Mary Robertson	"	"	Wife of John E. Jones	"	45
Kelly, Harmon	Pana	Sec. 16	Fa'r, Minister & Supervisor	Robertson Co. Tenn.	62
Nancy C. Rose	"	16	Wife of Harmon Kelley	Nash Co. N. C.	62
Kerschner, E.	Tower Hill	1	Fa'r, Teacher & Carp't'r	Pickaway Co. O.	72
Lavinia Broom	"	1	Wife of E. Kerschner	St. Clair Co. Ill.	72
Lockwood, William	"	10	Farmer, Blacksmith, and Wagon maker	Franklin Co. O.	41
Mary J. Whitlatch	Died Jan. 20, '70	"	First wife of Wm. Lockwood	Shelby Co. Ill.	37
Isabella Farlow	Tower Hill	Sec. 10	Present wife of "	"	43
McMahon, B. W.	ColdSpring	25	Physician and Surgeon	Darke Co. O.	53
Malinda R. Davis	"	25	Wife of B. W. McMahon	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Morrison, James H.	"	16	Carpenter	Adams Co. O.	42
Mary Ann Whitlatch	Died Sept. 12, '65	"	Wife of J. H. Morrison	"	42
Mears, William	ColdSpring	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lewis Co. Ky.	57
Cynthia Ann Spurgeon	"	34	Wife of William Mears	"	57
McClannahan, James	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Anna Wakefield	"	35	Wife of J. McClannahan	"	65
Morrison, A. J.	"	5	Carpenter	Adams Co. O.	42
Sarah Spar	Died Oct. 15, '54	"	Wife of A. J. Morrison	Ohio	50
McCoy, Alexander	Tower Hill	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maryland	64
Emily Hemphill	Died in Brown Co. Ill., Feb. 16, 1846	"	First wife of Alex. McCoy	Ohio	"
Nancy B. Riggs	Died Jan. 28, 1858	"	Second wife of "	New Jersey	"
Mary Dunkel	Tower Hill	Sec. 16	Present wife of "	Ohio	"
Mitchell, J.	ColdSpring	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Sarah McDaniel	"	13	Wife of J. Mitchell	"	56
McNutt, I. B., M. D.	Beck's Creek	S. 4-9-2	Physician and Breeder of Poland and China Hogs	Indiana	65
Catherine Buchanan	"	"	Wife of I. B. McNutt	Fayette Co. Ill.	66
Moon, J. B.	"	S. 8-9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. O.	56
Margaret A. Harley	"	"	Wife of J. B. Moon	Clinton Co. Ill.	57
Nance, Miles	Cowden	S. 1-9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	30
Mary A. Fletcher	"	"	Wife of Miles Nance	Richland Co. O.	43
Reed, Ross	ColdSpring	Sec. 23	Farmer, Constable and Road Commissioner	Union Co. O.	60
Rose Ann Hornbeck	"	23	Wife of Ross Reed	Ross Co. O.	43
Rowdybush, Milton	"	27	Fa'r & Breeder fine hogs	Cass Co. Ill.	47
Elizabeth J. Corley	"	27	Wife of Milt. Rowdybush	Shelby Co. Ill.	44

COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settle
Robertson, Orville	ColdSpring	CSpr'g	Merchant, P. M. & J. P. Hopkins Co. Ky.	33	
Emeline Swanson	Died in Fayette	Co., Ill.	First wife of O. Robertson	Tennessee	
Tempy Corley	Jan. 23, 1834	CSpr'g	Present wife of " Breckenridge Co. Ky.	23	
Sellers, Thomas L.	Cowden	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
Malinda Bryant	Died Oct. 22, '65		First wife of T. L. Sellers	Bond Co. Ill.	49
Mary J. Moore	Cowden	Sec. 36	Present wife of " Shelby Co. Ill.	35	
Spurgin, F. M.	ColdSpring		28 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Putnam Co. Ind.	40
Martha Pea	"		25 Wife of F. M. Spurgin	Moultrie Co. Ill.	45
Smart, A. T.	Beck's Creek	S. 8-9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. "	46
Harriett Burrus	Died Sept. 23, '60		First wife of A. T. Smart	Fayette Co. "	46
Elizabeth A. Hinton	Beck's Creek	Sec. 8	Present wife of " Shelby Co. "	37	
Sphar, James M.	Pana		8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	37
John Sphar	Died		Father of James M. Sphar	Pennsylvania	37
Mary Sphar	Died		Mother of " Ohio	37	
Sphar, Joshua D.	Pana	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	39
Rebecca J. Scarborough	Died May 24, '63		First wife of Jos. D. Sphar	Tennessee	50
Maria D. Morrison	Pana	Sec. 8	Present wife of " Ohio	66	
Simpson, J. S.	Cowden	13.9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	40
Marbara Jones	"	"	Wife of J. S. Simpson	Shelby Co. "	44
Simpson, John T.	"	14.9-2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. "	40
Mary Jones	"	"	Wife of J. T. Simpson	Shelby Co. "	39
Tressler, Samuel	ColdSpring	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. O.	49
Mary Brown	"	23	Wife of Samuel Tressler	Ohio	50

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

Bacon, B. B.	Mode	Mode	Physician and Surgeon	New York	54
Angeline Havens	"	"	Wife of B. B. Bacon	"	54
Brown, R. M.	Shelbyville	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	43
Mary F. Richardson	"	1	Wife of R. M. Brown	Kentucky	53
Bartscht, W.	Beecher	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bohemia	56
Mary Giles	"	15	Wife of W. Bartscht	Ohio	42
Compton, Charles, Jr.	Shelbyville	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O.	54
Alice I. Allen	"	16	Wife of Chas. Compton	Fairfield Co. O.	56
Compton, C. E.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Charles Compton, Sr.	"	16	Father of C. E. Compton	Berkley Co. V.	52
Louisa Compton	"	16	Mother of " Fairfield Co. O.	52	
Coconnouer, Joseph	Cowden	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. O.	55
Susanna Leist	Died Sept. 29, '62		1st wife of J. Coconnouer	"	49
Margaret A. Melton	Cowden	Sec. 6	Present wife of " Illinois	49	
Compton, Elizabeth, nee Brinker	Shelbyville	8	Farming & Fruit growing	Pickaway Co. O.	54
Jonathan Compton	Died July 30, '75		Late hus. of Elizb. Compton	Virginia	54
Duncan, J.	Mode	Mode	P.M., Physician, Groc. & Drug	Indiana	66
Catherine M. Kerns	"	"	Wife of J. Duncan	Ohio	60
Elbert, Victor	Shelbyville	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	58
Mary A. Ponsler	"	14	Wife of Victor Elbert	Franklin Co. O.	55
Free, Joseph	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co. O.	74
Millie Reed	"	8	Wife of Joseph Free	Shelby Co. Ill.	60
Fritter, Enoch	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stafford Co. Va.	68
Elizabeth Courtright	"	34	Wife of Enoch Fritter	Fairfield Co. O.	68
Graybill, J. P.	Holiday	18	Far. & Twp. Supervisor	"	58
Cynthia Syfert	"	18	Wife of J. P. Graybill	Shelby Co. Ill.	52
Gallagher, Jacob	Shelbyville	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	39
Sarah Middlesworth	"	28	Wife of Jacob Gallagher	"	39
Hubbarrt, John	Beecher	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	53
Elizabeth Hubble	Died Aug. 20, '58		First wife of J. Hubbarrt	"	53
Mary A. Syphert	Beecher	Sec. 17	Present wife of " "	"	46
Hayward, Henry	Shelbyville	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	61
Eliza Hill	"	2	Wife of Henry Hayward	"	61
Howe, A. M.	Mode	23	Wagon Maker	Vermont	39
Elinor Draper	"	23	Wife of A. M. Howe	Ohio	45
Hogeland, J. W.	"	13	Far. St'k Raiser & Dealer	"	52
Elizabeth Guy	Died Jan. 19, '69		1st wife of J. W. Hogeland	"	52
Carrie King	Mode	Sec. 13	Present wife of " "	"	69
Hahn, Henry	Shelbyville	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	49
Henry Hahn	Died Jan. 15, '80		Father of Henry Hahn	"	49
Mary Hahn	Died Feb. 24, '75		Mother of " "	"	49
Knight, H. E.	Shelbyville	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	59
John Knight	Died Feb. 10, '73		Father of H. E. Knight	Indiana	56
Julia A. Knight	Shelbyville	Sec. 17	Mother of " "	"	56
Mitchell, Mrs. A. J.	Mode	13	Farming & Stock Raising	Sullivan Co. Ind.	66
Samuel Strain	Deceased		1st hus. of Mrs. A. J. Mitchell	Pennsylvania	
Joseph Graybill	Died Mar. 8, '69		Second husband " "	Canada	
Joseph Mitchell	Mode	Sec. 13	Present husband " "	Missouri	
Middlesworth, Catherine	Shelbyville	31	Farming & Stock Raising	Fairfield Co. O.	52
Middlesworth, John	Died Dec. 19, '62		Late hus. of C. Middlesworth	"	39
McCurdy, C. H.	Beecher	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	66
Mary E. Reed	"	7	Wife of C. H. McCurdy	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
Marsh, Richard	Shelbyville	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	62
Sarah Wooton	"	32	Wife of Richard Marsh	"	62
Mechling, L. D.	"	20	Farmer & Music Teacher	Allen Co. O.	65
Hannah E. Macklin	"	20	Wife of L. D. Mechling	"	54
McKinney, Robert	Beecher	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co. Ind.	63
Mehala Thomas	"	8	Wife of Robt. McKinney	Illinois	70
Phillips, W. A.	Cowden	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co. Va.	55
Mary A. Thompson	"	6	Wife of W. A. Phillips	Shelby Co. Ill.	39
Ponsler, Franklin	Beecher	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. O.	59
Martha A. Clesson	"	15	Wife of Franklin Ponsler	Shelby Co. Ill.	57

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

Ragan, Wm. H.	Shelbyville	Sec. 21	Far. St'k Raiser & Teacher	Fairfield Co. O.	66
Mary C. Gallagher	"	21	Wife of Wm. H. Ragan	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Swingle, S.	Mode	24	Far. St'k Raiser & Prop Saw Mill	Morgan Co. O.	74
M. E. Baughman	"	24	Wife of S. Swingle	Ohio	74
Smith, David	Shelbyville	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
Magdalena Lape	"	20	Wife of David Smith	"	60
Smith, Michael	"	8	Far. Blacksmith & Miller	Fairfield Co. O.	48
Estha H. Summers	"	8	Wife of Michael Smith	Ohio	66
Travis, H. R.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	55
Ida Allen	"	15	Wife of H. R. Travis	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Thomas, John	Beecher	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. O.	70
Margaret Lefler	"	8	Wife of John Thomas	Indiana	70
Wortman, M.	Shelbyville	6	Farmer and Builder	Shelby Co. Ill.	36
Susan Westenhaver	"	6	Wife of M. Wortman	Ohio	56
Warner, I. N.	Mode	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	45
Mary Leathers	"	12	Wife of I. N. Warner	Illinois	53
Wagoner, Henry G.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	65
America Welsh	"	12	Wife of H. G. Wagoner	"	65

TOWER HILL TOWNSHIP.

Andes, J. A.	Tower Hill	Tr Hill	Grain Dealer & Farmer	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
Sarah E. Selby	"	"	Wife of J. A. Andes	"	45
Bates, M. A.	"	"	Editor True Democrat	Ohio	73
Jennie Barnitt	"	"	Wife of M. A. Bates	Kentucky	52
Barrett, L. D.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	57
S. Adison Barrett	"	"	Father of L. D. Barrett	Massachusetts	57
Catherine E. Barrett	"	"	Mother of " "	Pennsylvania	57
Craddock, A. M.	Tower Hill	Tr Hill	Gen. Merchant & Farmer	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Eliza A. Moore	"	"	Wife of A. M. Craddock	Kentucky	48
Camfield, Wm. A.	"	"	Plow Mfr. & Gen. Blacksmith	Illinois	51
Jesse Wentworth	"	"	Wife of Wm. A. Camfield	New York	69
Crook, Theophilus	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Iowa	71
Henry C. Crook	"	1	"	Indiana	71
John Crook	"	1	Father of T. & H. C. Crook	Ohio	71
Elizabeth Crook	"	1	Mother of " "	Pennsylvania	71
Creekmur, William	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	66
Cynthia A. Roberts	"	35	Wife of Wm. Creekmur	"	66
Dove, S. L.	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	77
Emma C. Sittler	"	2	Wife of S. L. Dove	"	59
Fringer, G. W., M. D.	Tr Hill	Tr Hill	Physician and Surgeon	Maryland	59
Martha V. Cover	"	"	Wife of G. W. Fringer	Pennsylvania	62
Gross, J. M.	"	"	Groceries & Queensware	"	64
Susan Dick	"	"	Wife of J. M. Gross	Ohio	64
Higginbotham, L.	"	"	Druggist	Kentucky	58
Louisa Middlesworth	"	"	Wife of L. Higginbotham	Shelby Co. Ill.	47
Headen, T. B.	"	"	Farmer	"	41
Eliza J. Pugh	"	"	Wife of T. B. Headen	"	42
Hall, John H.	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Mollie F. Elliott	"	27	Wife of J. J. H. Hall	Christian Co. Ill.	66
Iverson, Spencer	"	33	Far. & Old Time Teacher	England	38
Martha Denley	Died April 30, '63		Late wife of Sp'nc'r Iverson	Tennessee	40
Jones, James A.	Tower Hill	Tr Hill	Far. and Retired Soldier	Kentucky	66
Lucy A. Parr	Died Feb. 17, '67		First wife of J. A. Jones	Ohio	
Isabella Weakley	Tower Hill	Tr Hill	Present wife of " "	Maryland	50
Jester, L. W.	Pana	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	37
Sadie Polley	"	32	Wife of L. W. Jester	Shelby Co. Ill.	60
Morgan, J. W.	Tower Hill	Tr Hill	Livery and Feed Stable	Ohio	72
Emeline Darst	"	"	Wife of J. W. Morgan	"	75
Miller, David O.	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Cattle and Hogs	Kentucky	55
Eliza A. Smith	"	36	Wife of D. O. Miller	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Navis, Aaron J.	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Holland	66
Martha Russell	"	1	Wife of Aaron J. Navis	Indiana	66
O'Farrell, N. P.	Pana	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	68
Harriet Moon	"	18	Wife of N. P. O'Farrell	"	63
Peek, William W.	Tower Hill	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	34
Hannah Stretch	Died June 29, '62		First wife of W. W. Peek	Ohio	53
Rebecca J. Rickle	Tower Hill	Sec. 13	Present wife of " "	Indiana	65
Pugh, W. J.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Mary F. Smith	"	14	Wife of W. J. Pugh	"	54
Ner Smith	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Pugh, Robert	"	3	Far. & Breed'r of fine stock	Kentucky	19
Margaret Rhodes	"	3	Wife of R. Pugh	Tennessee	26
Robinson, A. R.	Tr Hill	J. P. and Butcher	"	Ohio	73
Emma B. Crout	"	"	Wife of A. R. Robinson	"	75
Rhodes, J. W.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer & Stock Shipper	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Martha E. Pugh	"	9	Wife of J. W. Rhodes	"	45
Smith, Samuel	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	31
Margaret Weakley	Deceased		First wife of S. Smith	Ohio	43
Sarah A. McCullough	Tower Hill	Sec. 11	Present wife of " "	Kentucky	52
Small, W. A.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Chrisie Rhoberg	"	13	Wife of W. A. Small	Ohio	69
Weeks, John	Tr Hill	Tr Hill	School Teacher	Illinois	60
Sevilla J. Sill	"	"	Wife of John Weeks	Ohio	66
Ward, John	"	"	Carpenter and Builder	"	67
Eliza Neal	"	"	Wife of John Ward	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Wolf, C. W.	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	70	
Mary D. Pugh	"	5	Wife of C. W. Wolf	Shelby Co. Ill.	56

PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

FLAT BRANCH TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Atkinson, James	Todd's Point	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng.	45
Emily A. Fear	"	12	Wife of Jas. Atkinson	Wa'kesha Co. Ws.	60
Atkinson, William	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng.	45
Fannie F. Fear	"	12	Wife of Wm. Atkinson	Wa'kesha Co. Ws.	66
Boone, B. R.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ind.	64
Sarah J. Hadwin	"	24	Wife of B. R. Boone	Macon Co. Ill.	54
Barbee, John	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. O.	66
Deborah E. Compton	"	19	Wife of J. Barbee	Pickaway Co. O.	54
Butcher, James T.	Sigle	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	68
Virginia A. Simpson	"	13	Wife of James T. Butcher	Indiana	68
Durkee, G. A.	Shelbyville	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vigo Co. Ind.	48
Salome Ellis	"	34	Wife of G. A. Durkee	Dayton, Ohio	48
Dobson, J. W.	Todd's Point	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co. O.	55
French, E. S.	Shelbyville	23	Far. St'k Raiser & Trader	Tennessee	56
Julia A. Ward	"	23	Wife of E. S. French	Shelby Co. Ill.	38
Foster, John	Prairie Home	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng.	49
Rachel Dobson	"	11	Wife of John Foster	Stark Co. O.	50
Hoy, Wesley	Moawequa	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	56
David A. Hoy	"	16	Father of Wesley Hoy	Ohio	56
Mary Hoy	"	16	Mother of Wesley Hoy	"	56
Jackson, W. H.	Shelbyville	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	45
Mary A. Burk	"	35	Wife of W. H. Jackson	Lancaster Co. Pa.	44
Longenbaugh, G. W.	"	20	Far. Stock Raiser & J. P.	Pickaway Co. O.	55
Elizabeth Cochran	"	20	Wife of G. W. Longenbaugh	Tennessee	52
Luffers, John	Moawequa	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	46
Louisa Smith	"	17	Wife of John Luffers	Madison Co. Ill.	48
Longenbach, Isaac	Shelbyville	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O.	56
Elizabeth Cole	Died Feb. 27, '78	20	Late wife of Is'c Longenbach	"	56
Longenbach, Jacob	Shelbyville	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	56
Nancy A. Swarts	"	21	Wife of Jacob Longenbach	Fairfield Co. O.	72
Moll, Daniel	Moawequa	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Berks Co. Pa.	53
Caroline Wolf	"	20	Wife of Daniel Moll	Fairfield Co. O.	53
Melcher, Samuel	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Centre Co. Pa.	66
Sarah Longenbaugh	"	18	Wife Samuel Melcher	Pickaway Co. O.	68
McGlashan, Thomas	Prairie Home	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	58
Alice Atkinson	"	11	Wife of Thos. McGlashan	Yorkshire, Eng.	45
Melcher, F. A.	Moawequa	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Centre Co. Pa.	66
Sarah J. Clar	"	18	Wife of F. A. Melcher	Pickaway Co. O.	56
Noon, James C.	Prairie Home	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Derbyshire, Eng.	65
Hannah Fear	"	15	Wife of J. C. Noon	Somersetshire	60
Rowlings, William	Prairie Home	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada West	65
Wright, George	Todd's Point	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng.	58
Jennie Turner	"	13	Wife of George Wright	Lancashire,	62
Yantis, Daniel	Shelbyville	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maryland	53
Elizabeth Longenbaugh	"	29	Wife of Daniel Yantis	Pickaway Co. O.	53
Yantis, Solomon	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	53
Mary Runkle	"	28	Wife of Solomon Yantis	"	66
Yantis, Daniel, Jr.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	53
Mary A. Klar	"	21	Wife of Daniel Yantis, Jr.	"	56

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Miller, E. M.	Assumpti'n	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	39
Eliza McSherry	"	21	Wife of E. M. Miller	Indiana	57
Moran, James	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	66
Hannora Dunavin	"	30	Wife of James Moran	"	66
John Moran	"	30	Son of Jas. & Han'ra Moran	Wayne Co. Ky.	66
Middleton, David	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Md.	65
Hester House	"	35	Wife of David Middleton	Harrison Co. O.	65
Ney, Frederick	Moawequa	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co. O.	65
Welmena Rohrn	"	16	Wife of Frederick Ney	Germany	65
Osborn, A. L.	Radford	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Athens Co. O.	65
Sarah E. Pruitt	"	18	Wife of A. L. Osborn	Green Co. Ill.	65
Pleak, M. F.	Moawequa	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	M'tgomery Co. Ky.	77
Frances H. C. Beard	"	11	Wife of M. F. Pleak	Maury Co. Ten.	77
Pierce, A. G.	Assumpti'n	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sullivan Co. Ind.	65
Lucy A. Clark	"	35	Wife of A. G. Pierce	"	65
Richard, B. A.	Moawequa	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co. Ill.	75
Margaret B. Stine	"	12	Wife of B. A. Richard	Mifflin Co. Pa.	69
Snyder, W. J.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	66
Eliza A. Gwinner	"	8	Wife of W. J. Snyder	Brown Co. O.	67
Standley, Cyrus	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co. Ill.	78
Rose Bleming	"	13	Wife of Cyrus Standley	Cass Co. Ill.	78
Snell, W. W.	Assumpti'n	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	62
F. P. Snell	"	21	Father of W. W. Snell	Hamilton Co. O.	55
Eliza Snell	"	21	Mother of " "	Warren Co. O.	55
Snyder, M., Jr.	Moawequa	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Ill.	74
Frances Malone	Died July 17, '67	17	First wife of M. Snyder, Jr.	Indiana	
E. A. Deffenbacher	Moawequa	Sec. 17	Present wife of " "	Macon Co. Ill.	51
Suppes, John	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	73
Elizabeth Kaus	"	9	Wife of John Suppes	"	73
Storey, George	Assumpti'n	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	71
Nannie Green	"	25	Wife of George Storey	Menard Co. Ill.	71
Schinzler, George	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	59
Mary E. Sprinkel	"	27	Wife of George Schinzler	Ohio	50
Sims, John	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	56
Catherine Miller	"	27	Wife of John Sims	Logan Co. Ky.	25
Spence, William C.	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. O.	68
Martha H. Snell	"	36	Wife of Wm. C. Spence	"	68
Virden, Willis	Moawequa	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	25
Sarah Jacob	Died June 6, '79	15	1st wife of Willis Virden	Kentucky	
Sarah Burlem	Moawequa	Sec. 15	Present wife of " "	Mifflin Co. Pa.	71
Wright, James B.	Assumpti'n	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Onond'go Co. NY	70
Sarah L. Davis	"	33	Wife of James B. Wright	Crawford Co. Pa.	70
Watson, John W.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	68
Mary E. Stevens	"	31	Wife of John W. Watson	"	68
Ward, Franklin	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macon Co. Ill.	74
Nancy I. Pawley	"	2	Wife of Franklin Ward	"	74
Workman, J. M.	Moawequa	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	75
Lonely A. Campbell	"	7	Wife of J. W. Workman	Sangamon Co. Ill.	75
Zeitz, Herman	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	77
Elizabeth Benter	"	17	Wife of Herman Zeitz	"	77

FLAT BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

TODD'S POINT TOWNSHIP.

Clark, C. S.	Assumpti'n	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	66
J. W. Clark	"	21	Father of C. S. Clark	Warren Co. O.	54
Ann E. Clark	"	21	Mother of C. S. Clark	Knox Co. Ind.	59
Clark, W. R.	Moawequa	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. Ind.	54
Nancy Burger	"	21	Wife of W. R. Clark	Virginia	54
Campbell, A. C. Jr.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Ill.	51
Margaret J. Hunter	"	20	Wife of A. C. Campbell, Jr.	Jersey Co. Ill.	51
Clark, J. W.	"	20	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Plasterer and Bricklayer	Warren Co. O.	54
E. E. Campbell	"	20	Wife of J. W. Clark	Sangamon Co. Ill.	51
Coultas, J. D.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scott Co. Ill.	76
Anna M. Campbell	"	3	Wife of J. D. Coultas	"	76
Denton, Jonathan	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	33
Catherine Armstrong	"	11	Wife of Jonathan Denton	Madison Co. Ill.	33
De Garmo, R.	Assumpti'n	28	Farmer and Fruit Grower	New York	66
F. Lovinia Miles	"	28	Wife of R. De Garmo	Pennsylvania	66
Foor, C. J.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	68
Sarah C. Russell	"	31	Wife of C. J. Foor	"	68
Fisher, O. W.	"	25	Far. St'k Raiser & Tp. Ass'r	Shelby Co. Ill.	45
Indiana A. Baker	"	25	Wife of O. W. Fisher	Miggs Co. O.	64
Ficker, Christ	Moawequa	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	79
Groom, R. H.	"	9	Wife of Christ Ficker	Washi'gt'n Co. Ill.	79
Margaret E. Robinson	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky.	68
Howse, Edward	"	10	Wife of R. H. Groom	Scott Co. Ill.	69
Sarah J. Dow	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky.	32
Hodkinson, George	"	11	Wife of Edward Howse	Sullivan Co. Ind.	56
Maria E. Coultas	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	74
Hartman, F.	"	3	Wife of Geo. Hodkinson	Scott Co. Ill.	74
Margaret Mitchell	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Kuehl, F. H.	Assumpti'n	22	Wife of F. Hartman	Fairfield Co. O.	65
Jane Kuestler	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	77
Lucy, C. M.	"	29	Wife of F. H. Kuehle	"	77
Eliza Fisher	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. O.	65
Lanham, John T.	"	28	Wife of C. M. Lucy	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
M. M. McMahan	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass Co. Ky.	68
Miller, William C.	"	35	Wife of John T. Lanham	Green Co. Ky.	68
Mary Chadwick	Died June 10, '78	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	42
			Late wife of W. C. Miller	"	49

Birkett, Skelton, Sr.	To'd's Point	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	48
Mary Bland	Died Feb. 1866		First wife of S. Birkett, Sr.	Ohio	39
Elizabeth Lenover	To'd's Point	Sec. 18	Present wife of " "	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Blackstone, William	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Boon Co. Ind.	57
Lucinda Moyer	"	32	Wife of Wm. Blackstone	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Bland, Eugene	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	41
Nancy E. Wright	"	23	Wife of Eugene Bland	"	46
Cordray, I. M.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Noble Co. O.	67
Charlotte C. Henderson	"	15	Wife of I. M. Cordray	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Cavender, J. P.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co. Ill.	74
S. E. Welborn	"	15	Wife of J. P. Cavender	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Davidson, D. L.	"	TPoint	Physician and Surgeon	Macon Co. Ill.	68
Virginia McDowell	"	"	Wife of D. L. Davidson	Scotland Co. Mo.	68
Deadman, Joseph	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	71
Maggie Foster	"	30	Wife of Joseph Deadman	Shelby Co. Ill.	59
Foster, Joseph, Sr.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	54
Mary Dobson	"	20	Wife of Joseph Foster	"	58
James, R. K.	Shelbyville	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lycoming Co. Pa.	58
Laura A. Wright	"	26	Wife of R. K. James	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Morgan, James C.	To'd's Point	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	41
Rebecca Welborn	"	21	Wife of J. C. Morgan	"	50
Noble, R. C.	"	TPoint	Merch't, P.M., Far. & Stock Dir	Stark Co. O.	69
Jennie E. Harmount	"	"	Wife of R. C. Noble	Connecticut	71
Roney, James R.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	41
Nancy R. Henderson	"	15	Wife of James R. Roney	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Roney, J. M.	"	15	Teacher	Moultrie Co. Ill.	78
Ida E. Thompson	"	15	Wife of J. M. Roney	Indiana	80
Scott, J. W.	Shelbyville	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Licking Co. O.	51
Louisa Tucker	Died April 28, '79		Late wife of J. W. Scott	Mead Co. Ky.	51
Stumpf, Otis E.	Shelbyville	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	63
Elizabeth Stumpf	"	33	Father of Otis E. Stumpf	Fairfield Co. O.	57
Turner, John	To'd's Point	18	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Breeder of Short Horns	Pickaway Co. O.	57
Ellen Atkinson	"	18	Wife of John Turner	England	58
Welborn, James	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	34
Elizabeth Burns	"	15	Wife of James Welborn	Indiana	50

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Aldridge, H. H.	Windsor	Windsor	Physician and Surgeon	D'nwiddieCoVa	55
Mary J. Harlan	Died Mar.	3, '63	1st wife of H. H. Aldridge	Sangamon Co Ill	55
Elizabeth Edwards	Windsor	Windsor	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	32
Brisben, John P.	"	"	County Surveyor & Far.	Ohio	73
Bell Messer	"	"	Wife of John P. Brisben	New Hampshire	60
Burns, J. W.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rush Co. Ind.	51
Mary E. Hilsabeck	"	16	Wife of J. W. Burns	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
Brookbanks, Thos. A.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stafford Co. Va.	74
Eliza J. Evans	Died Oct.	5, '61	First wife of T.A. Brookbanks	Nelson Co. Ky.	74
Lydia A. Jewel	Windsor	Sec. 9	Present wife of "	Kentucky	74
Brown, J. W. W.	"	35	Farmer & House Builder	Ohio	52
Mary C. Wilhoit	"	35	Wife of J. W. W. Brown	Owen Co. Ky.	52
Dubler, W. H.	"	Windsor	Physician and Surgeon	Hart Co. Ky.	57
Margaret A. Harrison	"	"	Wife of W. H. Dubler	Brown Co. O.	42
Frazer, George	"	"	Butcher	Shelby Co. Ill.	73
Fisher, William	"	"	General Merchant	Butler Co. O.	67
Garrett, Joseph	"	"	Hardware & Agricul. Imp	Canada	67
Eunice Noyes	"	"	Wife of Joseph Garrett	Massachusetts	67
George F. Garrett	"	"	Son of Joseph Garrett	"	67
Gaddis, Nathan	"	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co NC	39
Julia Ann Weger	"	5	Wife of Nathan Gaddis	Shelby Co. Ill.	26
Hilsabeck, W. F.	"	Windsor	Physician and Surgeon	"	46
Eugenia Sargent	"	"	Wife of W. F. Hilsabeck	Clermont Co. O.	61
Henry, T. N.	"	"	General Merchant and President of Board of Supervisors	Shelby Co. Ill.	37
Anna Perryman	Died Aug.	18, '75	First wife of T. N. Henry	"	42
Sarah L. Smyser	Windsor	Windsor	Present wife of "	Clermont Co. O.	74
Harbaugh, T. M.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Moultrie Co. Ill	80
Hatch, Alonzo	"	"	Jeweler	Vermont	75
Julia A. Carney	"	"	Wife of Alonzo Hatch	Kentucky	75
Hilsabeck, H. A.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Teacher	Shelby Co. Ill.	53
Emeline Miner	"	16	Wife of H. A. Hilsabeck	"	53
Hilsabeck, W. F., Sr.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Georgia	34
Eleanor Walden	"	16	Wife of W. F. Hilsabeck, Sr	Gallatin Co. Ill.	27
Kinny, Thomas	"	Windsor	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire Hogs	Kerry Co Ireland	54
Ellen Reidy	"	"	Wife of Thomas Kinny	"	54
Lovins, B. H.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	39
Mary A. Grider	Died Mar.	21, '73	1st wife of B. H. Lovins	"	39
Sarah Turrentine	Windsor	Sec. 23	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	39
Lovins, T. W.	"	22	Far. St'k Raiser & Teacher	"	55
Lovins, A. B.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	37
Martha E. Means	"	4	Wife of A. B. Lovins	Licking Co. Ky.	51
McDaniel, J. H.	"	Windsor	President of City Council and Manufacturer of Carriages and Wagons	Illinois	44
Sarah Moore	"	"	Wife of H. McDaniel	"	49
Montgomery, J. A.	"	"	Teacher	Park Co. Ind.	64
Miner, Daniel	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	38
Harriett Ledbetter	"	19	Wife of Daniel Miner	Gallatin Co. Ill.	25
Miner, Monroe	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	44
Margaret Williamson	"	8	Wife of Monroe Miner	Shelby Co. Ill.	32
Nance, James L.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dixon Co. Ten.	43
Rebecca Townley	"	29	Wife of James L. Nance	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
Price, J. Henry	"	Windsor	Proprietor of City Mills	"	33
Nancy E. Renshaw	"	"	Wife of J. Henry Price	"	34
Poe, James T.	"	"	Grocer and J. P.	"	35
Elizabeth Curry	"	"	Wife of James T. Poe	"	72
Philhower, A. W.	"	"	Proprietor of Windsor House and Hay Dealer	Clermont Co. O.	72
A. Snyder	"	"	"	"	72
Richardson, D. F.	"	"	Dlr in Saddly. & Harness	Ohio	50
Isabella Venters	"	"	Wife of D. F. Richardson	Illinois	46
Richardson, G. W.	"	Sec. 18	Far. & Minister M.E. Ch.	Warren Co. Ind	39
Mary Bland	"	18	Wife of G. W. Richardson	Ohio	49
Ringo, L. J.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co. Ill.	63
Lovina Quigley	"	18	Wife of L. J. Ringo	Ohio	55
Rose, J. P.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Illinois Aldridge	"	16	Wife of J. P. Rose	Macoupin Co. Ill	60
Robison, Wm. A.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	36
Lucy C. Bruce	"	21	Wife of W. A. Robison	"	40
Riggs, Thomas	"	Windsor	Blacksmith and Farmer	Wayne, N. Y.	66
Pernelia Merrill	"	"	Wife of Thomas Riggs	Indiana	66
Rose, T. V.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	51
Rebecca Sappenfield	Died Jan.	15, '79	First wife of T. V. Rose	Indiana	70
Virginia Wright	Windsor	Sec. 15	Present wife of "	Green Co. Ill.	70
Smyser, W. C.	"	Windsor	Druggist	Clermont Co. O.	67
Lovina Brown	"	"	Wife of W. C. Smyser	Miami Co. O.	70
Scott, E. M.	"	"	Surgeon Dentist	Brown Co. O.	74
Carrie B. Brunk	"	"	Wife of E. M. Scott	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Shaffer, J. S.	"	"	Hardware & Agricul. Imp	Ohio	65
Rebecca E. Price	"	"	Wife of J. S. Shaffer	"	65
Tull, Butler	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Mary Goddard	Died Sept.	24, '77	Late wife of B. Tull	"	58
Tull, W. F.	Windsor	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Ten	29
Hannah Davis	"	20	Wife of W. F. Tull	Washington Co	28
Voris, C.	"	Windsor	Grain Buyer and Miller	Ohio	60
Mary J. Templeton	"	"	Wife of C. Voris	Illinois	41
Warden, J. L.	"	"	Editor of Windsor Gazette	Ohio	66
Walden, H. N.	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	30
Maria Davis	Deceased	"	First wife of H. N. Walden	Ohio	39
Thesda Hazen	Windsor	Sec. 31	Present wife of "	Maine	75
Warren, Peter P.	"	28	Far. & Min. Christian Ch.	Tennessee	30
Amanda P. Hyland	"	28	Wife of P. P. Warren	Indiana	40
Webster, George	"	Windsor	Merchant Taylor	Virginia	74
Melissa A. Johnson	"	"	Wife of George Webster	Madison Co. Ind	74

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Westbay, Harry C.	Windsor	Windsor	Grain Buyer and Miller	Ohio	74
Walker, Jesse	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	McMinn Co. Ten.	38
Susan Scribner	Died Mar.	7, '65	1st wife of Jesse Walker	White Co. Ill.	40
Harriett Cather	Windsor	Sec. 33	Present wife of "	Brown Co. O.	64
Walden, Margaret	"	Windsor	Widow of A. Walden	Shelby Co. Ill.	27
A. Walden	Died July	25, '77	Farmer	Illinois	27

RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Boys, James	Shelbyville	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	36
Sarah Hardy	"	26	Wife of James Boys	Ohio	39
Boys, G. W.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	36
Elizabeth Hardy	"	26	Wife of G. W. Boys	Ohio	39
Boys, Alexander, Jr.	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Margaret Weakley	"	27	Wife of Alex. Boys	"	58
Cruit, Henry	"	12	Far. & Breeder Fine Cattle	Ohio	58
Eliza G. Pugh	"	12	Wife of Henry Cruit	"	60
Craig, Robert H.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	39
Clarissa McWhorter	Died Nov. 1848	1848	First wife of R. H. Craig	Indiana	39
Millie J. Roysse	Shelbyville	Sec. 20	Present wife of "	"	31
Craig, Thomas M.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	44
Millie Craig	"	28	Wife of Thomas Craig	Iowa	57
Calvert, E. L.	"	10	Far. & Breed'r of Cattle & Hogs	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
Serena A. Marts	"	10	Wife of E. L. Calvert	Indiana	50
Calvert, William	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	27
Martha E. Marts	"	10	Wife of William Calvert	Indiana	50
Carpenter, H. C.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	33
Sarah A. Downs	"	18	Wife of H. C. Carpenter	Maryland	38
Carr, O. S.	"	31	Farmer and Carpenter	Ohio	68
Rebecca Syfert	"	31	Wife of O. S. Carr	"	68
Calvert, John C.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	53
Lydia E. Gardner	"	15	Wife of John C. Calvert	"	57
Donnel, William L.	"	21	Far. & Breeder of Fine Horses	Tennessee	40
Mary Roysse	"	21	Wife of Wm. L. Donnel	Indiana	31
Fisher, Isaac A.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	62
Malinda Miller	"	33	Wife of Isaac A. Fisher	"	61
Fritz, J. J.	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	60
Marbara Sander	"	7	Wife of J. J. Fritz	Ohio	60
Hardy, Thomas	"	25	Farmer and Carpenter	"	39
Eliza A. Morgan	"	25	Wife of Thomas Morgan	"	45
Hord, L. D.	"	25	Minister and Farmer	"	68
Jennie A. Frothergail	"	25	Wife of L. D. Hord	"	54
Hunter, Anderson	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Sarah A. Allen	"	8	Wife of A. Hunter	"	59
Hardy, William	"	36	Far. & Breed'r of Fine St'k	"	39
Amanda Davis	"	36	Wife of William Hardy	Shelby Co. Ill.	36
Hager, Elizabeth	"	36	Farming & Stock Raising	"	42
Emanuel Hager	Died Mar. 11, '69	'69	Late hus. of Eliz'h Hager	Ohio	53
W. H. Hager	Shelbyville	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Dora M. Hager	"	36	Daughter of E. & E. Hager	"	67
Henton, Isaiah	"	19	Gen. Mer. & Wagon Mak'r	Ohio	54
Susan A. Freshwater	"	19	Wife of Isaiah Henton	"	39
Hendricks, J. R.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	30
Isabella Johnson	Died Jan. 14, '51	'51	1st wife of J. R. Hendricks	Kentucky	22
Elizabeth Roysse	Shelbyville	Sec. 24	Present wife of "	"	29
James, William W.	"	3	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Cattle and Hogs	"	31
Cordelia Small	Died Aug. 22, '62	'62	First wife of Wm. W. James	Ohio	39
Leah A. Killam	Shelbyville	Sec. 3	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
Killam, Nathan	"	13	Far. & Breed'r of Fine Sto'k	"	36
Ellen Yantis	"	13	Wife of Nathan Killam	Ohio	53
Killam, John T.	"	23	Far. & Breed'r of Fine St'k	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Oliva Hendricks	"	23	Wife of John T. Killam	"	57
Killam, Wm. S.	"	13	Farmer and Broker	"	31
Lydia C. Yantis	Died Dec. 25, '68	'68	Late wife of Wm. Killam	Ohio	53
McDonald, Thomas	Shelbyville	Sec. 6	Far. & Breed'r of Fine St'k	"	51
Anna Dunkle	"	6	Wife of Thos. McDonald	"	51
Pogue, J. M.	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	65
Lovina Sconce	"	1	Wife of J. M. Pogue	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Robertson, Henry C.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	57
Cornelia Pogue	"	5	Wife of H. C. Robertson	Indiana	65
Thurman, John	"	Antioch	Farmer & Wagon Maker	Mason Co. Ky.	76
Smith, Daniel	"	Sec. 19	Farmer & Cattle Feeder	Kentucky	31
Sarah A. Waggoner	"	19	Wife of Daniel Smith	Indiana	33
Smith, C. L.	"	7	Farmer & School Teacher	"	60
Lydia F. Calvert	"	7	Wife of C. L. Smith	Shelby Co.	55
Stibbins, Caroline	"	6	Farming & Stock Raising	Ohio	55
D. C. Oller	Died Sept. 21, '63	'63	1st hus. of Carol. Stibbins	"	55
Katie Oller	Shelbyville	Sec. 6	"	"	54
Small, G. R.	"	21	Farmer & Stock Shipper	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
J. L. Small	"	21	Father of G. R. Small	Pennsylvania	39
Naomia Roberts	"	"	Mother of "	Kentucky	41
Smith, William	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	31
Lucinda Virden	"	31	Wife of Wm. Smith	Illinois	25
Weakly, Samuel	"	3	Far. & Breed'r of fine Cattle	Maryland	53
Mariah Fettes	Died Jan. 10, '62	'62	1st wife of Sam'l Weakly	Ohio	53
Rachael A. Petty	Shelbyville	Sec. 3	Present wife of "	"	66
Weakly, John	"	27	Farmer & Stock Shipper	Virginia	43
Caroline Small	"	27	Wife of John Weakly	Pennsylvania	42
Warner, John	"	20	Farmer & Cattle Feeder	Ohio	51
Maggie Oller	"	20	Wife of John Warner	Shelby Co. Ill.	45

ROSE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Cutler, James T.	Shelbyville	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Lucretia Guion	"	24	Wife of James T. Cutler	Ohio	57
Edgar, J. E.	"	24	Carpenter	Kalamazoo Co. Mich.	54
Nancy A. Reed	"	24	Wife of J. E. Edgar	Wyandott Co. O.	63
Flanders, Moses	"	26	Brick Manufacturer	Washington Co. O.	56
Lucinda Chapman	"	26	Wife of Moses Flanders	"	56
Kercher, Jacob F.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	55
Rossna Piffer	"	4	Wife of Jacob F. Kercher	Fairfield Co. O.	55
Lane, John E.	"	4	Supt. County Farm	"	65
Ellen Crist	"	4	Wife of John E. Lane	"	65
Mittendorf, Louis	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	60
Caroline Roddewig	"	10	Wife of Louis Mittendorf	"	60
Maurer, Jacob	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	65
Mary Muth	"	9	Wife of Jacob Maurer	Shelby Co. Ill.	54
Powers, Edward	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts	60
Elenore Humphrey	"	10	Wife of Edward Powers	Ohio	38
Ruch, John	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	53
Lana Volner	"	15	Wife of John Ruch	"	41
Reeve, James B.	"	13	Nursery and Fruit	New Jersey	53
Naomi C. Wicks	"	13	Wife of J. B. Reeve	Canada	55
Rees, Robert M.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	76
Harriet Gibson	"	"	Wife of R. M. Rees	Delaware, Ind.	76
Roessler, Phillip	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	50
Sarah E. Baumger	Died Oct. 23, '64	'64	First wife of P. Roessler	Illinois	59
Mary Ellen Gearhart	Died Sept. 19, '78	'78	Second wife of "	Pennsylvania	57
Florence M. Gearhart	Died June 3, '80	'80	Late wife of "	"	57
Roessler, Andrew	Shelbyville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	49
Eliza Stump	Died Feb. 20, '67	'67	First wife of A. Roessler	Ohio	49
Elizabeth Strohl	Died June 16, '74	'74	Second wife of "	Perry Co. O.	60
Minnie D. Mittendorf	Shelbyville	Sec. 3	Present wife of "	Joe Daviess Co. Ill.	60
Stilgebauer, Jacob	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	52
Mary Hitz	"	14	Wife of Jacob Stilgebauer	"	59
Swallow, D. P.	"	26	Farmer	Ohio	52
Joanna Lump	"	26	Wife of D. P. Swallow	Shelby Co. Ill.	42
Talman, C. S.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Louis, Mo.	51
Alice Cutler	"	25	Wife of C. S. Talman	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
Wendling, William	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	41
Lena Kull	"	15	Wife of Wm. Wendling	Hawking Co. O.	51
Wendling, George, Jr.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Jacob Wendling	"	10	Fath'r of G. Wendling, Jr.	France	37
Catherine Wendling	"	10	Mother of "	Prussia	43
Wendling, Michael	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	37
Louisa Thomas	"	21	Wife of M. Wendling	Ross Co. O.	38

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Peter	Neoga	Sec. 27	Farmer & Tp. Supervisor	Chatham Co. N.C.	74
Elizabeth Nelson	"	27	Wife of Peter Allen	Park Co. Ind.	74
Anderson, Peter	Stewardson	S. 6-9-6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sweden	64
Johanna Lidborn	"	"	Wife of Peter Anderson	"	65
Allen, Francis M.	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Madrid Co. Mo.	45
Martha Roberts	Died Mar. 1873	'73	First wife of F. M. Allen	Indiana	57
Mary C. Penn	Died April 5, '80	'80	Second wife of "	Virginia	55
Bartles, William	Sigel	Sigel	Physician and Surgeon	Columbus, O.	79
Eliza Broderick	"	"	Wife of Wm. Bartles	Macoupin Co. Ill.	70
Baker, Evan	"	s11.9.6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	30
Francina J. Ledbetter	Died May 9, '59	'59	First wife of E. Baker	Gallatin Co. Ill.	30
Sarah E. Rutherford	Sigel	s11.9.6	Present wife of "	Effingham Co. Ill.	60
Blythe, G. W.	Strasburg	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Ellen J. Price	"	6	Wife of G. W. Blythe	"	50
Blythe, Berry T.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Poland	48
Eliza Jane Colbert	"	6	Wife of Berry T. Blythe	China Hogs	58
Blythe, J. I.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Hellen Proctor	"	6	Wife of J. I. Blythe	"	57
Butcher, James T.	Sigel	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	68
Virginia A. Simpson	"	13	Wife of James T. Butcher	Indiana	68
Cross, Roger	Neoga	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	38
Loratta Gibbs	"	2	Wife of Roger Cross	Cincinnati, O.	38
Chapman, P. E.	Sigel	Sigel	Physician and Druggist	Oxford Co., Canada	66
Anna F. Regan	"	"	Wife of P. E. Chapman	Boston, Mass.	68
Coulter, Charles	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and J. P.	Boon Co. Ky.	65
Katie Ryan	"	11	Wife of Charles Coulter	Wisconsin	66
Dooley, Thomas	Neoga	15	Far and Breeder of Merino and Cotswold Sheep and Short Horn Cattle	Ireland	55
Agnes Elizabeth Barrow	"	15	Wife of T. Dooley	England	55
Fincke, F. T.	Sigel	Sigel	Wagon Manufacturer	Germany	68
G. P. Miller	"	"	Wife of F. T. Fincke	Chicago	66
Grunert, John	Stewardson	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Caroline Tabbert	Died Sept. 23, '78	'78	Late wife of J. Grunert	"	65
Kirn, J.	Sigel	Sigel	Proprietor of Saloon	Baden, Germany	66
Barbara Undersiner	"	"	Wife of J. Kirn	Missouri	66
Kollmeyer, B. H.	"	"	General Merchant	Cincinnati, O.	70
Mary A. Schabbing	"	"	Wife of B. H. Kollmeyer	Louisville, Ky.	63
Kroes, John	"	"	Farmer and Assessor	Germany	52
Annie Knoppa	"	"	Wife of John Kroes	"	48
Kunkler, E.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	"	73
Elizabeth Siefke	"	"	Wife of E. Kunkler	Mercer Co. O.	73
Mense, H.	"	"	Bl'ksmith & Repair Shops	Germany	66
Mary Schniederjon	"	"	Wife of H. Mense	Illinois	64

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Moran, George	Neoga	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greenup Co. Ky.	73
Mary McClury	"	35	Wife of G. Moran	Pennsylvania	73
McKay, John W.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	65
Sarah Morland	Died 1878	1878	Late wife of J. W. McKay	Kentucky	65
Orr, Ephraim	Sigel	Sigel	Pr'p City Hotel & Grain dlr	Granger Co. O.	70
Marretta Remer	"	"	Wife of Ephraim Orr	New York	70
Storm, Hiram J.	Strasburg	Sec. 7	Farmer & ex-Supervisor	Shelby Co. Ill.	34
Jane Curry	"	7	Wife of H. J. Storm	Coles Co. Ill.	65
Schniederjon, H. J.	Sigel	Sigel	General Merchant	Germany	64
Mary Kabis	"	"	Wife of J. H. Schniederjon	Effingham Co. Ill.	66
Schumbarger, George	"	S. 8-9-6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	70
Walburge Lindner	"	"	Wife of Geo. Schumbarger	"	70
Spain, John	Big Spring	Sec. 20	Farmer and Post Master	North Carolina	32
Elizabeth Smith	Died Mar. 7, '48	'48	First wife of John Spain	South Carolina	32
Matilda Stewart, nee Boyd	Died April 27, '50	'50	Second wife of "	Illinois	32
Lucinda Stephens	Big Spring	Sec. 20	Present wife of "	Wake Co. N. C.	49
Spain, J. H.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Martha E. Rhodes	"	20	Wife of J. H. Spain	"	51
Sims, William H.	Neoga	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	45
Julia A. Blystone	Died 1865	1865	First wife of W. H. Sims	Ohio	53
Phebe Hiatt	Neoga	Sec. 10	Present wife of "	"	55
Francis H. Sims	Died Dec. 1856	1856	Father of "	Kentucky	45
Nancy Sims	Died 1874	1874	Mother of "	Virginia	45
Wilhite, J. W.	Sigel	Sigel	Physician and Surgeon	Morgan Co. Ind.	69
Mary J. Keithley, nee Reed	"	"	Wife of J. W. Wilhite	Lawrence Co. Ind.	69
Widmeier, Damian	"	"	Proprietor Sigel Brewery and Saloon	Germany	66
Sophia Guter	"	"	Wife of D. Widmeier	"	66
Young, John	Neoga	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	26
Gila Sawyer	Died 1870	1870	Late wife of John Young	Kentucky	26

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Bandy, George A.	Windsor	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	77
E. J. Shrader	"	5	Wife of Geo. A. Bandy	Edgar Co. Ill.	77
Barker, Jesse I.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Mary Barker	"	12	Mother of Jesse I. Barker	Tennessee	"
Jesse Barker	Died Aug. 14, '63	'63	Father of "	Ohio	"
Durst, Jacob	Shelbyville	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	63
Mary M. Shanholtzer	"	32	Wife of Jacob Durst	Fairfield Co. O.	63
Endicott, J. T.	Strasburg	Strb'rg	Grain Dealer	Rush Co. Ind.	69
Annie F. Marsh	"	"	Wife of J. T. Endicott	"	69
Jones, A. H.	Windsor	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	54
Hannah M. Poe	"	24	Wife of A. H. Jones	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Kindel, Eli	Shelbyville	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	68
Kessel Albert	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Austria	70
Mary D. Dworak	"	"	Wife of Albert Kessel	Madison Co. Ill.	73
Lowary, H.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	60
Emeline Collins	Died Aug. 6, '62	'62	Late wife of H. Lowary	"	60
Ostermeier, Charles	Strasburg	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	68
Mary Telthorsten	"	35	Wife of Chas. Ostermeier	"	68
Poe, John N.	Windsor	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	42
Louisa Smith	"	13	Wife of John N. Poe	Kentucky	55
Richardson, Marcus C.	Strasburg	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	39
Jane Ramsey	"	31	Wife of M. C. Richardson	Ohio	39
Richards, W. M.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. O.	61
Mary J. Renner	"	23	Wife of W. M. Richards	Shelby Co. Ill.	43
Reed, Andrew J.	Shelbyville	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	25
Emily Daudy	"	29	Wife of A. J. Reed	"	25
Roche, Francis	Windsor	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	France	64
Melissa Garvin	"	9	Wife of F. Roche	Shelby Co. Ill.	75
F. J. Roche	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	48
Shear, George	Strasburg	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	58
N. C. Poe	"	25	Wife of George Shear	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Shanholtzer, Amos	Shelbyville	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	66
Rosanna Daubenneirer	"	19	Wife of Am's Shanholtzer	"	66
Stewardson, W., Sr.	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	35
Nancy M. Douthit	"	19	Wife of W. Stewardson, Sr.	Tennessee	29
Shallenberger, H. C.	Strasburg	Strb'rg	J. P. and Grain Dealer	Ohio	36
Sarah A. Hilsabeck	"	"	Wife of H. C. Shallenberger	Georgia	33
Scroggins, W. H.	Windsor	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Sarah A. Elliott	"	9	Wife of W. H. Scroggins	"	57
Small, Timothy	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	61
Rebecca A. Hartzell	Died April 1874	1874	First wife of T. Small	"	61
Sarah Blythe	Windsor	Sec. 16	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Van-Rheeden, A. T.	Strasburg	Strb'rg	Hotel and Saloon-Keeper	Holland	77
Elirie, Moler	"	"	Wife of A. T. Van-Rheeden	Madison Co. Ill.	77
Whitlatch, S. G.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	52
Phebe J. Martin	"	33	Wife of S. G. Whitlatch	"	63
Winadt, J. H.	"	Strb'rg	P. Master, Druggist, etc.	Ohio	67
Josephine Storm	"	"	Wife of J. H. Winadt	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Whitlatch, Rezin	Shelbyville	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	42
Mary Gilfillin	"	20	Wife of Rezin Whitlatch	Indiana	63
Webb, Berry T.	Windsor	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	40
Maria A. Curry	"	13	Wife of Berry T. Webb	"	35
Whitlatch, J. J.	Shelbyville	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Sarah E. Sphar	"	29	Wife of J. J. Whitlatch	"	46
York, A.	Strasburg	Strb'rg	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio	75
Almira Law	"	"	Wife of A. York	"	75

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SET D.	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SET D.
Anderson, A. M.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Editor of "Enterprise"	Illinois	72	Tull, C. W.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Teacher	Shelby Co. Ill.	55
Lou Henson	"	"	Wife of A. M. Anderson	Ky.	68	Anna B. Middlesworth	"	"	Wife of C. W. Tull	"	58
Bailey, Samuel	"	S.6-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	62	Tull, James A.	"	"	General Merchandise	"	48
Fannie Williams	"	"	Wife of Samuel Bailey	Shelby Co. Ill.	45	H. A. Hilsabeck.	"	"	Wife of James A. Tull	"	51
Brands, Charles	Shumway	18-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chicago, Ill.	64	Voris, G. W.	"	"	Ag. Impl. & Grain Dealer	Ohio	70
Fredricke Zastrow	"	"	Wife of Charles Brands	Prussia	76	Sopha Pfluger	"	"	Wife of G. W. Voris	Cook Co. Ill.	62
Baldwin, U.	Stewardson	3-9-5	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ohio	61	Wilson, J. D.	"	"	Hardware & Ag'l Impl's	New York	63
Margaret J. Shumard	"	"	Wife of U. Baldwin	Ohio	55	Mary B. Curry	"	"	Wife of J. D. Wilson	Shelby Co. Ill.	47
Bruns, F.	"	12-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	62	Webb, Allen D.	"	11-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	47
Caroline Laugherhausen	"	"	Wife of F. Bruns	"	62	Artie Tarrant	Deceased	Late	Wife of Allen D. Webb	Illinois	79
Beals, N.	"	3-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coles Co. Ills.	53	Worley, R. T.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Physician and Surgeon	Coles Co. Ill.	69
Mary M. Ramsey,	"	"	Wife of N. Beals	Effingham Co. Ill.	64	Mary J. Mitchell	"	"	Wife of R. T. Worley	New Jersey	72
Bauer, J. F.	Strasburg	4-10-5	Farmer and J. P.	Ohio	65	Wilkinson, Jacob S.	"	"	Hardware and Ag'l Impl.	Pennsylvania	65
Catherine Ulmer	Deceased	"	First Wife of F. Bauer	Ohio	65	Lou A. Hilsabeck	"	"	Wife of Jacob S. Wilkinson	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Mena Kull	Strasburg	Sec. 4	Present wife of F. Bauer	Ohio	66	Williams, M. B.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	39
Bacon, B. B.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Physician and Surgeon	New York	54	Louisa Bobst	"	16	Wife of M. B. Williams	Pickaway Co. O.	56
Angeline Havens	"	"	Wife of B. B. Bacon	"	54	Welton, John	Strasburg	"	6 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. O.	42
Bumgarten, L.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	68	Frances Wheat	"	"	6 Wife of John Welton	Tennessee	28
Cony Prahm	"	13	Wife of L. Bumgarten	"	68	Wilson, Christopher C.	Stewardson	"	5 Farmer and Att'y at Law	England	77
Curry, Thomas A.	"	Stew'n	Justice of the Peace	Maury Co. Ten.	47	Elizabeth V. Tym	"	"	5 Wife of C. C. Wilson	Ohio	77
Martha A. Davis	"	"	Wife of Thomas A. Curry	Illinois	73	Wangaline, Wm.	Strasburg	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	62
Carick, J. N.	"	"	Proprietor of Hotel	Knox Co. Ohio	56	Caroline Kinapple	"	"	2 Wife of Wm. Wangaline	"	62
Diddea, Peter	"	"	Constable & Dep. Sheriff	Pennsylvania	65						
Elizabeth A. Leffler	"	"	Wife of Peter Diddea	Ohio	66						
Duensing, Henry	"	"	Wagon & Carriage Fact'y	Germany	72						
Minnie Friese	"	"	Wife of Henry Duensing	" [Tenn]	72						
Elam, Joel J.	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Williamson Co.	34						
Minerva, Austin	Deceased	First	Wife of Joel J. Elam	Tenn.	29						
C. J. Porter	Stewardson	Sec. 25	Present wife "	Ohio	54						
Faucett, C. S.	Herborn	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Butler Co. Ohio	75						
Catherine Hawk	"	21	Wife of C. S. Faucett	"	75						
Foster, Henry	Strasburg	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	77						
Sophia, Griffel	"	6	Wife of Henry Foster	"	77						
Fisk, Lafayette	Stewardson	4-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	75						
Harriette, J. Hancock	"	4-9-5	Wife of Lafayette Fisk	Ohio	75						
Graham, J. C.	"	Stew'n	Hardware & Agr'l Impl's	Ohio	78						
Josephine Chalfant	"	"	Wife of J. C. Graham	Ohio	78						
Gress, F. X.	"	"	Furniture & Undertaker	Germany	65						
Jossie—Altmann	"	"	Wife of F. X. Gress	"	65						
Goold, W. H.	"	S.8-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Jersey	70						
Catherine Dappert	"	8	Wife of W. H. Goold	Ohio	66						
Homrighous, John W.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	60						
Mary A. Reber	"	30	Wife of J. W. Homrighous	"	60						
Knox, J. W.	"	Stew'n	Physician and P. M.	Clinton Co. Ohio	73						
V. A. Thrapp	"	"	Wife of J. W. Knox [Sh's]	Illinois	73						
Keller, H. R.	"	"	Dry G'ds, Cloth'g, Bt's & Indiana	49							
Mary C. Moberly	Deceased	First	Wife of H. R. Keller	Shelby Co. Ills.	45						
Hattie J. Reeder	Stewardson	Stew'n	Present wife "	Wisconsin	68						
Klepzig, Charles	"	S.4-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	75						
Rachael Coulter	"	4-9-5	Wife of Charles Klepzig	St. Clair Co. Ill.	75						
Kull, Jacob F.	"	Stew'n	Prop'r Meat Market	Fairfield Co. O.	67						
Caroline Leffler	"	"	Wife of Jacob Kull	Ohio	67						
Leffler, Daniel	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	68						
Catherine Leffler	"	86	Wife of Daniel Leffler	Germany	68						
Leffler, Jacob	Strasburg	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hawking Co. O.	66						
Sarah Strohl	"	1	Wife of Jacob Leffler	"	66						
Leffler, David	Stewardson	Stew'n	Police Magistrate	Butler Co. O.	67						
Emeline Martindale	Deceased	First	Wife of David Leffler	"	67						
Sarah E. Daniels	"	Second	"	Shelby Co. Ill.	25						
Miller, R. B.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Books, Station'y & Groc's	Virginia	29						
Mary Ann Austin	"	"	Wife of R. B. Miller	Kentucky	77						
Moldenke, Charles	"	"	Bakery and Confectioner	Germany	77						
Mary Zerr	"	"	Wife of Charles Moldenke	France	77						
Miller, William M.	"	11-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	70						
Salina E. Baker	"	11-9-5	Wife of Wm. M. Miller	"	70						
Pfluger, William	"	Stew'n	City Marshal	Germany	64						
Margaret Bruns	"	"	Wife of Wm. Pfluger	"	64						
Robinson, T. N.	"	"	Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c.	Shelby Co. Ill.	47						
Reeder, C. T.	"	"	Clerk with H. R. Keller	Wisconsin	79						
Robey, Samuel	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Shelby Co. Ill.	48						
Susan Ponser	"	19	Wife of Samuel Robey	Ohio	59						
Ruff, John	Strasburg	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hawking Co. O.	65						
Caroline Kull	"	11	Wife of John Ruff	"	65						
Robey, D. L., M. D.	"	25	Physician and Surgeon	Virginia	66						
Ella Watts	"	25	Wife of D. L. Robey	England	63						
Rincker, H. W.	Herborn	28	Retired Farmer	Germany	64						
Johannaette Cunz	Dec'd July	5, 1850	First wife H. W. Rincker	"	64						
Ann M. Ganz	Herborn	Sec. 30	Present wife "	"	64						
Shumard, Charles	Stewardson	Stew'n	Teacher	Shelby Co. Ill.	58						
Emma E. Funkhouser	"	"	Wife of Chas. Shumard	Illinois	79						
Shelton, Joel	"	"	Billiard Hall and Saloon	Indiana	57						
Elizabeth Slone	"	"	Wife of Joel Shelton	Ohio	56						
Timperly, Henry	"	S.1-9-5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	54						
Mary Orinder	"	"	Wife of Henry Timperly	Indiana	61						
Tull, J. W.	Stewardson	Stew'n	Lumber Dealer	Shelby Co. Ills.	42						
Harriet A. McJilton	"	"	Wife of J. W. Tull	Ohio	55						
Townsend, W. B.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Canada	78						
Mary A. Vadakin	"	"	Wife of W. B. Townsend	Moultrie Co. Ill.	78						
Telgmann, William	Strasburg	Stras'g	Brick Manufacturer	Germany	68						
Soph. Barnes	"	"	Wife of Wm. Telgmann	"	68						

DRY POINT TOWNSHIP.

Askins, J. J.	Cowden	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. Ohio	41
Rachael Carson	Dec'd Nov. 6, 1861		First wife of J. J. Askins	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
Elizabeth A. Banning	Cowden	Sec. 23	Present wife "	Georgia	50
Askins, James	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. Ohio	40
Sarah Lorton	"	27	Wife of James Askins	Fayette Co. Ill.	60
Askins, William R.	Lakewood	7	Farmer	Shelby Co. Ill.	45
Mary E. Ward	"	7	Wife of William R. Askins	"	46
Bechtel, M.	Cowden	8	Farmer & Min. U. B. Ch.	Ohio	62
A. H. Lape	"	3	Wife of M. Bechtel	Fairfield Co. O.	62
Burrow, W. H.	"	Cowden	Grain Dealer	Huron Co. Ohio	56
Martha E. Reynolds	"	"	Wife of W. H. Burrow	Shelby Co. Ills.	47
Babcock, Hugh A.	Lakewood	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	37
Mary Buckmaster	Dec'd June 15, '47		First wife H. A. Babcock	Maryland	43
Sarah D. Wakefield	" March 23, '73		Second wife "	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
Nancy L. Kirkpatrick	Lakewood	Sec. 7	Present wife "	Mont'g'y Co. Ill.	43
Bowman, Caleb V.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Licking Co. Ohio	42
Leah Barrett	"	9	Wife of Caleb V. Bowman	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Barton, James	Cowden	16	Farmer and Teacher	"	50
Mary V. Finks	"	16	Wife of James Barton	"	59
Banning, W. B.	Shelbyville	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	33
Harriet Davis	"	15	Wife of W. B. Banning	Marion Co. Ohio	56
John Hayward	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	56
Robert Hayward	"	15	"	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Broyles, W. G.	Lakewood	9	"	Madison Co. Va.	58
Frances Carder	"	9	Wife of W. G. Broyles	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Broyles, Garriott	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Va.	58
Eunice V. Wayman	"	4	Wife of Garriott Broyles	"	58
Carlisle, McD.	Cowden	Cowden	Physician and Surgeon	Kenton Co. Ky.	67
Corley, George	"	"	Druggist	Shelby Co. Ill.	47
Henrietta McDarmitt	Dec'd Feb. 1873		First wife of Geo. Corley	Wyandotte Co O.	55
Mary Katz	Cowden	Cowden	Present "	Philadelph'ia, Pa	73
Cochran, Levi C.	"	18-9-3	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Knox Co. Ohio	57
Elizabeth Ridenour	"	Cowden	Wife of Levi C. Cochran	Wash'g'n Co Md	57
Clark, G. W.	"	"	Blacksmith	Madison Co. Ill.	71
Mattie Runyan	"	"	Wife of G. W. Clark	Richland Co. Ill.	76
Dowell, Simeon	Lakewood	Sec. 18	Farmer and Constable	Wilkes Co. N.C.	56
Susan Foster	"	18	Present wife of S. Dowell	Maury Co. Ten.	49
Mary McDaniel	Dec'd June 9, 1856		First wife "	Kentucky	56
Hester A. Bazzel	" Aug. 11, '64		Second "	Shelby Co. Ill.	41
Fry, C. C.	Cowden	Cowden	Boot and Shoe Maker	Knox Co. Ohio	66
Almira Underwood	"	"	Wife of C. C. Fry	"	66
Frailey, John I.	"	"	Butcher	Shelby Co. Ill.	45
Rachel Wooters	"	"	Wife of John I. Frailey	Marion Co. Ill.	65
Gallagher, Daniel	"	S.4-9-3	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fairfield Co. O.	57
Elizabeth Williams	"	"	Wife of Daziel Gallagher	Tuscarawas Co O	56
Gain, Wm. J.	Shelbyville	Sec. 11	Farmer and Carpenter	Fairfield Co. O.	63
Valeria, Walker	"	11	Wife of William J. Gain	Ohio	54
Higginbotham, A. J.	Holliday	Holl'g	Groceries & Queensware	Kentucky	76
Ida Young	"	"	Wife A. J. Higginbotham	Shelby Co. Ill.	64
Harwood, C. B.	Cowden	Cowden	Hay and Seed Dealer	Herkim'r Co NY	78
Martha Grigg	"	"	Wife of C. B. Harwood	New Jersey	78
Horn, Joseph	"	"	Boot and Shoe Maker	Knox Co. Ohio	78
Holin, John	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Fayette Co. Ill.	75
Clara Burton	"	"	Wife of John Holin	Henry Co. Iowa	75
Kesler, Daniel	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Grain Dealer	Fairfield Co. O.	56
Mary E. Thompson	"	33	Wife of Daniel Kesler	Pickaway Co. O.	59
Kesler, Isaac	"	S.8-9-3	Farmer and Plasterer	Fairfield Co. O.	56
Mary McElroy	"	"	Wife Isaac Kesler [Shoes]	Hancock Co. O.	65
Landrum, J. F.	Holliday	Holl'g	Dry G'ds, Groc's, Boots &	Caldwell Co. Ky	76
Frances E. Lower	"	"	Wife of J. F. Landrum	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Mara, James	Cowden	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	66
Susan C. Thorne	"	4	Wife of James Mara	Hardin Co. Ohio	61
Moore, John R.	Shelbyville	1	Farmer and Auctioneer	Lincoln Co Tenn	60
Mary E. Melear	Dec'd Aug. 18, '59		First wife John R. Moore	Tennessee	
Sarah B. Smith	Shelbyville	Sec. 1	Present wife "	Shelby Co. Ills.	35

DRY POINT TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

PENN TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
McCracken, E. A.	Lakewood	Sec. 6	Farmer & Stock Dealer	Bond Co. Ill.	54
Elanora Mose	"	6	Wife of E. A. McCracken	Wash'gt'n Co Md	60
Middleworth, J.	Cowden	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	52
Lucy A. Curlin	"	15	Wife of J. Middleworth	Iowa	60
McClanahan, Wright C.	"	Co'den	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Simpson Co. Ky.	52
Mary J. Sarver	"	"	Wife of W. C. McClanahan	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
McDermith, James	"	S. 9-9-3	Farmer and Tp. Assessor	Virginia	54
Sarah Nigh	Died July	12, '65	1st wife of Jas. McDermith	Ohio	54
Matilda J. Laws	Cowden	Sec. 9	Present wife of "	"	54
S. T. McDermith	"	Co'den	Physician and Surgeon	Fairfield Co. O.	50
Sallie M. Smith	"	"	Wife of S. T. McDermith	Indiana	76
McDaniel, C. W.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ind.	58
Sarah C. Eaton	"	33	Wife of C. W. McDaniel	Marion Co. Ind.	50
Nance, W. W.	"	Co'den	Dry Goods Clerk	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Julia A. Belt	"	"	Wife of W. W. Nance	Bond Co. Ill.	"
Pollard, M.	"	"	Prop'r Cowden Mills	La Salle Co. Ill.	59
Julia Flynn	"	"	Wife of M. Pollard	Putnam Co. Ind.	65
Rudy, H. M.	Holliday	S. 14-9-3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	56
Sarah J. Lantz	"	"	Wife of H. M. Rudy	Hardin Co. O.	71
Rasor, H. G.	Cowden	Co'den	Prop'r of Central Hotel	Shelby Co. Ill.	58
Roland, David	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. Pa.	53
Roland, Samuel	Shelbyville	22	Far. Stock Raiser & Dir.	"	45
Ellen Siler	"	22	Wife of Samuel Roland	Moultrie Co. Ill.	33
Roberts, C. A.	Lakewood	7	Farmer, Grain Dealer, J. P. and Minister of Baptist Church	Wayne Co. Pa.	56
Elmira Carder	"	7	Wife of C. A. Roberts	Shelby Co. Ill.	50
Sullivan, Wm. B.	Cowden	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray Co. Tenn.	31
Jane Wilson	"	31	Wife of W. B. Sullivan	South Carolina	48
Siler, John B.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	31
Dora Wakefield	"	30	Wife of J. B. Siler	"	56
Severns, S.	"	Co'den	P. M. Collector & Not. Pub.	Gibson Co. Ind.	49
Miranda Wakefield	Died July	18, '78	First wife of S. Severns	Illinois	33
Matilda Wilhite	Cowden	Co'den	Present wife of "	Richland Co. Ill.	79
Torrence, J. E.	"	"	Law Student	Ohio	56
Torrence, L. G.	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	59
Mary A. Lockart	"	10	Wife of L. G. Torrence	Fairfield Co. O.	59
Wortman, W. F.	Shelbyville	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	31
Margaret Hlickman	"	1	Wife of W. F. Wortman	Illinois	"
Whiteside, Joel	Cowden	Co'den	Pensioner	Madison Co. Ill.	52
Warren, Telfred	"	Sec. 17	Farmer, Tp. Supervisor	"	50
Ann Geiger	Died Feb.	1855	1st wife of Telfred Warren	"	50
Mary Sickles	Cowden	Sec. 17	Present wife of "	Knox Co. O.	54
Williams, L. H.	"	3	Farmer & Grain Dealer	Ohio	58
Banning, Mary H.	"	3	Wife of L. H. Williams	Shelby Co. Ill.	46
Weirick, W. H.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	73
Sarah Beach	"	29	Wife of W. H. Weirick	"	73
Wakefield, Charles	Lakewood	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	40
Mahala Robinson	"	19	Wife of Chas. Wakefield	"	48
Zeigler, Charles E.	Cowden	Co'den	Dry Goods & Gen. Mer't	Ohio	68
Clara Worline	"	"	Wife of Chas. E. Zeigler	"	68

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Sanner, John W.	Moawequa	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Carra A. Newsham	"	21	Wife of John W. Sanner	"	78
Sanner, J. H.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Northumberland Co. Pa.	66
Sanner, S. H.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	66
C. J. Green	"	22	Wife of S. H. Sanner	Licking Co. O.	67
Sanner, David G.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Mary E. Freeland	"	23	Wife of David G. Sanner	Coles Co. Ill.	76
Sanner, E. B.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Naoma Pierson	"	20	Wife of E. B. Sanner	Morgan Co. Ill.	66
Sweet, Orson	Prairie Home	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Geauga Co. O.	68
Ervilla Pelton	"	33	Wife of Orson Sweet	"	68
Thompson, G. M.	"	S. 13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hunt'gt'n Co Pa	59
Eliza Baird	"	3.13.3	Wife of G. M. Thompson	Centre Co. Pa.	59
Thompson, J. G.	"	4.13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hunt'gt'n Co Pa	59
Sarah E. Furey	"	4.13.3	Wife of J. G. Thompson	Centre Co. Pa.	68
Thompson, H. B.	"	3.13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hunt'gt'n Co Pa	59
Elizabeth C. Sheffler	"	3.13.3	Wife of H. B. Thompson	Berks Co. Pa.	59
Terril, David	"	1.13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Muski'gum Co O	67
Deborah Laughlin	"	1.13.3	Wife of David Terril	Logan Co. O.	68
Thompson, S. H.	"	4.13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hunt'gt'n Co Pa	59
Margaret A. Marshall	"	4.13.3	Wife of S. H. Thompson	Centre Co. Pa.	64

OKAW TOWNSHIP.

Bryson, P. R.	Shelbyville	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Bourbon Co. Ky	30
Elizabeth Hill	"	33	Wife of P. R. Bryson	Shelby Co. Ill.	36
Christman, Augustus	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	51
Antonio Hardy	"	5	Wife of Aug. Christman	"	55
Crowl, Henry	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. O.	60
Sarah Ann Marshall	"	6	Wife of Henry Crowl	"	60
Dazey, James	"	9	Farmer & Stock Dealer	Bourbon Co. Ky	30
Caroline Truitt	"	9	Wife of James Dazey	Shelby Co. Ill.	34
Davis, James E.	"	6	Farmer	Bourbon Co. Ky	46
Margaret Leach	"	6	Wife of James E. Davis	Ohio	55
Earp, James	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky	28
Sarah Hall	"	2	Wife of James Earp	Christian Co. Ky	38
G. H. Clay	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Missouri	38
Susan J. Moore	Died Oct. 8, '72	"	Late wife of G. H. Clay	Shelby Co. Ill.	35
Francisco, Allen	Shelbyville	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	25
Ellen Waller	"	11	Wife of Allen Francisco	Hamilton Co. Ill.	33
Francisco, W. H.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Mary E. Underwood	"	12	Wife of W. H. Francisco	Tennessee	"
Hendricks, Samuel	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co NC	30
Mary E. Sconce	"	29	Wife of Sam'l Hendricks	Kentucky	36
Moyer, Jacob	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	39
Niversa Adams	Died Mar. 1833	"	First wife of Jacob Moyer	New York	"
Sarah Cook	Died Oct. 1868	"	Second wife of "	Indiana	39
Mary A. Russell	Shelbyville	Sec. 30	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	57
Morse, H. B.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	62
Charlotta Jones	"	26	Wife of H. B. Morse	"	62
Miller, Henry	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	67
Tabitha Helms	"	28	Wife of Henry Miller	Shelby Co. Ill.	59
Moyer, Philip P.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	63
Louisa Bivans	Dec'd Sept. 9, '70	"	1st wife of Philip P. Moyer	Shelby Co. Ill.	49
Mary E. Williamson	Shelbyville	Sec. 28	Present wife of "	Kentucky	56
Richardson, Allen	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	43
Mary M. Mahoney	"	22	Wife of Allen Richardson	"	49
Robertson, W. S.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky	73
Julia Roberts	"	21	Wife of W. S. Robertson	Shelby Co. Ill.	51
Rose, James E.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ill.	24
Mary C. Dodson	Died Sept. 25, '79	"	Late wife of Jas. E. Rose	Shelby Co. Ill.	23
Spicer, Charles F.	Shelbyville	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	53
Abby J. Walters	"	14	Wife of Charles F. Spicer	"	60
Turney, David F.	"	16	Farmer and Breeder of Sheep	"	53
Whitfield Turney	Died Sept 25, '74	"	Father of David F. Turney	Kentucky	33
Margaret Turney	Shelbyville	Sec. 16	Mother of "	"	30
Tolly, James	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mercer Co. Ky.	33
Minney Davis	Died June 1879	"	First wife of Jas. Tolly	Kentucky	33
Margaret Humphrey	Shelbyville	Sec. 16	Present wife of "	Ohio	38
Ward, John W.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Shelby Co. Ill.	39
Sarah B. Middleworth	"	20	Wife of John W. Ward	"	47
Ward, John D.	"	1	Farmer and Carpenter	Davidson Co Ten	48
Walters, William J.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bourbon Co. Ky.	34
Mathena Dawdy	Died Feb. 20, '47	"	1st wife of Wm. J. Walters	Illinois	26
Lucinda Rose	Shelbyville	Sec. 10	Present wife of "	Shelby Co. Ill.	24

OCONEE TOWNSHIP.

Ball, Mrs. Lina	Oconee	Oconee	Propr. Depot Hotel	Jefferson Co. NY	77
Warren Ball	Died Sept. 30, '78	"	Late hus. of Lina Ball	"	77
Davis, J. W.	Oconee	Oconee	Jeweler & Wagon Manfr	West Virginia	71
Freeman, Henry	"	Sec. 2	Far & Breed'r Berkshire Hogs	Shelby Co. Ill.	34
Sarah A. Williams	"	"	2 Wife of Henry Freeman	Fayette Co. Ill.	"
Flesch, Joseph	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scioto Co. O.	68
Mary De Witt	"	10	Sister of Joseph Flesch	"	68
Fuller, M. G.	Oconee	Oconee	Propr. of Mill & Elevator	Massachusetts	72
Garber F.	Sec. 15	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	54
Harriet Lowery	"	15	Wife of F. Garber	Butler Co. Ky.	60

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Ashbrook, Lewis K.	Prairie Home	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	59
Ruth L. Whitmer	"	1	Wife of L. K. Ashbrook	"	63
Baird, R.	"	34	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Notary Public and J. P.	Pennsylvania	63
Ruth Furey	"	34	Wife of R. Baird	"	63
Baird, Ira T.	"	"	General Merch'nt & P. M.	Centre Co. Pa.	63
Salley P. Roe	"	"	Wife of Ira T. Baird	Scott Co. Ill.	79
Bales, J. M.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ten	74
Margaret Bible	"	33	Wife of J. M. Bales	"	74
Elmora, Albert H.	Moawequa	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	78
Minnie Otte	"	7	Wife of Albert H. Elmors	"	78
Goodwin, George	"	S. 13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St'ffordshire Eg.	65
Harriet Cowle	"	"	Wife of George Goodwin	Virginia	65
Goodwin, Nancy	"	S. 6.13.3	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co. Ill.	35
Joseph Goodwin	Died Mar. 12, '75	"	Late hus. of N'cy Goodwin	Fayette Co. Ten	32
Goodwin, Thomas	Moawequa	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St'ffordshire Eg.	66
Martha A. Wood	"	32	Wife of Thos. Goodwin	Macoupin Co. Ill	66
Hennigh, Samuel	Prairie Home	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Centre Co. Pa.	66
Elizabeth Humm	"	34	Wife of Samuel Hennigh	Jefferson Co. Pa.	77
Hoggarth, James	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng.	60
Margaret Shimmans	"	2	Wife of James Hoggarth	Cumb'r'lnd Co	60
Johnson, Hiram	Moawequa	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sullivan Co. NH	66
Matilda W. Sanner	"	20	Wife of Hiram Johnson	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Knight, George E.	Prairie Home	26	Far., St'k Raiser & Teacher	Orange Co. N. Y.	72
Katie L. Merrill	"	26	Wife of Geo. E. Knight	Iowa	66
Middleworth, James G.	Moawequa	31	Far., Stock Raiser & Dealer	Shelby Co. Ill.	52
Anna Wendling	"	31	Wife of J. G. Middleworth	"	57
Orris, Frederick	Prairie Home	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. Pa.	66
Isabella H. Baird	"	32	Wife of Frederick Orris	Centre Co. Pa.	66
Roe, C. R.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio Co. W. Va.	70
Mary E. Baird	"	"	Wife of C. R. Roe	Mobile, Ala.	74
Robinson, John	"	S. 2.13.3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	54
Jane Fleming	Died Sept. 2, '70	"	First wife of J. Robinson	"	54
Phebe Whitaker	Prairie Home	S. 2.13.3	Present wife of "	Warren Co. O.	67
Roller, Joseph	"	"	Far., Stock Raiser & Feeder	York Co. Pa.	65
Matilda Ross	Dec'd July	6, '73	First wife of Jos. Roller	Centre Co. Pa.	65
Isabella Hunter	Prairie Home	Sec. 2	Present wife of "	"	76

OCONEE TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settld
Griffith, Cyrus	Oconee	Sec. 2	Farmer and Miller	Shelby Co. Ills.	30
Mary Hamilton	Deceased	1856	First Wife Cyrus Griffith	"	32
Margaret J. Miller	Oconee	Sec. 2	Present wife "	Indiana	40
Hitchcock, I. N.	Pana	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brook Co. Pa.	67
Margaret Holbrook	"	10	Wife of I. N. Hitchcock	Shelby Co. Ills.	53
Humphreys, A. J.	Oconee	Oconee	Physician and Surgeon	Jackson Co. Ills.	80
Hull, Joseph	"	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Tenn	76
Eliza L. Easterley	Died Sept.	2, 1879	Second wife Joseph Hull	"	76
Susanna Good	Died Aug.	29, '60	First wife "	"	"
Leonard, John T.	Oconee	Oconee	Farmer, Teacher & P. M.	Bullitt Co. Ky.	65
Mary E. Elliott	"	"	Wife of John T. Leonard	Brown Co. Ohio	59
Lees, Edward	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire & Poland China Hogs	England	57
Anna Marsden	"	9	Wife of Edward Lees	Lancashire, Eng	57
Magner, J. M.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rush Co. Ind.	74
Martha Barkshire	"	11	Wife of J. M. Magnier	Logan Co. Ill.	74
McNutt, N. P.	"	2	Farmer & Breeder Cotswold Sheep and Poland China Hogs	Adams Co. Ohio	44
Mary J. Woolard	"	2	Wife of N. P. McNutt	Tennessee	40
Pope, James A.	Pana	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ten	50
Martha Ann Doyle	"	14	Wife of James A. Pope	Shelby Co. Ill.	39

OCONEE TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RES.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settld
Perryman, F. M.	Oconee	Sec. 16	Fmr, Stock Deal'r & J. P.	Shelby Co. Ills.	36
Emily Halsey	"	16	Wife of F. M. Perryman	Fort Smith, Ark	61
Pierpoint, Sylvanus	"	34	F'r & B'r Pol'd Ch'a Hogs	West Virginia	68
Serilda A. Jones	"	34	Wife of Sylva's Pierpoint	"	68
Price, W. B.	"	3	F'r & B'r Berkshire Hogs	Tennessee	34
Mary J. Stepleton	"	3	Wife of W. B. Price	Indiana	50
Price, N. C.	"	36	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ills.	44
Louisa Short	"	36	Wife of N. C. Price	McLean Co. Ills	65
Row, Albert	Pana	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ills.	65
Tresa, Porter	"	5	Wife of Albert Row	Ohio	64
Rogers, O. F.	Oconee	20	F'r, St'k R'r & R'l Est Agt	Mercer Co. N.J.	57
Mary J. Allen	"	20	Wife of O. F. Rogers	"	57
Woolard, Samuel	Oconee	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	44
Cassandra Kelso	"	2	Wife of Samuel Woolard	E. Tenn.	44
Woolard, Wm.	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	46
Susan Humphreys	Died	1851	First wife of W. Woolard	Tennessee	42
Malita Wright	"	1855	Second wife "	Illinois	58
Abigail Roberts	"	1860	Third " "	Indiana	50
Mary Blackwell	"	Feb. 8, 1879	Fourth " "	Tennessee	46

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

[MOULTRIE COUNTY.]

CITY OF SULLIVAN.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETT'D
Andrews, G. O.	Sullivan	Merchant Tailor	Maine	77
Ansbacher, M.	"	Clothing and Gents' Furn'g Goods	Germany	75
Baker, John H.	"	Attorney at Law	Moultrie Co. Ill	54
Bushfield, T. M.	"	Grain Dealer	Harrison Co. O.	53
Baggett, M. A.	"	Constable	Franklin Co. Ten	60
Bland, W. S.	"	Stock Dealer	Shelby Co. Ills.	75
Baker, J. A.	"	Farmer	"	56
Bristow, D. F.	"	Grain Merchant	Franklin Co. Ky	60
Bupp, John	"	Dray Line	Champaign Co O	65
Isabelle Puckett	"	Wife of John Bupp	Iowa	70
Cokenower, J. W.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Shelby Co. Ills.	79
Cummins, J. M.	"	Blacksmith and Wagon Maker	Jefferson Co. Ky	75
Cain, Henry	"	Farmer and Carpenter [& Und'ker	Coshocton Co. O	61
Corbin, W. P.	"	Dl'r in Furn'e, Carp's, Wall Paper	Shelby Co. Ills.	51
Sarah B. Cutter	"	First wife of W. P. Corbin	"	51
Mary A. Elder [nee Mc Clannaha]	"	Present wife "	Tennessee	55
Dunscomb, J. H.	"	Grocer	Trumbull Co. O.	55
Douglas, O'Banion	"	Butcher	Virginia	55
Dunlap, J. A.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Sangamon Co. Ill	79
Eden, W. W.	"	County Clerk	Rush Co. Ind.	53
Eden, Hon. John R.	"	Attorney at Law	Bath Co. Ky.	53
Eden & Clark (C. C. Clark)	"	"	Cuyahoga Co. O.	70
Everett, C. W.	"	Printer	Moultrie Co. Ill.	44
Eden, J. E.	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bath Co. Ky.	53
Matilda E. Bustsell	"	Wife of J. E. Eden	Rush Co. Ind.	53
Elder, William	"	Banker	Tennessee	34
Elder, James W.	"	Hardware and Ag'l Implements	Moultrie Co. Ill.	53
Juliett Newcomb	"	Wife of James W. Elder	Ohio	71
Freeland, John A.	"	Retired Farmer	North Carolina	37
Green, A. P.	"	Attorney at Law	Carroll Co. Ohio	66
Gillham, P. B.	"	Prop'r Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Jersey Co. Ills.	54
Galeener, C.	"	Pastor of M. E. Church	Ohio	80
Gilbert, W. C.	"	Grain Merchant	Living'n Co N Y	74
Nancy C. Watson	"	Wife of W. C. Gilbert [and Organs	Douglas Co. Ills.	78
Hill, T. J.	"	Dl'r in Ag'l Impl's, Sew'g Machines	Warren Co. Ohio	76
Hardin, E. L.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Tennessee	64
Hoke, F. P.	"	Blacksmith and Plow Manufacturer	Jefferson Co Ky.	40
Ham, John A.	"	Butcher and Tw'p Assessor	Moultrie Co. Ill.	35
Hayden, Benjamin B.	"	Surveyor	"	35
Jennings, B. S.	"	Prop'r of Woolen Mill	Knox Co. Ohio.	50
Kellar, A. L.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Oldham Co. Ky.	32
Kirkwood, Wm.	"	Mayor and Grain Dealer	Ohio	57

CITY OF SULLIVAN.—[CONTINUED.]

N/ ME.	P. OFFICE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETT'D
Linder, Wash.	Sullivan	Sheriff	Hancock Co. Ind.	66
Lilly, W. W.	"	Attorney at Law	Moultrie Co. Ill.	59
Leffingwell, E. R.	"	Proprietor Marble Works	Penna.	79
Lee, Willis	Died May, '67	Father of Isaac V. Lee	Missouri	58
Lee, Isaac V.	Sullivan	Clerk at Maple House	Moultrie Co. Ill.	61
Lucas, S. W.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Mercer Co. Pa.	65
America Blair	Died May, '52	First wife of S. W. Lucas	Brown Co. Ohio	65
Nancy A. Browning	Sullivan	Present wife "	Bracken Co. Ky	65
Lee, Capt. A. B.	"	Attorney at Law and J. P.	Stewart Co. Ten.	39
Mize, W. J.	"	Editor & Publisher of "Progress"	Davis Co. Iowa	68
Marshall, A. T.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Musking'm Co O	65
Meeker, J.	"	County Judge	Delaware Co. O.	48
Pike, H. J.	"	Jeweller	New York	78
Patterson, Dock	"	City Marshal	Kentucky	32
Patterson, S. D.	"	Attorney at Law and Farmer	Moultrie Co. Ill.	56
Roney, A. B.	"	Retired Farmer	"	34
Robinson, A. F.	"	Proprietor Livery and Feed Stable	Putnam Co. Ind.	59
Reed, J. L.	"	Druggist	Monroe Co. Ohio	77
Sedgwick, J. R.	"	Editor and Publisher of "Journal"	Mont'g'y Co. Ills	58
Stearns, D. F.	"	County School Superintendent	Geneseo Co. N Y	66
Shinn, W. H.	"	Prosecuting Attorney	Pike Co. Ills.	64
Shepherd, E. L.	"	Proprietor Maple House	Franklin Co Ky	60
Smyser, S. M.	"	Attorney at Law	Moultrie Co. Ill.	52
Sentel, F. B.	"	Butcher	"	52
Smyser, Samuel E.	"	General Insurance Agency	Moultrie Co. Il.	59
Spitler, J. D.	"	Grocer	Delaware Co. O.	71
Stanke, Karl	"	Dealer in Boots and Shoes	Germany	67
Stringfield, T. B.	"	Police Justice and Attorney at Law	Mo.	75
Stine, H. S.	"	Attorney at Law	Wayne Co Ohio	71
Scott, E. A. D.	"	County Treasurer	Moultrie Co. Ill.	48
Snyder, C. W.	"	Dry Goods Clerk	Macon Co. Ills.	49
Snyder, J. H.	"	Farmer and Constable	Oldham Co. Ky.	31
Swisher, Joseph	"	Proprietor of Wagon Shop	Vermillion Co Il	50
Thomason, Joseph	"	Ex-Sheriff	Stewart Co. Ten.	39
Thompson, V.	"	Dry Goods	Missouri	71
Vadakin, H. F.	"	Retired	Addison Co. Vt.	39
Waggoner, J. H.	"	Ex-Circuit Clerk	Moultrie Co. Il.	32
Welch, J. S.	"	Druggist	Sangamon Co. Il	71
Wright, S. W.	"	Circuit Clerk	Moultrie Co. Ill.	31
Williams, A. U.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Marion Co. Mo.	80
Williams, John S.	"	Carpenter and Builder	Ohio	57
Wiley, A.	"	Post Master	Licking Co. Ohio	65

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP 13. RANGES 4 & 5 E.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Anderson, Elizabeth, nee Morgan	Sullivan	Sec. 23	Wid. of Jas. R. Anderson	M'skingum Co. O	54
Anderson, James R.	Died April 16, '72		Late hus. of Eliz. Anderson	Pennsylvania	54
Ankeny, C. H.	Sullivan	Sec. 17	Farmer and Teacher	Somerset Co. Pa.	77
Emma Morrow	"	17	Wife of C. H. Ankeny	"	77
Baughner, James	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	37
Susan J. Wood	"	27	Wife of James Baughner	"	41
Baker, Joseph	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	48
Mary J. Brown	Died Aug. 3, '56		First wife of Joseph Baker	Kentucky	
Nancy Carney, nee Duncan	Died Nov. 4, '64		Second wife of "	Indiana	
Mary C. Miller	Sullivan	Sec. 35	Present wife of "	Ohio	43
Banks, Adam	"	31	Farmer. Owner and Operator of Steam Thrasher	Wayne Co. Ind.	65
Sarah Pope	"	31	Wife of Adam Banks	Hancock Co. Ind.	65
Cazier, W. J.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	42
Mary E. Gough	"	14	Wife of W. J. Cazier	Kentucky	44
Deeds, Z. T.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	47
Effa A. Monroe	"	6	Wife of Z. T. Deeds	"	50
Dawdy, A. J.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	77
Rebecca Evans, nee M'Cane	"	17	Wife of A. J. Dawdy	Moultrie Co. Ill	35
Erwin, L.	Bruce	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co. O.	72
Mary J. Wegers	"	36	Wife of L. Erwin	Vigo Co. Ind.	39
Evans, Mary H. nee M'Cune	Sullivan	19	Farming & Stock Raising	Moultrie Co. Ill	37
Evans, Benjamin	Died Jan. 7, '73		Late hus. of M'ry H. Evans	Delaware Co. O.	45
Evans, Jessie V.	Sullivan	Sec. 19	Daugh. of B. & M. H.	Moultrie Co. Ill	
Frederick, H. L.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. O.	40
Mary Miller	"	18	Wife of H. L. Frederick	Moultrie Co. Ill	51
Fultz, A. H.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hendric's Co. Ind.	56
Caroline Miller	Died Feb. 12, '68		First wife of A. H. Fultz	Moultrie Co. Ill	42
Mary Camfield	Died		Second wife of "	"	56
Elizabeth Kidwell	Sullivan	Sec. 17	Present wife of "	Indiana	61
Hoke, Amanda J.	"	14	Farming & Stock Raising	Edgar Co. Ill.	32
Hoke, Samuel	Died Feb. 25, '68		Late hus. of A. J. Hoke	Kentucky	40
Harris, W. S.	Sullivan	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smith Co. Va.	70
Mary E. Brady	"	10	Wife of W. S. Harris	Illinois	
Hoggatt, G. W.	"	6	Far. & Breed'r Shorthorn Cat'l	Coffee Co. Tenn	54
Sabrinia Harmon	Died May 18, '80		Late wife of G. W. Hoggatt	Edgar Co. Ill.	54
Heiland, H.	Sullivan	s. 13.4	Far. & Breeder of Poland China & Berkshire Hogs & Shorthorn Cat'l	Germany	59
Catherine Kratz	"	"	Wife of H. Heiland	Moultrie Co. Ill	44
Jeffries, James	"	Sec. 19	Far & Breed'r Berkshire Hogs	Washington Co. Ky	45
Sarah Moreland	"	19	Wife of James Jeffries	Surry Co. N. C.	34
Kidwell, Amos	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montgomery Co. Ind.	65
Forby A. Reedy	"	4	Wife of Amos Kidwell	Moultrie Co. Ill	48
Kepler, George	"	21	Far. & Prop'r of Saw Mill	Pickaway Co. O.	62
Elizabeth Morris	"	21	Wife of George Kepler	"	62
Kirkwood, James	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co. Pa.	57
Ann J. Young	"	17	Wife of James Kirkwood	Ireland	57
Morgan, J. W. R.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sussex Co. Del.	53
Morgan, J. M.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macon Co. O.	53
Sarah Little	"	23	Wife of J. M. Morgan	Moultrie Co. Ill	49
E. W. Morgan	"	23	Son of J. M. & Sar. Morgan	"	68
Moreland, Frank	"	s. 13.13.4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Surry Co. N. C.	34
Matilda Boland	Died Oct. 24, '71		Late wife of Fk Moreland	Ross Co. O.	34
Nazworthy, W. T.	Sullivan	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co. Ill.	31
Sarah Kepler	"	6	Wife of W. T. Nazworthy	Circleville, O.	50
Patterson, W. J.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	49
Rebecca Linder	"	15	Wife of W. J. Patterson	Hancock Co. Ind.	66
Rose, Alexander	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	66
Yorhanasia Williams	"	26	Wife of Alex. Rose	Kentucky	66
Reedy, James F.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	59
Reedy, Ellen	"	20	Mother of Jas. F. Reedy	Ross Co. O.	39
Reedy, Abraham	"		Father of "	Ohio	39
Stricklan, William B.	Sullivan	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	36
Malinda Webb	Died Feb. 1866		1st wife of W. B. Stricklan	North Carolina	34
Wales Evans	Sullivan	Sec. 13	Present wife of "	Moultrie Co. Ill	44
Solomon, Abner	"	8	Farmer and Carpenter	Clark Co. Ill.	50
Margaret Reynolds	Died Aug. 30, '78		First wife of A. Solomon	"	50
Sarah Majors, nee Garvin	Sullivan	Sec. 8	Present wife of "	Ohio	40
Short, William A.	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	49
E. E. Evans	"	7	Wife of William A. Short	"	55
Thompson, John C.	Bruce	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Ill.	73
Sarah McCarty	"	36	Wife of Jno. C. Thompson	Richland Co. Ill	73
Vaughan, G. W.	Sullivan	3	Farmer & Tp. Supervisor	Shelby Co. Ill.	33
Vanhise, James H.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shenandoah Co. Va.	41
Sarah Dilsaver	"	30	Wife of J. H. Vanhise	Fairfield Co. O.	41
Weaks, Agnes F., nee Kinnett	Bruce	35	Farming & Stock Raising	Spencer Co. Ky	62
Weaks, James	Died Nov. 5, '75		Late hus. of Ag. F. Weaks	Alabama	29
Womack, Jesse	Sullivan	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. Ten	33
Lydia Ham	"	35	Wife of J. Womack	Moultrie Co. Ill	32
Watson, William A.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Delaware Co. O.	43
Catherine Mullholland	"	20	Wife of William Watson	Seneca Co. O.	39

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 5 EAST.

Butt, J. A.	Bethany	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ill.	44
Amanda Kennedy	"	19	Wife of J. A. Butt	Moultrie Co. Ill	50
Crisswell, Aaron A.	Cushman	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. O.	59
Susan Pea	"	15	Wife of A. A. Crisswell	Moultrie Co. Ill	36
Coplin, Joshua	Lovington	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co. O.	74
Frances Souther	"	20	Wife of Joshua Coplin	Shelby Co. Ill.	74

SULLIVAN TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 5 EAST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Freeman, Calvin	Cushman	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rutherford Co. NC	30
Rebecca Selby	"	15	Wife of Calvin Freeman	Indiana	32
Frantz, D. C.	Lovington	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. O.	65
Phebe J. Kensil	"	17	Wife of D. C. Frantz	"	65
Fread, Arthur	Sullivan	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	58
Fread, Alfred	Died Jan. 1869		Father of A. Fread	Kentucky	57
Ruth Turner	Sullivan	Sec. 26	Mother of A. Fread	Virginia	57
Harris, Joseph T.	Lovington	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O	43
Sarah Jones	"	16	Wife of Joseph T. Harris	Fayette Co. Ill.	52
Haulman, J. H.	Bethany	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Pa.	56
Susan H. Matheson	"	18	Wife of J. H. Haulman	Iredell Co. N. C.	50
Hammond, Theodore	"	17	Prop. of Saw Mill & Brick Yard	Switz'r'd Co. Ind.	64
Hyland, J. S.	Dunn	31	Farmer and Proprietor of Grist and Saw Mill	Monroe Co. Ind.	32
Margaret Ledbetter	"	31	Wife of J. S. Hyland	Shelby Co. Ill.	22
Harris, T. F.	Sullivan	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	53
Maria E. Weakley	"	27	Wife of T. F. Harris	Licking Co. O.	55
Hudson, Jeremiah	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill	61
Hudson, J. J.	Died		Father of Jere Hudson	Kentucky	
Susan C. Souther	"		Wife of J. J. Hudson	Ohio	
Jones, E. H.	Sullivan	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Frederick Co. Va	49
Mary Vinsonhaler	"	35	Wife of E. H. Jones	Ross Co. O.	49
Leeds, Washington P.	Cushman	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co. O.	65
Rachel Ely	"	23	Wife of W. P. Leeds	"	65
Lindsay, D. G.	"	Cushman	Mercht. & Grain Dealer	Glasgow, Scotl'd	57
Calista A. Fread	"	"	Wife of D. G. Lindsay	Franklin Co. Ind	57
Majors, W. H.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Owen Co. Ind.	52
Harriet Byran	"	15	Wife of W. H. Majors	Kentucky	52
Myers, William H.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co. Ill.	58
Myers, Levi	Died Feb. 11, '80		Father of Wm. H. Myers	"	58
Esther Hoggatt	Cushman	Sec. 23	Mother of "	"	58
Patterson, Ab	Sullivan	32	Far. St'k Feeder & Shipper	"	36
Naoma Henry	Died		First wife of Ab Patterson	Shelby Co. Ill.	
Matilda Souther	Died Nov. 26, '61		Second wife of "	Moultrie Co. Ill	
Susan Ireland	Sullivan	Sec. 32	Present wife of "	Owen Co. K.	63
Reese, J. B.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pulaski Co. Ky.	50
Martha E. Miley	"	34	Wife of J. B. Reese	Licking Co. O.	61
Rhodes, Richard	Bethany	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie, Ill.	54
Fanny A. Sampson	"	18	Wife of Richard Rhodes	Perry Co. Ind.	70
Rhodes, Isaac	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie, Ill.	35
Nancy Kepler	"	18	Wife of Isaac Rhodes	Pickaway Co. O.	59
Sharp, Robert H.	Sullivan	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wilson Co. Ten	34
Milbra Thomason	"	16	Wife of Robt. H. Sharp	Fayette Co. Ill.	30
Shaw, Isaac	Dunn	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co. Ind.	58
Mary Tanner	"	20	Wife of Isaac Shaw	Fayette Co. Ind.	58
Sickafus, J. W.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Miami Co. O.	59
Sylvia A. Hall	"	30	Wife of J. W. Sickafus	Fairfield Co. O.	68
Seright, David	Sullivan	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hancock Co. Ind	57
Catherine Somers	Died Aug. 14, '73		Late wife of David Seright	Kentucky	57
Williams, N. R.	Lovington	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelmont Co. O.	59
Lela M. Gailey	"	20	Wife of N. R. Williams	Shelby Co. Ky.	65
Wood, W. N.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardin Co. Ky.	75
Margaret C. Evans	"	17	Wife of W. N. Wood	Ohio	56
Woodruff, Martin	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fountain Co. Ind	54
Martha J. Brown	"	35	Wife of Martin Woodruff	Douglas Co. Ill.	60

LOVINGTON TOWNSHIP 14 & 15 RANGES, 5 EAST.

Allsman, Mark	Lovington	Lv'ton	Butcher	Sullivan Co. Ind	79
Sarah Day	"	"	Wife of Mark Allsman	Montgomery Co. Ky	79
Benson, Mary E.	"	"	Propr. Benson House	Caroline Co. Md	62
Benson John E.	Died Aug. 20, '79		Late hus. of M. E. Benson	Copenhagen Denk	62
Banks, Z. T.	Lovington	Lv'ton	Banker	Hancock Co. Ind	62
Susan Patterson	"	"	Wife of Z. T. Banks	Moultrie Co. Ill	49
Booker, T. J.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer & House Builder	Sullivan Co. Ind	57
Charlotte Bell	"	33	Wife of T. J. Booker	Pickaway Co. O	66
Betts, Walter	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. O.	73
Sarah Hayes	"	8	Wife of Walter Betts	Pickaway Co. O	73
Bradley, J. E.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chester Co. Pa.	50
Martha A. Hayes	"	12	Wife of J. E. Bradley	Pickaway Co. O	71
Mary S. Dunscombe	Died 1866		First wife of "	Trumbull Co. O.	54
Bailey, William	Lovington	Sec. 8	Far & Breeder of Hogs & Cat'l	Pickaway Co. O	39
Mary Matthews	"	8	Wife of Wm. Bailey	Gallia Co. O.	39
Biddlecome, Benjamin	"	Lv'ton	Editor Enterprise	Indiana	79
W. S. Toly	"	"	"	"	80
Cheever, Nathan	"	"	Farmer and Merchant	Delaware Co. O.	57
Mary A. Hubbard	"	"	Wife of Nathan Cheever	Pickaway Co. O	57
Cannon, Stephen	Toronto	Woodron Co. Kan.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sussex Co. Del.	49
Nancy Morgan	"	"	Wife of Stephen Cannon	Muskogum Co. O	52
Chase, David C.	Lovington	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Was'gton Co. Ind	52
Hannah Hostetler	"	34	Wife of D. C. Chase	Orange Co. Ind	52
Cheever, Byron	"	Lv'ton	Dir. in Coal, Grain, etc.	Fayette Co. O.	57
Eliza V. Nichols	"	"	Wife of Byron Cheever	Delaware	64
Clore, Allen	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Ky	33
Ellen A. Hardin	Died Mar. 8, '77		Late wife of A. Clore	"	33
Cone, N. D.	Lovington	Lv'ton	Physician and Surgeon	Courtland Co. NY	76
Elizabeth Miller	"	"	Wife of N. D. Cone	Rutherford Co. Ten	76
Clore, John H.	"	Sec. 25	Far. & Hardware Dealer	Moultrie Co. Ill	37
Margaret A. Creagar	"	25	Wife of J. H. Clore	Sullivan Co. Ind	60
Cochran, W. G.	"	Lv'ton	At'y-at-Law & Stock Dir	Ross Co. O.	49
Lotta A. Keyes	"	"	Wife of W. G. Cochran	Pickaway Co. O.	54

LOVINGTON TOWNSHIP 14 & 15. RANGE 5 EAST.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Cunningham, Samuel	Lovington	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Ill	48
Sarah A. Alexander	"	"	5 Wife of Sam. Cunningham	Was'gton Co. Ind	63
Churchill, J. W.	"	Lv'ton	Grain Dealer [China Hogs	Sangamon Co. Ill	80
Cole, B. R.	"	Sec. 16	Far. & Breeder of Poland	Green Co. O.	40
Margaret Savage	"	"	16 Wife of B. R. Cole	Scott Co. Ill.	72
Dawson, John W.	"	Lv'ton	Livery, Feed Stable and Breeder of	Sussex Co. Del.	48
Sarah B. March	"	"	Clydesdale Horses	Ross Co. O.	53
Dawson, W. C.	"	"	Wife of J. W. Dawson	Sussex Co. Del.	48
Eliza A. Anderson	"	"	Liv'ry, Feed & Sale Stable	Licking Co. O.	55
Dennis, E.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. O.	55
Dennis, Margaret	"	"	20 Wife of E. Dennis	Maryland	65
Dixon, John W.	"	"	17 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. O.	65
Nancy A. Lockett	"	"	17 Wife of John W. Dixon	Wayne Co. Ind.	65
Ewing, C. M.	"	Lv'ton	Dealer in Agricult Impl.	Logan Co. Ill.	76
Frances E. Garrett	"	"	Wife of C. M. Ewing	Knox Co. Ill.	76
Everett, George W.	"	Sec. 31	Far. Mechanic & St'k Rais'r	Jefferson Co. O.	78
Elmira Laney	"	"	31 Wife of Geo. W. Everett	Lincoln Co. Ky.	78
Foster, William C.	"	Lv'ton	P. M., Insurance & Collecting Agent,	Wayne Co. O.	48
Isabelle Cochran	"	"	and Farmer	Ross Co. O.	49
Foster, M. C.	"	"	Wife of Wm. C. Foster	Moultrie Co. Ill.	52
Eleanor Bicknell	"	"	General Merchant	Moultrie Co. Ill.	52
Funston, J. W.	"	"	Wife of M. C. Foster	Fayette Co. O.	59
Funston, Jessie	"	Sec. 26	Farmer & Breeder of Poland China	Ross Co. O.	62
Mahala, Nichols	"	"	Hogs	"	62
Foster, W. B.	Lovington	Sec. 26	Wife of J. W. Funston	Maryland	62
Miranda Davis	Willmsburg	"	Present wife of "	Pickaway Co. O.	57
Freeman, Alvin	"	"	24 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	57
Jennie Verner	"	"	24 Wife of W. B. Foster	"	57
Fouts, S. L.	Hammond	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	60
Fanny Cripe,	"	"	2 Wife of Alvin Freeman	Sangamon Co. Ill	80
Gregory, J. A.	La Place	"	6 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ind.	76
Sarah J. Foster	"	"	6 Wife of S. L. Fouts	Wabash Co. Ind.	76
Gailey, John T.	Lovington	"	20 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. O.	52
Gailey, James M.	"	"	20 Wife of J. A. Gregory	Moultrie Co. Ill.	55
Georgiana Chinn	"	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ky.	65
Howell, C.	"	"	8 Father of John T. Gailey	"	65
Eliza Hill	Died Jan. 17, '72	"	Mother of "	"	65
Howell, John T.	"	"	15 Far. & Breeder fine Cattle	"	37
Susan Harris	"	"	15 Wife of C. Howell	Pickaway Co. O.	51
Hostettler, C. E.	"	"	8 Far. & Breeder fine Stocks	Shelby Co. Ky.	64
Almira Bowers	"	"	8 Wife of John T. Howell	"	64
Horne, W. E.	"	"	35 Farmer, Grain Dealer and Hardware	Orange Co. Ind.	52
Alice Stivers	"	"	Merchant	Pennsylvania	63
Jones, Jacob	"	"	35 Wife of C. E. Hostettler	Chester Co. Eng.	77
Mary E. Close	"	"	Lv'ton Hardware & Agric'l Impl	Jefferson Co. Ky.	77
Kellar, H. Y.	"	"	Wife of W. E. Horne	Morgan Co. Ind.	61
Elizabeth H. Brown	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	44
Elizabeth Kerr	"	"	9 Wife of Jacob Jones	Moultrie Co. Ill.	44
Kellar, William T.	"	"	34 Far. & Minister Christian Ch	Oldham Co. Ky.	32
Lucy A. Harris	Died July 23, '66	"	First wife of H. Y. Kellar	"	47
Karney, Charley	Lovington	Sec. 34	Present wife of "	Kentucky	67
Karney, John S.	"	"	34 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	50
Karney, Elizabeth	"	"	34 Wife of Wm. T. Kellar	"	58
Kline, Elizabeth	"	"	17 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	62
George Smith	Died July 31, '76	"	Father of Charley Karney	Ross Co. O.	52
Landers, Isaac	Lovington	Sec. 17	Mother of "	Fayette Co. O.	52
Mary F. Crum	"	"	14 Farming & Stock Raising	Morgan Co. O.	51
Landers, Frank	"	"	Late husband of E. Kline	Berkley Co. W. V.	51
Sarah Crockett	Died Jan. 7, '76	"	Attorney-at-Law	Moultrie Co. Ill.	53
Sarah Thompson	Lovington	Lv'ton	Wife of Isaac Landers	Scott Co. Ind.	80
Landers, John	"	"	General Merchant	Moultrie Co. Ill.	44
Katie Chippis	"	"	First wife of Frk. Landers	Green Co. Ind.	65
Minor, H. M.	Died April 23, '72	"	Present wife of "	Maryland	57
Martha E. Fuqua	Lovington	Lv'ton	General Merchant	Moultrie Co. Ill.	49
Morthland, S. W.	"	"	Wife of John Landers	Harris'ut Co. W. V.	54
Rebecca McCravy	"	"	Att'y-at-Law and Farmer	Moultrie Co. Ill.	44
Michael, J. H.	"	"	Wife of H. M. Minor	Bre'kenridge Co. Ky.	70
Laura A. Hudson	"	"	Livery and Feed Stable, Breeder of	New York City	62
Matherson, R. R.	"	"	Norman Horses	Tennessee	55
Dorothy J. Newlan	"	"	Wife of S. W. Morthland	Pickaway Co. O.	61
McMullin, P. E.	"	"	Grocer	Moultrie Co. Ill.	57
Susan L. George	"	"	Wife of J. H. Michael	Alexander Co. NC	64
Minor, John W.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	46
Maria Selby	"	"	8 Wife of R. R. Matherson	Licking Co. O.	56
Mitchell, James C.	"	"	9 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co. O.	78
Harriet Rhodes	"	"	9 Wife of P. E. McMullin	Oldham Co. Ky.	43
Porter, Alexander	"	"	11 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	42
Mary Lamb	Bethany	"	10 Wife of John W. Minor	"	52
Piper, A. R.	Lovington	"	7 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	57
Anna Kreider	"	"	7 Wife of James C. Mitchell	"	57
Pollard, L. H.	"	"	15 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Green Co. Pa.	44
Emma Gregory	Died Feb. 5, '72	"	Late wife of Alex. Porter	Virginia	44
Riethmiller, Louis	Lovington	Lv'ton	Druggist	Moultrie Co. Ill.	53
Mary Polster	"	"	Wife of A. R. Piper	Pennsylvania	74
Randol, Robert	"	"	Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Lumber,	Clermont Co. O.	71
Nancy J. Patterson	"	"	and Hardware	Licking Co. O.	71
Rachel, Fuqua	"	"	Wife of L. H. Pollard	Paris, France	66
Rhodes, Alfred	"	"	Barber	Austria	66
Philena V. Harmison	"	"	Wife of Louis Riethmiller	Rutherford Co. N. C.	31
Rhodes, A. M.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co. Ill.	75
Sarah E. Hoggatt	Died Sept. 27, '71	"	First wife of Rbt. Randol	Jasper Co. Ill.	75
	Lovington	Sec. 11	Wife of "	Moultrie Co. Ill.	50
	"	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co. Ill.	71
	"	"	36 Wife of Alfred Rhodes	Moultrie Co. Ill.	41
	Bethany	"	7 Far. & Road Commissioner	Edgar Co. Ind.	59
	"	"	7 Wife of A. M. Rhodes	"	59

LOVINGTON TOWNSHIP 14 & 15. RANGE 5 EAST.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Shepard, Henry C.	Lovington	Sec. 2	Far. & Breeder fine Stock	Montpelier, Vt.	55
Jennie Armstrong	"	Died Aug. 22, '67	Late wife of H. C. Shepard	Franklin Co O	57
Shepherd, M. T.	Lovington	Lv'ton	Banker & Rl Estate Broker	Franklin Co Ky	57
Maria J. Mullikin	"	"	Wife of M. T. Shepherd	Johnson Co Ind	68
Strickler, Samuel	"	"	Butcher	York Co Pa	68
Sarah Shinberger	"	"	Wife of Samuel Strickler	"	68
Spelbring, G. S.	"	"	R. R. Express Agt & Opera-	Greene Co O	75
Hattie Marshall	"	"	Wife of G. S. Spelbring	for Perry Co O	62
Smith, John F.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	58
Nancy Haulman	"	"	8 Wife of John F. Smith	Franklin Co Pa	58
Selby, G. W.	"	"	10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	53
Emma Ray	"	"	10 Wife of G. W. Selby	"	62
Sutter, C. P.	"	"	5 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana Co Pa	65
Charlotta Wheeler	"	"	5 First wife of C. P. Sutter	Tennessee	61
Martha Knott	Lovington	Sec. 3	Present wife of "	Indiana	78
Thomason, Arnold	"	"	33 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co Ill	55
Mildred Dazey	"	"	33 First wife of A. Thomason	Shelby Co Ill	55
Mary A. Kellar	Lovington	Sec. 33	Present wife of "	Oldham Co Ky	32
Thayer, Arch F.	"	Lv'ton	Druggist	Sangamon Co Ill	78
Maggie E. Ricks	"	"	Wife of Arch F. Thayer	Christian Co Ill	78
Taylor, Charles H.	"	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cayuga Co N Y	62
Mary Hill	"	"	81 Wife of Chas. H. Taylor	Indiana	55
Tally, Francis	"	"	Bl'ksmith & Wagon Maker	Ireland	73
Sarah A. Hewitt	"	Lv'ton	Wife of Francis Tally	Massachusetts	73
Wingate, E.	"	"	Prop of Lovington House &	Sussex Co Del	48
Sarah A. Million	"	"	Wife of E. Wingate	[Far. Oldham Co Ky	48
Wingate, George H.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Brown Co Ill	53
Alice E. Mullinken	"	"	33 Wife of George H. Wingate	Franklin Co Ind	66
Weaver, J. L.	"	"	8 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co O	57
Mary A. Wright	"	"	8 Wife of J. L. Weaver	"	56
Wood, S. S.	"	"	22 Farmer and Breeder of High Grade	Oldham Co Ky	33
Lucy H. Dunscombe	"	"	Cattle	Trumbull Co O	54
Wood, Samuel L.	"	"	22 Wife of S. S. Wood	Oldham Co Ky	34
Frances J. Carter	"	"	10 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldham Co Ky	34
Wood, James H.	"	"	10 Wife of Samuel L. Wood	"	33
Samantha G. Porter	"	"	4 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	45
Welton, E.	"	"	4 Wife of James H. Wood	"	51
Harriett Hull	"	"	7 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co O	44
Yates, C. P.	"	"	7 Wife of E. Welton	"	44
	"	Lv'ton	Teacher	Taylor Co W V	77

DORA TOWNSHIP 14 & 15. RANGE 4 EAST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Adkins, Reuben	Bethany	Sec. 3	Far. & Breeder Graded St'k	Pickaway Co O	60
Sarah Rhodes	"	Died Feb. 13, '72	1st wife of Reuben Adkins	Moultrie Co Ill	40
Thrusa McGinnis	Bethany	Sec. 3	Present wife of "	Ross Co O	66
Bresnan, Edward	Dalton City	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Colimeri k're'd	58
Mary Tuohy	"	"	36 Wife of Edward Bresnan	"	58
Bresnan, John	"	"	35 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Catherine Conlin	"	"	55 Wife of John Bresnan	South of Ireland	69
Collier W. L.	"	"	29 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garrard Co Ky	64
Dudry, A. B.	Lake City	Lk City	Grain Merchant	Champaign Co O	74
Emma Funk	"	"	Wife of A. B. Dudry	Hawking Co O	74
Fletcher, William	Dalton City	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co O	66
Sarah Freeze	"	"	First wife of Wm. Fletcher	"	66
Barbara Weaver	"	Died June 24, '54	Second wife of "	Germany	66
Pheba Wiedner	Dalton City	Sec. 20	Present wife of "	"	66
Frantz, Calvin	Lake City	"	25 Far. & Breeder Good Hogs	Perry Co O	51
Catherine E. Peniwell	"	"	25 Wife of Calvin Frantz	Pickaway Co O	51
Foley, William L.	"	"	14 Grain Mercht. & Farmer	Garrard Co Ky	57
Louisa A. Campbell	"	"	14 Wife of Wm. L. Foley	Macon Co Ill	68
Kinney, John	Dalton City	"	2 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Colimeri k're'd	65
Mary Bresnan	"	"	2 Wife of John Kinney	"	65
Loving, B. F.	"	"	D. City Attorney & Notary Public	Anderson Co Ten	72
McReynolds, S. M.	Bethany	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co Ill	58
Nancy E. Butts	"	"	2 Wife of S. M. McReynolds	Moultrie Co Ill	47
Morrow, Ann E., nee Michaels	Lovington	"	36 Farming & Stock Raising	Ross Co O	57
William W. Vent	"	Died Nov. 4, '67	1st hus. of Ann E. Morrow	Delaware	57
Morrow George	"	"	79 2d hus. of "	Ireland	57
McMullin, S. Esther	Lake City	Sec. 14	Teacher	Highland Co O	70
McMullin, John	"	"	14 Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	70
Nancy Irwin	"	"	14 Wife of John McMullin	"	70
McGowan, Rev. Edward	Bethany	"	34 Pastor of St. Isadore Ch.	Ireland	80
Newlan, Joseph N.	Lovington	"	36 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	41
Sarah E. Hostettler	"	"	36 Wife of Joseph N. Newlan	Clark Co Ind	30
Nicholson, J. J.	Lake City	"	11 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garret Co Ky	59
Lucinda Logan	"	Died Aug. 14, '65	First wife J. J. Nicholson	Garrard Co Ky	59
Caroline Wheeling	Lake City	Sec. 11	Present wife of "	Pickaway Co O	67
Nolan, James	Dalton City	"	6 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Co Tipperary I're'd	57
Ann Kelley	"	"	6 Wife of James Nolan	"	57
Rose, John M.	Lake City	"	26 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scott Co Ind	59
Kitie A. Crum	"	"	26 Wife of John M. Rose	"	58
Roney, James	Dalton City	D. City	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	42
Susan J. Sconce	"	"	Wife of James Roney	Shelby Co Ill	59
Stock, Joseph	Lake City	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Yorkshire, Eng	73
Wilt, W. J.	"	"	23 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co O	78
Mary E. Stocks	"	"	23 Wife of W. J. Wilt	Vinton Co O	69
Winings, John	"	"	11 Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio Co Ind	57
Charlotte Boka	"	"	11 Wife of John Winings	Germany	57

LOWE TOWNSHIP 15. RANGE 6.

MARROWBONE TOWNSHIP.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SET'D	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SET'D	
Bowers, John	Williamsb'g	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	57	Crowder, M. M.	Bethany	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ills	50	
Elizabeth J. Garrett	"	19	Wife of John Bowers	Centre Co. Pa.	58	Senith L. Shockey	"	22	Wife of M. M. Crowder	Allen Co Ind	61	
Bruce, Alphonso W.	"	17	Farmer and Mechanic	N. H.	75	Cook, John	Todds Point	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	37	
Sarah M. Bell	"	17	Wife of A. W. Bruce	Pickaway Co. O.	75	Sarah E. Hampton	Died Sept. 25, '72	First wife John Cook	"	"	44	
Batman, C. W.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jasper Co. Ills.	79	Mary E. White	Died Mar'h 8, '77	Second wife	"	N. C.	51	
Cassinda E. Hendricks	"	28	Wife of C. W. Batman	Moultrie Co. Ill.	59	Purlemly E. Byrom	Todds Point	Sec. 3	Present wife	"	Tenn.	65
Barritt, Peter	Pierson	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. Ill.	68	Cook, Henry H.	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	41	
Isabelle Mullen	"	4	Wife of Peter Barritt	Vigo Co. Ind.	50	Lucy A. Whitbeck	"	2	Wife of Henry H. Cook	Ohio	44	
Foster, John	Williamsb'g	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania		Crowder, Wm. A.	Bethany	27	Farmer & Highway Com'r	Ripley Co Ind	37	
Susan Williams,	"	19	Wife of John Foster	Illinois		Elizabeth A. Walker	"	27	Wife of Wm. A. Crowder	Christian Co Ky	38	
Fulton, B. W.	Hammond	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	40	Crowder, John A.	"	15	Fm'r & B'dr Graded Sto'k	Moultrie Co Ill	47	
Elizabeth Maston	Died Oct 28	1871	First wife of B. W. Fulton	Coles Co. Ills.	49	Emily E. Kenedy	"	15	Wife of John A. Crowder	"	52	
Sarah F. Maston	Hammond	Sec. 5	Present wife	Moultrie Co. Ill.	54	Dalton, Thomas	Dalton City	7	Farmer and Stock Dealer	West'd Co Eng	50	
Fulton, Isaac W.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fleming Co. Ky.	34	Sarah M. Roney	"	7	Wife of Thomas Dalton	Moultrie Co Ill	34	
Sarah A. Jones	Died Jan. 2	1880	Late wife Isaac W. Fulton	Delaware Co. O.	60	Florey, Alonzo	Bethany	35	Fm'r & Sch Di'r Dist No 7	Clermont Co O.	69	
Gibbon, John	Arthur	Sec. 27	Physician and Surgeon	Pennsylvania	69	Sarah J. Chapman	Died May 19, '76	First wife Alonzo Florey	"	Johnson Co O	69	
Polly McKnight	"	27	Wife of John Gibbon	Virginia	69	Mary A. Vaughan	Bethany	Sec. 35	Present wife	"	Moultrie Co Ill	51
Hunsacker, Matt.	Arthur	Arthur	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co. Ills.	62	Florey, L. B.	"	36	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Clermont Co O	64	
Eliza V. Landes	"	"	Wife of Matt. Hunsacker	Illinois	62	Harriett L. Harmer	"	36	Wife of L. B. Florey	Adams Co. Pa.	47	
Hook, John	Pearson Sta	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. Ohio	47	Freeland, S. D.	"	8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Orange Co N C	36	
Catherine Montgomery	"	9	Wife of John Hook	"	40	Susannah Mincey	"	8	Wife of S. D. Freeland	Shelby Co Ill	45	
Hendricks, Paulina, nee Hostetler	Lovington	Sec. 31	Farming & Stock Raising	Lawren's Co Ind	55	Fortner, Pleasant	Beth'y	Plasterer and Bricklayer	"	Clay Co Ind	56	
Ambrose D. Hendricks	Died, 1872	Late husb. P. Hendricks	"	Moultrie Co. Ill.	33	Margaret Lee	"	Wife of Pleasant Fortner	"	Moultrie Co Ill	45	
Howell, Franklin	Williamsb'g	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Louden, Va.	67	Hudson, James B.	"	Sec. 26	Fm'r & B'dr Imp'd Stock	Madison Co Va	41	
Elizabeth Merritt	"	33	Wife of Franklin Howell	Wayne Co. Ill.	64	Indiana Priest	Died July 29, '44	First wife J. B. Hudson	"	Oldham Co Ky	41	
Heacock, Joseph L.	Arthur	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tuscarawas Co O	71	Catherine Taylor	Bethany	Sec. 26	Present	"	37	
Mary Riggle	"	24	Wife of Joseph L. Heacock	"	71	Hogg, Rev. James N.	Beth'y	Minister of C. P. Church	"	Marshall Co Ten	78	
Idal, M'y J. (nee Elliott)	Lovington	19	Farming & Stock Raising	Perry Co. Pa.	63	Rebecca A. Harbick	"	Wife of Rev. Jas. N. Hogg	"	Johnson Co Ill	78	
Idal, William	Died Nov. 16, '72	Late Husb of Mary J. Idal	"	Montgo'y Co Pa	63	Hall, Lucy A. (nee Ad-	"	Sec. 25	Farming & Stock Raising	Oldham Co Ky	48	
Jones, Lewis R.	Arthur	Sec. 21	Farmer and Minister	Delaware Co O.	60	John Brown [ams]	Died Nov. 1, '49	First husb. Lucy A. Hall	"	Kentucky	48	
Anna H. Gates	"	21	Wife of Lewis R. Jones	Washing'n Co O	60	George C. Livesey	Died July 3, '64	Second	"	Mauy Co Tenn	34	
Lawson, Berry	Williamsb'g	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	68	Hall, Jacob	Bethany	Sec. 25	Present	"	68	
Sophrona Carrier	"	20	Wife of Berry Lawson	"	68	Hoskins, W. H.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co O.	49	
Lewis, G. N.	Lovington	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	55	Sarah J. Crowder	"	11	Wife of W. H. Hoskins	Moultrie Co Ills	49	
Lewis, Wm. N.	"	18	Father of G. N. Lewis	Orange Co. Ind.	54	Hoskins, Perry	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co O	51	
Emily Conklin	"	18	Wife of	"	54	Louisa Magers	"	16	Wife of Perry Hoskins	Moultrie Co Ill	50	
Lewis, A. J.	Hammond	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	63	Kennedy, J. C.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wilson Co. Tenn	29	
Martha J. Coward	"	6	Wife of A. J. Lewis	Lawren's Co Ind	63	Rebecca J. Livesey	"	11	Wife of J. C. Kennedy	Mauy Co Tenn	34	
Myers, Hardin	Williamsb'g	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	57	Mitchell, David	Bethany	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co N C	32	
Eliza J. Chronic	"	32	Wife of Hardin Myers	"	66	M. J. Cathey	Died Sept. 20, '64	First wife David Mitchell	"	Kentucky	32	
McClung, Robert	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Union Co. Ohio	58	Barbara Cottinadon, nee Reor	Bethany	Sec. 23	Present wife	"	Berks Co. Pa.	56
Cordelia Gaul	"	31	Wife of Robert McClung	Philadelphia, Pa	65	Mitchell, Samuel	Beth'y	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	Orange Co N C	32	
Otto, Daniel D.	Arthur	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co. Pa.	69	Martha E. Lansden	"	Wife of Samuel Mitchell	"	Wilson Co. Tenn	30	
Barbara Yoder	"	30	Wife of D. D. Otto	"	69	Mitchell, John B.	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mauy Co Tenn	32	
Ritchey, Daniel	Williamsb'g	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Pa.	66	Mary W. Walker	"	23	Wife of J. B. Mitchell	Christian Co Ky	40	
Sarah J. Rippey	"	29	Wife of Daniel Ritchey	Shelby Co. O.	72	McGuire, W. P.	"	22	Farmer, M'chant & J. P. Jefferson	Co Ten	52	
Richey, Andrew J.	Atwood	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ky.	65	Margaret E. Ashmore	"	22	Wife of W. P. McGuire	Moultrie Co Ills	40	
Barbara Doty	Died Sept. 15, '67	First wife of A. J. Richey	"	Pennsylvania	65	Moore, James M.	"	8	Minister and Farmer	Shelby Co. Ill.	37	
Elizabeth Moon	Atwood	Sec. 2	Present wife	"	67	Martha Walker	"	8	Wife of James M. Moore	Moultrie Co Ills	48	
Sentel, Andrew	Hammond	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co. Ohio	46	Moore, W. H.	Todds Point	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co Ills	43	
Mary Montgomery	"	9	Wife of Andrew Sentel	"	40	Rachel Murphy	Died Mar'h 17, '63	First wife of W. H. Moore	"	Macon Co Ill	56	
Silver, Gottlieb F.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	73	Amanda B. Davis	Todds Point	Sec. 11	Present wife	"	Harrison Co Ky	45
Elizabeth Moutz	"	8	Wife of G. F. Silver	"	73	McGuire, James A.	Bethany	22	Farmer & Stock Shipper	Jefferson Co Ten	52	
Sears, J. W.	Arthur	Arth'r Prop'r of Sears' House	"	Wyandotte Co O.	44	Elizabeth J. Scott	"	22	Wife James A. McGuire	Macon Co Tenn	52	
Susan E. Kendall	Died Oct 29	1865	First wife of J. W. Sears	Owen Co. Ky.	54	Noble, Thomas	Todds Point	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co. O.	66	
Sophrona Kendall	Arthur	Arth'r Present wife	"	"	54	Subina Monroe	"	6	Wife of Thomas Noble	"	66	
Thompson, Nic.	"	"	Grain Dealer	Germany	72	Roney, Joshua	Bethany	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldham Co Ky	32	
Elsoe Shreoder,	"	"	Wife of Nic. Thompson	"	72	Sarah D. Henderson	Died April 10, '66	First wife of Josh. Roney	"	Bourbon Co Ky	32	
Thacker, Levi	Hammond	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co. Ky.	76	Sazah E. Balsley	Bethany	Sec. 27	Present wife	"	"	32
Levina Conklin	"	6	Wife of Levi Thacker	Orange Co. Ind.	76	Roney, Robert	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldham Co Ky	32	
Van Curen, D.	Williamsb'g	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	74	Eleanor, Goughf	"	27	Wife of Robert Roney	"	38	
Mary Silver [singer]	"	30	Wife of D. Van Curen	Ohio	72	Reuss, George	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ills	59	
Williams, E'h, nee Hun-	"	29	Farming & Stock Raising	Kentucky	66	Margaret Mitlander	"	32	Mother of Geo. Reuss	Bavaria, Ger	56	
Williams, Nathaniel	Died April 1866	Late husb. of E. Williams	"	"	66	Reuss, Valentine	Died Aug. 17, '77	Father of	"	"	56	
Wilson, R. A.	Williamsb'g	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	58	Robertson, N.	Todds Point	Sec. 10	Farmer and Brickmaker	Moultrie Co Ill	30	
Wilson, William A.	"	17	"	England	58	Elizabeth Cook	"	10	Wife of N. Robertson	"	32	
York, Samuel	Arthur	24	"	Sangamon Co Ill	69	Sickafus, Jacob	Dunn	25	Fm'r, Carp'r & Blacks'th	Licking Co Ohio	61	
Mary V. Ogden	"	24	Mary V. Ogdon	Virginia		Martha L. Herendeen	"	25	Wife of Jacob Sickafus	Wabash Co Ind	61	
						Smith, S. D.	Bethany	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	48	
						Sue M. Howell	"	24	Wife of S. D. Smith	"	43	
						Strain, J. A.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mauy Co Tenn	31	
						Peninah Walker	"	21	Wife of J. A. Strain	Christian Co Ky	27	
						Scheer, F. T.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. Ill	65	
						Margaret A. Crowder	"	16	Wife of F. T. Scheer	Moultrie Co Ill	52	
						Ward, William C.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wilson Co Tenn	30	
						Parmelia Askins	Died Oct. 8, '51	First wife Wm. C. Ward	"	Ohio	42	
						Elizabeth Mitchell	Died April 8, '53	Second wife	"	Shelby Co Ill	52	
						Luvicy Harris	Died Mar'h 1, '77	Third wife	"	Alexander Co Ill	55	
						Rebecca Marlow	Bethany	Sec. 25	Present wife	"	North Carolina	73
						Ward, Rial	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macon Co Ill	65	
						Emily M. Odor	"	25	Wife of Rial Ward	Garrard Co Ky	54	
						Warren, D. P.	"	16	Fm'r & B'dr Fine Hogs	Wilson Co Tenn	30	
						Polly A. Hendricks	"	16	Wife of D. P. Warren	Moultrie Co Ill	36	
						Wilkinson, Wm.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	W'tmori'ndCoEng	52	
						Jane Parker	"	32	Wife of Wm. Wilkinson	"	52	
						Walton, Thomas	Todds Point	4	F'r & B'dr Graded Stock	Durham Co Eng	58	
						Annie M. Sloan	"	4	Wife of T. Walton	Hamilton Co O	66	
						Younger, A. S.	Bethany	32	Fm'r & B'dr Berk'e Hogs	Wilkes Co N C	50	
						Mary M. Matherson	Died Feb. 7, '54	First wife of A. S. Younger	"	Catawba Co N C	50	
						Margaret Potts	Bethany	Sec. 32	Present wife	"	Oldham Co Ky	57

MARROWBONE TOWNSHIP.													
Adams, E. S.	Todds Point	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldham Co. Ky.	52	Adams, E. S.	Todds Point	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oldham Co. Ky.	52		
Matilda A. Roney	"	9	Wife of E. S. Adams	Moultrie Co. Ill.	36	Matilda A. Roney	"	9	Wife of E. S. Adams	Moultrie Co. Ill.	36		
Bankson, Andrew	Bethany	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	39	Bankson, Andrew	Bethany	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	39		
Martha Lee	Died May 31, '77	First wife And. Bankson	"	Weakley Co Ten	38	Martha Lee	Died May 31, '77	First wife And. Bankson	"	Weakley Co Ten	38		
Lucy A. Hill	Bethany	Sec. 24	Present wife	"	Fayette Co. Ills.	53	Lucy A. Hill	Bethany	Sec. 24	Present wife	"	Fayette Co. Ills.	53
Bone, J. H.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	48	Bone, J. H.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	48		
Mary A. Smith [Fruit]	"	23	Wife of J. H. Bone	"	52	Mary A. Smith [Fruit]	"	23	Wife of J. H. Bone	"	52		
Bone, Commila—nee	"	13	Farming & Stock Raising	"	27	Bone, Commila—nee	"	13	Farming & Stock Raising	"	27		
Bone, James	Died April 6, 1880	Late husb'd Mrs. C. Bone	"	Tennessee	27	Bone, James	Died April 6, 1880	Late husb'd Mrs. C. Bone	"	Tennessee	27		
Beck, Logan	Bethany	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	43	Beck, Logan	Bethany	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co. Ill.	43		
Rebecca J. Mitchell	"	28	Wife of Logan Beck	"	49	Rebecca J. Mitchell	"	28	Wife of Logan Beck	"	49		
Black, D. B.	Todds Point	10	Farmer & Grain Thresher	Macon Co. Ill.	46	Black, D. B.	Todds Point	10	Farmer & Grain Thresher	Macon Co. Ill.	46		
Margaret A. Burns	"	10	Wife of D. B. Black	Morgan Co. Ind.	66	Margaret A. Burns	"	10	Wife of D. B. Black	Morgan Co. Ind.	66		
Crowder, D. M.	Bethany	15	Farmer & B'dr Fine St'k	Tennessee	38	Crowder, D. M.	Bethany	15	Farmer & B'dr Fine St'k	Tennessee	38		
Susan E. Mitchell	"	15	Wife of D. M. Crowder	Mauy Co. Ten.	32	Susan E. Mitchell	"	15	Wife of D. M. Crowder	Mauy Co. Ten.	32		
Cunningham, R.	Dunn	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. Ohio	47	Cunningham, R.	Dunn	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adams Co. Ohio	47		
Martha M. Trevillion	"	36	Wife of Robt. Cunningham	Moultrie Co. Ill.	60	Martha M. Trevillion	"	36	Wife of Robt. Cunningham	Moultrie Co. Ill.	60		
Crowder, Rev. James H.	Bethany	21	Minister U. B. Church	"	42	Crowder, Rev. James H.	Bethany	21	Minister U. B. Church	"	42		
Maggie A. Wear	"	21	Wife Rev. J. H. Crowder	Fayette.	47	Maggie A. Wear	"	21	Wife Rev. J. H. Crowder	Fayette.	47		

MARROWBONE TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Brackney, M. D.	Arthur	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Highland Co O	63
Sarah Boats, Died in Ind., June 1, '55	Arthur	1st wife of M.D. Brackney	Montgomery Co Ky		
Nancy Moore	Arthur	Sec. 23	Present wife of	Clay Co Ind	63
Buxton, A. J.	Sullivan	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co Pa	65
Mary E. Walker	"	29	Wife of A. J. Buxton	Iowa Co Wis	63
Bathe, James	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	47
Matilda Buxton	"	8	Wife of James Bathe	Bedford Co Pa	65
Brackney, M. D., Jr.	Arthur	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clay Co Ind	64
T. F. Cooper	"	12	Wife of M.D. Brackney, Jr	Kentucky	71
Brookshier, Charles H.	Sullivan	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	79
Martha Lane, Died in Garrard Co Ky '55	Garrard Co Ky	1st wife of C.H. Brookshier	"		
Nancy Aldridge, Died in Davis Co Ia '67	Davis Co Ia	2d wife of	"		
L. Jones	Died Nov. 1878	3d wife of	Indiana		
Davidson, James	Sullivan	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	0
Mattie Hayes	"	29	Wife of James Davidson	Ohio	7
Fairchild, J. H.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Essex Co N Y	8
Fanny McKittrick	"	29	Wife of J. H. Fairchild	Ireland	8
Freeman, Benjamin	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rutherford Co N C	30
Polly A. Bonham	Decceased	1st wife of Benj. Freeman	Kentucky		35
Harris, M. H.	Sullivan	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sullivan Co Ind	72
Sarah McKinney	"	30	Wife of M. H. Harris	Monroe Co Ind	75
Hagerman, Peter	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co O	43
Elizabeth R. Bonham	"	29	Wife of Peter Hagerman	Moultrie Co Ill	36
Knight, George W.	Williamsburg	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	65
Catherine R. Myers	"	5	Wife of Geo. W. Knight	Illinois	65
Lane, James H.	Sullivan	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garrard Co Ky	74
Sarah Denton	"	17	Wife of James H. Lane	"	74
Miller, A. H.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	55
McDonald, John F.	Arthur	11	Far. & Twp. Supervisor	Harrison Co W V	59
Sarah Elizabeth Powell	"	11	Wife of J. F. McDonald	Moultrie Co Ill	47
Solomon, John A.	Sullivan	26	Farmer and Carpenter	Clark Co Ill	55
Sarah Benson	Died Aug. 1, '70	1st wife of J. A. Solomon	Culpeper Co Va		55
Mary Long	Sullivan	Sec. 26	Present wife of	Cincinnati, Ohio	73
Taylor, B. F.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co Va	52
Catherine McDonald	Died Sept 1, '58	First wife of B. F. Taylor	Virginia		52
Amanda Martin	Died June 12, '86	Late wife of	Kentucky		51
Taylor, F. N.	Sullivan	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	56
Mary E. Pugh	"	19	Wife of F. N. Taylor	"	58
Wells, William T.	Arthur	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co Ky	77
Selby Hanks	"	1	Wife of Wm. T. Wells	Edgar Co Ill	77

WHITNEY TOWNSHIP 12. RANGES 5 & 6 EAST.

Adrian, J. W.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	Grain Merchant	Coshocton Co O	63
Armantrout, Jesse	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	34
Louisa A. F. Davis	"	9	Wife of Jesse Armantrout	"	36
Armantrout, G. W.	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Agatha Kinkade	"	27	Wife of G. W. Armantrout	Shelby Co Ill	59
Armantrout, William	"	22	Far. & Breeder fine Hogs	Green Co O	31
Melissa Vaughan	"	22	Wife of Wm. Armantrout	Shelbyville, Ill	40
Boling, Gordon	Windsor	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co Ky	73
Sarah H. Trees	"	30	Wife of Gordon Boling	Clermont Co O	73
Boyd, Thomas M.	Whitley's Pt	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nicholas Co Ky	58
Catherine Cox	"	16	Wife of Thos. M. Boyd	Lawrence Co Ind	58
Beals, F. M.	"	Sum't	Physician and Surgeon	Cumberl'd Co Ill	68
Emma Van Horn	"	"	Wife of F. M. Beals	Butler Co O	79
Biggs, R. C.	"	"	Propr. Summit House	Lawrence Co Ind	75
Martha Scott	"	"	Wife of R. C. Biggs	Missouri	
Bowman, Phillip	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	60
Elizabeth Ortlipp	"	24	Wife of Phillip Bowman	"	60
Colson, W. S.	"	Sum't	Retired Farmer & Minister of Christian Church	England	65
Ellen Ramsey	"	"	Wife of W. S. Colson	Kentucky	65
Crume, William	Coles Stat'n	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nelson Co Ky	74
Nancy Gardner	"	10	Wife of Wm. Crume	Washington Co Ky	74
Jane Goodrum	Died in Marion Co, Ky. 1841	First wife of Wm. Crume	"		
Colson, Preston	Whitley's Pt	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Effingham Co Ill	65
Rhoda M. Bennett	"	26	Wife of Preston Colson	Shelby Co Ill	71
Curry, I. W.	Coles Stat'n	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coles Co Ill	78
Mary E. Harpin	"	12	Wife of I. W. Curry	Indiana	78
Dalby, G. W.	Bruce	Bruce	General Merch't & P.M.	Bedford Co Ten	51
Polly A. Keller	"	"	Wife of G. W. Dalby	Lincoln Co Ten	56
Davis, John T.	Whitley's Pt	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	48
Davis, Emily J.	"	16	Mother of John T. Davis	Kentucky	47
Davis, Harvey A.	Died 1851	Father of John T. Davis	"		47
Edwards, A. M.	Bruce	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co O	65
Mary E. Beck	"	7	Wife of A. M. Edwards	"	65
Edwards, G. A.	Windsor	17	Farmer and Teacher	Shelby Co Ill	50
Mattie S. Jones	"	17	Wife of G. A. Edwards	De Witt Co Ill	70
Eldridge, G. W.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coles Co Ill	80
Mary E. Hart	"	"	Wife of G. W. Eldridge	"	80
Frost, S. G.	"	Sec. 24	Far. & Breeder of Grades	Portage Co O	64
Nancy L. Willard, nee Gammell	"	24	Wife of S. G. Frost	Moultrie Co Ill	45
Fleming, B. C.	"	16	Farmer, Teacher, Operator of Farm Machinery	Knox Co O	61
Sarah A. Bricker	"	26	Wife of B. C. Fleming	"	62
Frost, Z. J.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Portage Co O	57
Sarah Butler	"	23	Wife of Z. G. Frost	"	67
Flechner, John	Coles Stat'n	3	Far. & Breeder P.C. Hogs	Baden, Ger	59
Mary Bush	"	3	Wife of John Flechner	Germany	59
Grier, D. D.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	Physician and Surgeon	Lewis Co Ky	72
Florence A. Brown	"	"	Wife of D. D. Grier	Port Jefferson, NY	68

WHITLEY TOWNSHIP 12. RANGES 5 & 6 EAST.—(CONTINUED.)

Gammill, S. F.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	General Merchant & P.M.	Moultrie Co Ill	41
Margaret Wilson	"	"	Wife of S. M. Gammill	Shelby Co Ill	72
Hilligoss, William J.	Windsor	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rush Co Ind	70
Eliza King	"	17	Wife of Wm. J. Hilligoss	Wayne Co Ind	70
Hart, John D.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	Wagon, Blacksmith and Repair Shop	Coles Co Ill	79
Lucy Morrison	"	"	Wife of John D. Hart	Kentucky	80
Hensley, A. J.	"	"	Wagon, Blacksmith and Repair Shop	Vigo Co Ind	56
Pelina J. Lewis	"	"	Wife of A. J. Hensley	Moultrie Co Ill	55
Hortensine, Henry	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	57
Theodosia Ellington	"	24	Wife of Hy. Hortensine	"	57
Hendricks, E.	Coles Stat'n	3	Farmer and Breeder of Berkshire & Poland China Hogs	Harrison Co Ky	31
Lovicy Munson	Died Dec. 1879	Late wife of E. Hendricks	"		31
Kinkade, Belle	Whitley's Pt	Sec. 27	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co Ill	59
Kinkade, Fannie	"	27	Mother of Belle Kinkade	Fairfax Co Va	59
Kinkade, J. B.	Died Feb. 9, 1880	Father of	"	Kentucky	59
Kinkade, W. D.	Whitley's Pt	Sec. 27	Brother of	Shelby Co Ill	59
Kern, J. A.	"	21	Farmer, Wheat Specialty	Lawrence Co Ind	59
Ann E. Armantrout	"	21	Wife of J. A. Kern	Moultrie Co Ill	42
Munson, D. K.	"	9	Far & Breeder Fine Horses	Scott Co Ky	55
Mary E. Smyser	"	9	Wife of D. K. Munson	Moultrie Co Ill	37
Rebecca A. Montieth	Died in Connorsville, Ind. 1843	First wife of	"	Lancaster Pa	
Montague, R. P.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	I. & St. L. R. R. Agent	Crawford Co Ill	67
Eura, Scatterly	"	"	Wife of R. P. Montague	Stephenson Co Ill	67
Martin, Ivory J.	Bruce	Sec. 8	Teacher	Moultrie Co Ill	59
Phillips, H. P.	Windsor	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co Ten	46
Matilda E. Waggoner	Died Dec. 6, 1876	Late wife of H. P. Phillips	"	Moultrie Co Ill	
Place, H.	Whitley's Pt	Sum't	General Merchant	Coshocton Co O	61
Johannah Tyhurst	"	"	Wife of H. Place	Pennsylvania	63
Randolph, W. R.	"	Sec. 9	Physician and Surgeon	Sullivan Ill	55
Annette I. Dunnington	"	9	Wife of W. R. Randolph	Windsor Ill	58
Rouse, E. W.	"	26	Farmer and Breeder Poland China and Berkshire Hogs	Jefferson Co O	54
Harriet Wolf, nee Munson	"	26	Wife of E. W. Rouse	Muskingum Co O	65
Mary Warren	Died in Shelby Co., May 4, 1867	First wife of E. W. Rouse	"	Tennessee	
Sargent, O. A.	Windsor	Sec. 30	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle	Clermont Co O	40
Sarah R. Thompson	"	30	Wife of O. A. Sargent	"	60
Smith, James M.	Coles Stat'n	2	Farmer & Breeder of Berkshire Hogs	Moultrie Co Ill	34
Rutha A. Martin	"	2	Wife of James M. Smith	Coles Co Ill	54
Smisor, J. H.	Windsor	21	Farmer & Breeder Pol. China Hogs	Rush Co Ind	69
M. E. Matherly	"	21	Wife of J. H. Smisor	Boone Co Ind	69
Smith, Thomas	Whitley's Pt	26	Farmer and J. P.	Holmes Co O	39
Rhoda J. Bowen	Died Mar. 16, '77	First wife of Thos. Smith	"	Edgar Co Ill	50
Catherine Belden	Whitley's Pt	26	Present	Jackson Co Ind	68
Clara I. Smith	"	26	Daughter	Moultrie Co Ill	73
Shinn, C. L.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Camden N J	64
Catherine Hollings	"	14	Wife of C. L. Shinn	Baltimore Md	64
Treat, A. W.	"	Sum't	Prop. of Mill & Elevator	Cass Co Mich	79
Thompson, George Q.	Windsor	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co O	66
Thompson, Mary F.	"	20	Mother of G. Q. Thompson	"	
Thompson, Converse	Died in Clermont Co., Ohio Dec. 5, 1866	Father of G. Q. Thompson	"		
Waggoner, William H.	Bruce	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	31
Sarah J. Little	"	7	Wife of W. H. Waggoner	"	38
Whitfield, Z. B.	"	7	Farmer & Tp. Supervisor	Shelby Co Ill	58
Hannah Baker	"	7	Wife of Z. B. Whitfield	Moultrie Co Ill	51
Warden, S. L.	Windsor	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clermont Co O	64
Francina Shotwell	"	29	Wife of S. L. Warden	Brown Co O	64
Waggoner, Alvin	Whitley's Pt	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rutherford Co N C	28
Mary A. Armantrout	"	11	Wife of Alvin Waggoner	Rutherford Co N C	33
Wilson, J. J.	"	Sum't	General Merchant	Shelby Co Ill	73
Nancy Templeton	"	"	Wife of J. J. Wilson	"	74
Charity Wilson	"	"	Mother of	Kentucky	
Wilson, Wm. M.	Died Jan. 13, '80	Father of	"	Tennessee	
Waggoner, Hezekiah	Whitley's Pt	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	38
Cornelia Bullock	"	23	Wife of H. Waggoner	New York	57
Waggoner, M. L.	Bruce	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	34
Elizabeth Whitfield	"	7	Wife of M. L. Waggoner	Shelby Co Ill	58
Waggoner, Robert	Whitley's Pt	15	Farmer & Breeder of Pol. China Hogs	Rutherford Co N C	28
Marg't J. Armantrout	"	15	Wife of Robert Waggoner	Green Co O	31
Waggoner, Gilbert	Bruce	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rutherford Co N C	28
Martha Bailey	"	6	Wife of Gilbert Waggoner	Union Co S C	28

WHITLEY TOWNSHIP 12. RANGE 5 EAST.

Baker, William K.	Bruce	Sec. 3	Far. & Breeder fine Cattle	Gallatin Co Ill	27
Lucinda V. Carter	"	3	Wife of Wm. K. Baker	Vigo Co Ind	40
Dawdy, John W.	Sullivan	S. 3-17-5 July 16th, 1862	Far & Breeder Short Horns	Shelby Co Ill	67
Frances Knox, Died in Shelby Co., 1862	Shelby Co.,	First wife of J'n W. Dawdy	"	Pennsylvania	
Elzina Allison, nee Garner	Sullivan	Sec. 3	Present wife of	Kentucky	61
Evans, Caleb	Bruce	1	Farmer & Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Fine Cattle	Licking Co O	56
Elizabeth Baker	Died Jan. 19, '44	First wife of Caleb Evans	"	Virginia	
Sarah Anderson	Died Feb. 12, '59	Second wife of	"	Pennsylvania	56
Hilligoss, G. W.	Windsor	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rush Co Ind	53
Amanda R. Burns	"	13	Wife of G. W. Hilligoss	Bath Co Ky	53
Hilligoss, John W.	"	Windsor	Prescription Druggist	Moultrie Co Ill	56
Hilligoss, E. P.	Stockton	Sto'k't'n	Physician and Surgeon	Rush Co Ind	53
Hilligoss, Maud V.	Windsor	Sec. 13	Daughter of G. W. Hilligoss	Moultrie Co Ill	69
Lanum, E. W.	Bruce	11	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fayette Co O	64
Margaret A. Goddard	"	11	Wife of E. W. Lanum	Rush Co Ind	64
Rose, J. K. P.	Windsor	13	Farmer and Teacher	Shelby Co Ill	72
C. L. E. Baker	"	13	Wife of J. K. P. Rose	Moultrie Co Ill	53

EAST NELSON TOWNSHIP 13. RANGE 6 EAST.

EAST NELSON TOWNSHIP 13. RANGE 6 EAST.—(CONTINUED.)

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled	NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	Settled
Armantrout, Robert	Coles Sta'n	Sec. 36	Far. St'k Dealer & Feeder	Green Co O	31	Kitchens, T. H.	Sullivan	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co Ill	79
Emily Smith	"	36	Wife of Robt. Armantrout	Georgia	36	Ellen, Wilson	"	3	Wife of T. H. Kitchens	Coles Co Ill	79
Algood, William	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co Ind	30	Kliver, William J.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Licking Co O	56
Margaret Patterson	"	34	Wife of William Algood	Kentucky	44	Margaret F. Scott	"	3	Wife of William J. Kliver	Moultrie Co Ill	42
Bail, E. T.	Sullivan	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co O	52	Layton, Theodore	Coles Sta'n	34	Farmer and Operator of Steam Machinery	Knox Co Ill	66
Elizabeth J. Wiley	"	1	Wife of Emmor T. Bail	McLean Co Ill	49	Mary Fleming	"	34	Wife of Theodore Layton	Knox Co O	66
Baker, John E.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pickaway Co O	74	Lawrence, J. L.	Farlow	20	Farmer, Blacksmithing and Repair Shop	Washington Co O	65
Hester Wood	"	9	Wife of John E. Baker	"	74	Maria Woolams	"	20	Wife of J. L. Lawrence	Highland Co O	65
Birch, McKindree	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fountain Co Ind	68	Lane, A.	"	21	Far, J. P. & Com. Highw's	Coles Co Ill	52
Mary M. Howe	"	6	Wife of McKindree Birch	Moultrie Co Ill	49	Esther J. Lewis	Died July 18, '71	71	First wife of A. Lane	"	48
Birch, Love N.	"	6	Mother of "	Ross Co O	72	Nancy E. Maham	Farlow	Sec. 21	Present wife of A. Lane	Shelby Co Ill	75
Birch, Thomas	Died at Atic	aInd56	Father of "	South Carolina		Lilly, Samuel P.	Coles Sta'n	33	Farmer & Breeder of S. Down Sheep, P. China Hogs & Fancy Poultry.	Moultrie Co Ill	35
Bond, Lafayette	Farlow	Sec. 32	Farmer, Blacksmith and operator on Steam Thrasher	Edwards Co Ill	56	Nancy P. A. Hendricks	Died May 20, '71	71	First wife of Sam. P. Lilly	"	35
Fannie A. Cox	"	32	Wife of Lafayette Bond	Moultrie Co Ill		Addie Mallory	Coles Sta'n	Sec. 33	Present wife of S. P. Lilly	Indiana	70
Burwell, James	"	22	Farmer & Grain Merch't	Fairfield Co O	58	McPheeters, R. P.	Sullivan	5	Far. & Breeder of Grades	Scott Co Ill	52
Nancy M. Graham	"	22	Wife of James Burwell	Moultrie Co Ill	45	Ann M. Campbell	"	5	Wife of R. P. McPheeters	Fountain Co Ind	57
Barnes, James	Sullivan	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co Ky	57	McPheeters, A. W.	"	18	Farmer and Tp. Collector	Morgan Co Ill	52
Mary P. Hill	"	4	Wife of James Barnes	Kentucky	57	Margaret Lynn	"	18	Wife of A. W. McPheeters	Jefferson Co Ky	51
Cox, A. R.	Farlow	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	36	Martin, J. R.	Farlow	21	Mfr. of Tile and Brick	Sussex England	72
Didana French	"	28	Wife of A. R. Cox	Edgar Co Ill		Maggie J. Stewart	"	21	Wife of J. R. Martin	Philadelphia Pa	68
Christy, John	Coles Sta'n	34	Farmer and Carpenter	Moultrie Co Ill	48	Mainard, A.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Edgar Co Ill	59
Elizabeth Aikens	"	34	Wife of John Christy	Boone Co Ky	65	Kisarah Hensley	"	29	Wife of A. Mainard	Vigo Co Ill	56
Daugherty, Reuben	Sullivan	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co Va	54	Misenhimer, H. C.	Bruce	29	Far. & Prop. Steam Saw Mill	Union Co Ill	54
Daugherty, J. D.	"	14	"	Shenandoah Co Va	54	Martha Matheson	"	29	Wife of H. C. Misenhimer	North Carolina	54
Elizabeth Waggoner	"	14	Wife of J. D. Daugherty	Moultrie Co Ill	33	McCleery, Ezra	Farlow	E. Nelson	Farmer and Assessor	Fairfield Co O	69
Daugherty, Ann E.	"	14	Daughter	"	76	Margaret Wolfinger	"	"	Wife of Ezra McCleery	"	70
Daugherty, John D.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fauquire Co Va	66	Mathers, J. W.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumberl'd Co Pa	56
Daugherty, Daniel H.	"	6	Father of J. D. Dougherty	Warren Co Va	66	Elizabeth J. Scott	"	16	Wife of J. W. Mathers	Moultrie Co Ill	33
Daugherty, Adeline	"	6	Mother of "	"	66	Niles, William	Sullivan	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co Ill	70
Ellis, J. B., M. D.	Fuller's P't	12	Farmer and Physician	Moultrie Co Ill	51	Niles, Sallie	"	31	Mother of William Niles	Ohio	70
Ella C. Stearns	"	12	Wife of J. B. Ellis	Litchfield Ill	79	Niles, David	Died Nov. 1874	1874	Father of "	"	70
Ellis, N. C.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	54	Oliver, Edward	Sullivan	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Staffordsh'e Eng	57
Nora Webb	"	12	Wife of N. C. Ellis	Effingham Co Ill	71	Elizabeth Purvis	"	9	Wife of Edward Oliver	Moultrie Co Ill	38
Farlow, Newton	Farlow	E. Nelson	General Merchant & P. M.	Rush Co Ind	58	Purvis, William G., Jr.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	35
Emily Conner	"	"	Wife of Newton Farlow	Vigo Co Ind	58	Tifer, S.	"	16	Farmer and Brick Mfr.	Columbia Co Pa	58
French, Andrew	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Breeder of good Horses and Cattle	Moultrie Co Ill	56	Sarah Miller	"	16	Wife of S. Tifer	"	58
Rosa Mallory	"	22	Wife of Andrew J. French	Indiana		Pifer, Daniel	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	55
Fleming, James A.	"	28	Farmer	Scioto Co O	78	Mary A. Harrison	"	4	Wife of Daniel Tifer	Ohio	55
Mary S. Singer	"	28	Wife of James A. Fleming	Tremble Co Ky	78	Piper, U. I.	"	19	Farmer and Brick Mfr.	Fairfield Co Ill	60
Fleming, Isaac	"	28	Farmer and Carpenter	C'mberl'd Co Md	64	Anna Mary Paterson	"	19	Wife of U. I. P.	Moultrie Co Ill	48
Kittie Ann Hilton	"	28	Wife of Isaac Fleming	Frederick Co Md	64	Shuman, Charles	"	7	Far. Teacher & Tp. Super'r	Philadelphia Pa	60
Fleshner, Joseph H.	Coles Sta'n	C. Stn.	Gen'l Mer. & Deputy P.M.	Covington Co Ky	57	Mary McPheeters	"	7	Wife of Chas. Shuman	Fayette Co Ky	
Jessie A. Pierce	"	"	Wife of J. H. Fleshner	Coles Co Ill	61	Swain, E. C.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts	68
Gibbs, Elijah	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	44	Smith, William	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co O	66
Anna Wright	"	27	Wife of E. Gibbs	Burlington Iowa	78	Mary Ann Wiley	"	2	Wife of Wm. Smith	McLean Co Ill	49
Gray, Frederick	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	55	Smith, James A.	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co Ind	78
M. Anuwine	"	33	Wife of Frederick Gray	Alsace France	55	Maggie Greenawalt	"	2	Wife of Jas. A. Smith	Effingham Co Ill	78
Hull, William T.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Moultrie Co Ill	61	Sutliff, William H.	Farlow	29	Farmer and Cheese Mfr.	Loraine Co O	77
Hull, William	"	24	Father of W. T. Hull	Ireland	59	Emily A. Allen	"	29	Wife Wm. H. Sutliff	"	77
Eliza Corcoran	Died June 11, '77	77	Mother of "	"	59	Stewart, John	"	E. Nelson	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	68
Henton, Thomas	Coles Sta'n	Sec. 24	Farmer and Breeder of Poland China Hogs	Fairfield Co O	54	Eliza J. Montgomery	"	"	Wife of John Stewart	"	68
Mary J. Graham	"	24	Wife of Thomas Henton	Moultrie Co Ill	39	Wiley, J. B.	Sullivan	11	Farmer & Breeder of Cotswold Sheep and Short Horns	Moultrie Co Ill	35
Hunt, Burlington	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co Ky	51	Paulina J. Phillips	"	11	Wife of J. B. Wiley	Coles Co Ill	
Rachel Smith	"	34	Wife of Burlington Hunt	Moultrie Co Ill	42						

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
2. Due Process of Law.
3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
5. Right of Trial by Jury.
6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.

11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
12. Imprisonment for Debt.
13. Compensation for Property taken.
14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
15. Military Power Subordinate.
16. Quartering of Soldiers.
17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
19. What Laws ought to be.
20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. General Assembly elective.
2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
3. Who are Eligible.
4. Disqualification by Crime.
5. Oath taken by members.
6. Senatorial Apportionments.
7. & 8. Minority Representation.
9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
11. Style of Laws.
12. Origin and passage of Bills.
13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
14. Privileges of members.
15. Disabilities of members.
16. Bills making Appropriations.
17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.

18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
20. Public Credit not loaned.
21. Pay and mileage of members.
22. Special Legislation prohibited.
23. Against Release from Liability.
24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
26. State not to be sued.
27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
28. Terms of Office not Extended.
29. Protection of operative minors.
30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
31. Draining and Ditching.
32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$9 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
- Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Officers of this Department. | 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief. |
| 2. Of the State Treasurer. | 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor. |
| 3. Time of Electing State Officers. | 16. Veto of the Governor. |
| 4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election. | 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor. |
| 5. Eligibility for Office. | 18. As President of the Senate. |
| 6. Governor—Power and Duty. | 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office. |
| 7. His Message and Statement. | 20. Vacancy in other State Offices. |
| 8. Convening the General Assembly. | 21. Reports of State Officers. |
| 9. Proroguing the General Assembly. | 22. Great Seal of State. |
| 10. Nominations by the Governor. | 23. Fees and Salaries. |
| 11. Vacancies may be filled. | 24. Definition of "Office." |
| 12. Removals by the Governor. | 25. Oath of Civil Officers. |
| 13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons. | |

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
6. Election of Supreme Judges.
7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
9. Appointment of Reporter.
10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.

18. County Judges—County Clerks.
19. Appeals from County Courts.
20. Probate Courts Authorized.
21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
22. State's Attorney in each County.
23. Cook County Courts of Record.
24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
25. Salaries of the Judges.
26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
28. Justices in Chicago.
29. Uniformity in the Courts.
30. Removal of any Judge.
31. Judges to make Written Reports.
32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.

4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated.
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.

7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements.
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory Stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County Affairs in Cook County.

8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Established only by General Laws. | 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records. |
| 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited. | 10. Personal Property of Railroads. |
| 3. Election of Directors or Managers. | 11. Consolidations Forbidden. |
| 4. Construction of Street Railroads. | 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed. |
| 5. State Bank Forbidden—General Law. | 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends. |
| 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder. | 14. Power over existing Companies. |
| 7. Suspension of Specie Payment. | 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated. |
| 8. Or a General Banking Law. | |

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Persons composing the Militia. | 4. Privilege from Arrest. |
| 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline. | 5. Records, Banners and Relics. |
| 3. Commissions of Officers. | 6. Exempt from militia duty. |

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
2. Sworn weekly statements required.
3. Examination of property stored.
4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.

5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storerooms where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention.

§ 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

1. Laws in force remain valid.
2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.

4. Present county Courts continued.
5. All existing Courts continued.
6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

* * * * *

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President*.

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,

Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tincher,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,

Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary*.

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary*.

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. *Office of Secretary.*
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 24th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State*.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-

diction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
ARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in

distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

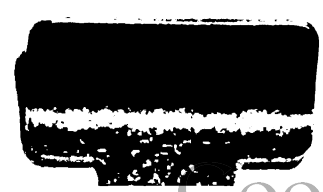
SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

73 035 219